ANDHRA PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

ANANTAPUR

(Revised Edition)

By

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PREFACE

The Anantapur District Gazetteer is the second of the series to be published in this State after the scheme of revision of District Gazetteers was taken up in 1958 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The contents of this volume conform closely to the pattern laid down by the Central Gazetteers Unit in the Union Ministry of Education. The Old Gazetteer by Mr. Francis published in 1905 highlighting some of the salient features of political, social, economic and historic facets of the life of the district as it then existed inspired the present publication in various ways. Although this revised volume consists of 18 chapters each dealing with the varied aspects of the life of the district as it stands now it is sought to be made not merely a revision of the old Gazetteer but also a rational re-write-up.

In the entire task of compiling this Gazetteer and its finalisation it was really my good fortune to have enjoyed the guidance of Sri K.N. Anantaraman, I.C.S., Chairman, Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers Editorial Board and Chief Secretary to Government whose invaluable suggestions greatly helped me in giving the Gazetteer a proper perspective. Each one of the chapters comprising this Gazetteer was processed through and chiselled upon by the specialised sub-Committees consisting of the concerned Heads of Departments, and the Members of the Editorial Board of whom Professors M. Venkatarangaiya and H.K. Sherwani, with their intimate knowledge of the Cuddapah District Gazetteer, the first of the revised series, strove assiduously to give this Gazetteer the tone it deserved. The Sub-Committees had the good fortune of availing themselves of the erudition and experience of Sri Pappuru Ramacharyulu, who was chosen as the district representative as he had intimate knowledge of the District.

The Members of the Editorial Board have been a source of great inspiration to me. The most discerning manner in which they had gone through each one of the draft Chapters is the best testimony to their abiding love of this project. The Heads of Departments and their Officers and staff at various levels have taken to this work with such keen interest that they deserve more than my grateful thanks. There are also many organisations, institutions and associations which contributed to the success of this venture and quite a number of old friends who gave some of the chapters a close reading and offered their valuable suggestions, and to them my deep debt of gratitude is due.

I cannot adequately express my grateful thanks to Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy, former Revenue Minister and Sri V. B. Raju, present Revenue Minister for the constant encouragement and guidance I received from them in the publication of this Gazetteer.

On the Secretariat side I owe special thanks to the Revenue Department under the steward-ship of its distinguished Secretaries and Joint Secretaries, past and present, for their constructive, helpful and sympa-

thetic approach and attitude towards the requirements of this Department and its working.

It is with great pride that I place on record my sense of gratitude to Dr. P. N. Chopra, the distinguished Editor, District Gazetteers, Ministry of Education, Government of India and his able compilers who have gone through the draft Gazetteer with meticulous care, scrutinized it with typical thoroughness and offered extremely constructive and valuable suggestions which have proved very helpful in further embellishment of the Gazetteer.

My thanks are also due to the Central Survey Office, Hyderabad, who prepared the maps for this Gazetteer and the Archaeological Survey of India, South-Eastern Circle, Hyderabad, for having spared some of their valuable photographs. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not adequately express my thanks to the Director of Printing, the Director of Text-Book Press, the Assistant Director, Secretariat Press and their staff for the excellent get-up they gave to this volume, the punctilious care they bestowed on this publication and more than all the expedition with which they completed its printing.

Lastly, I am deeply grateful to all my colleagues of the Department of all cadres, both at the Directorate and at mofussil, but for whose unstinted co-operation, unquestionable loyalty and a high sense of devotion to duty, I would not have been able to release this volume in a short time. They deserve my appreciation for all the labours they had borne with a sense of fulfilment.

Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh.

BH. SIVASANKARANARAYANA
State Editor.

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CONTENTS

Kadiri and Penukonda in the centre with their arid treeless expanses of poor soils constituting the second and Hindupur and Madakasira in the south, with their comparatively less inhospitable soils, forming the third.

The soil in Gooty taluk is generally red and gravelly and more so to its north and east while to its south and west lie fertile black cotton soils. The country is flat in Tadpatri except in the east where the low ranged Errakondas separate it from Cuddapah and Kurnool and on the west where another range divides it from the rest of the district. In between, on either side of the river Penneru, there are wide sheets of fertile black cotton soils. The terrain of Anantapur is undulating and the soil, for most part, red and gravelly. Consequently the taluk is poor in vegetation and is mostly desolate and barren, although there are some small tracts of fertile black soils to its north. Kalyandrug taluk is throughout rocky and barren except in certain stretches where there are a few small patches of black cotton soil. The soils of Rayadrug are not very fertile although the taluk is drained by the Pedda Hagari and the Chinna Hagari. Dharmavaram is particularly hilly towards the south and west while Kadiri is stony and barren. Much of the soil is saline and the vegetation is extremely scanty. Penukonda and Madakasira, however, are the most hilly taluks of the district.

According to the Census of 1961, the total area of the district is 7,388* square miles and its population 17,67,464. The district ranks third in area in the State and eleventh in population.† It comprises 11 taluks including Uravakonda, an independent sub-taluk, the others being Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Rayadrug, Gooty, Tadpatri, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira. Of these Kadiri is the largest and the most populous while Uravakonda is the smallest and the least peopled. The following table

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* The Surveyor-General of India mentions the area as 7,385 sq. miles and according to village papers, the estimated geographical area is 47,28,320 acres vide Season and Crop Report of Andhra Pradesh 1963-64.

† It occupies 6.97% of the area of the State but accounts for only 4.91% of its population.

indicates the area and population of the constituent taluks:—

	No. of Villages*	Population.	% to dt. pop.	Area in sq. miles**	% to dt. area.
District Total ..	922	17,67,464	—	7388.0	—
1. Anantapur Taluk	144	220,706	12.487	926.0	12.53
2. Kalyandrug ..	74	141,394	7.999	821.0	11.11
3. Rayadrug ..	80	142,967	8.088	682.0	9.23
4. Uravakonda (Independent sub-taluk) ..	48	98,655	5.581	413.1	5.6
5. Gooty ..	84	159,706	9.035	482.9	6.5
6. Tadpatri ..	96	154,208	8.724	641.0	8.7
7. Dharmavaram..	62	138,529	7.837	736.0	9.9
8. Kadiri ..	139	250,976	14.199	1157.0	15.7
9. Penukonda ..	97	141,463	8.003	682.0	9.2
10. Hindupur ..	77	182,934	10.349	430.0	5.8
11. Madakasira ..	51	135,926	7.690	417.0	5.6

(iii) The history of the district as an administrative unit and the changes in its component parts:

The district, as it now stands, is not a homogeneous administrative unit. Its various tracts were ruled by different dynasties prior to the advent of the Vijayanagar kings. Immediately before its conquest by Bukka-I, the founder of the Vijayanagar empire, Penukonda, with its dependent territories of Madakasira, Hindupur and Penukonda taluks, was under the Hoysalas. As the Vijayanagar empire expanded the whole of the district, as now constituted, came under its rule. Subsequently, a substantial portion of the district came under the rule of Palegars who owed a shifting allegiance to the more powerful of the rulers like the Golconda and Cuddapah Nawabs and the Maharattas. Later on it came into the possession of Hyder and Tipu.

In accordance with the treaty of Seringapatam (1792), Tipu ceded to the Nizam the entire area which

* Only the number of populated villages has been shown in this column. The number of uninhabited villages taluk-wise is Anantapur-4, Rayadrug-1, Kadiri-5, Penukonda-7, Hindupur-9 and Madakasira-5.

** Includes both inhabited and uninhabited villages.

included the four 'Gooty taluks' of Tadpatri, Tadimarri now in Dharmavaram taluk and Yellanur and Singanamala presently in Tadpatri and Anantapur taluks respectively. But during this period, the term 'taluks' did not connote any well defined area and was often used as a synonym for territory. A little later, by virtue of the partition treaty of Mysore concluded in 1799, Dharmavaram, Chennampalle*, Rayadrug and Yadiki (Tadpatri) also went to the share of the Nizam. The remaining territories were in the occupation of the East India Company and the Peshwa who were the two other parties to the treaty. In 1800, a fresh treaty was concluded between the British and the Nizam by which the latter agreed to cede to the former the districts acquired by him in 1792 and 1799 in return for a British force to be stationed at Hyderabad. These areas constitute the present Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary and Chittoor districts or portions thereof.

After these districts had been ceded to the East India Company in 1800, the Government of Madras appointed Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro as the Principal Collector for the area and divided it into 37 taluks yielding a revenue of about half a crore of rupees. These taluks included Gooty, Yadiki, Chennampalle, Rayadrug, Tadimarri, Tadpatri, Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kodikonda, Penukonda and Madakasira and were all under the immediate charge of Munro with headquarters at Anantapur. In 1807, following Munro's resignation, Government "deemed it to be inexpedient to continue the appointment of a Principal Collector and directed the country to be divided into three separate divisions or collectorates corresponding with the jurisdiction of the Zilla Courts then recently established."† In pursuance of this arrangement, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kodikonda were fixed as the 'headquarters stations' of the three collectorates, but this arrangement lasted only for about a year. In 1808, with the abolition of the Kodikonda division, the Ceded districts were bifurcated into the Bellary and

* There are two villages of the same name, one in Kalyandrug taluk and another in Anantapur taluk.

† Bellary Manual (1872) P. 157

the Cuddapah 'Zillahs' (districts). In 1821, the Tadimarri taluk was abolished and its villages were distributed between Tadpatri and Anantapur. Anantapur continued to be the headquarters of the Bellary district till 1822 when Mr. Campbell its then Collector, shifted his headquarters to Bellary as it was "more centrally situated." The headquarters was again shifted to Anantapur the very next year as Government did not approve of the change. The trend was reversed in 1840 when Bellary was once again made the headquarters of the district. Till 1869, Anantapur was only the headquarters of a sub-division consisting of the taluks of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira.

The then Bellary district included by 1859, the taluks of Gooty, Yadiki, Rayadrug, Tadpatri, Anantapur, Penukonda, Madakasira and Dharmavaram. All these were named after their cusbahs or headquarters except Kodikonda the headquarters of which was Hindupur. The taluk of Yadiki was abolished in 1859 and its villages were distributed between Tadpatri and Gooty. During the same year, the name of Kodikonda taluk was changed to that of Hindupur. In 1861, 16 villages were transferred from Tadpatri to Pulivendla taluk, now in Cuddapah district.

The years 1881 and 1882 formed a landmark in the administrative history of the district as they witnessed the bifurcation of the Bellary district and the constitution of the new district of Anantapur.* The taluk of Kalyandrug was constituted in December, 1893,out of portions of Dharmavaram of this district and Rayadrug of Bellary. This new taluk was attached to the Anantapur division with a view to 'lighten the charge of the Tahsildar at Dharmavaram.' In 1895, twentv-one villages of the then Rayadrug taluk were again transferred to Kalyandrug.† Based on W. S. Meyer's recommendation of 1904, the entire taluk of Kadiri, then in Cuddapah district, was transferred in 1910 to the Anantapur district. Consequently, Dharma-

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* This newly formed district with Anantapur as its headquarters had 959 villages. Of them 128 were in Anantapur taluk, 196 in Dharmavaram, 114 in Penukonda, 159 in Madakasira, 112 in Hindupur, 154 in Gooty and 96 in Tadpatri.

† Only the major transfers of villages as between taluks have been referred to n this section.

varam was removed from the Penukonda division and formed into the Dharmavaram division with Kadiri added to it. A portion of Gooty taluk, comprising 18 villages was transferred to Anantapur of which 13 were again transferred from the Anantapur taluk to Dharmavaram. Thus three divisions were formed—Anantapur division with Anantapur and Kalyandrug taluks, Gooty division with Gooty and Tadpatri and Penukonda division with Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira. All these came into effect from 1st October, 1910.* In 1916, the boundaries of Gorwikanama and Dorigallu reserve forests were re-adjusted as between the taluks of Kadiri and Pulivendla. Again in 1943, consequent on similar readjustment of forest reserve areas, the territorial limits of Anantapur and Cuddapah districts had undergone a change. In 1946, an independent sub-taluk was constituted with Uravakonda as headquarters and with a Deputy Tahsildar in-charge. It comprised fifty villages separated from the Gooty taluk. In 1931, the sub-taluks of Yadiki and Tanakal were abolished. Later, under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order 1950, the villages of Kanajanahalli, Sariammanahalli and Kotagarlahalli of Madakasira taluk and of Tsantakuntapalle of Hindupur taluk were transferred to the Mysore State. Again, from 1st October 19[illegible]3, under the Andhra State Act, the entire taluk of Rayadrug was transferred from Bellary to this district when the total area exchanged was 682 square miles.

(iv) Divisions and taluks:

With the abolition of the Dharmavaram division in May, 1932 the taluks were distributed as follows:

Division.		*Taluks.*
Anantapur	..	Anantapur, Kalyandrug, and Dharmavaram.
Gooty	..	Gooty and Tadpatri.
Penukonda	..	Hindupur, Madakasira, Penukonda and Kadiri.

* From the time the district was formed in 1882 till 1910, there were three divisions in the district, Anantapur alone being under the direct charge of the Collector Penukonda, Hindupur, Madakasira and Dharmavaram were in the division of the Head Assistant Collector, Penukonda and Gooty and Tadpatri in Gooty general Deputy Collector's division. Tanakal was constituted as a sub-taluk in charge of a Deputy Tahsildar in 1910 with sixty villages of Kadiri sub-taluk. The year of the constitution of yadiki as a sub-taluk is not available. But it was a sub-taluk even in 1872. Similarly the year of the constitution of Uravakonda sub-taluk is also not available. Even in 1872 it was a sub-taluk.

Consequent on the introduction of the scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in 1950, the Gooty division was abolished. The taluks of Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Gooty, Tadpatri and Uravakonda were brought under Anantapur division and the remaining taluks under Penukonda. With the reconstitution of the Dharmavaram division in October, 1953 the pattern of divisions and taluks came to be as follows:—

Division.		*Taluks.*
Anantapur	..	Anantapur, Gooty, Tadpatri and Uravakonda sub-taluk.
Dharmavaram	..	Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Rayadrug.
Penukonda	..	Penukonda, Hindupur, Madakasira and Kadiri

Hill ranges:

Any one who travels round the district will not fail to notice its plains and rocks with little or no vegetation. Its hills are not comparable either in size or in height or even in thickness of vegetation with those in the neighbouring Cuddapah district. Even the forest reserves are not as extensive and dense as in Cuddapah. But the wonderful colouring of the hills compensates for the bleak nature of the terrain around. The ranges run from north to south but are not known by any particular name. Five of them pass through the district either separating some taluks or traversing them.

The Muchukota range of hills runs in the north between the Tadpatri taluk on the one side and Gooty and Anantapur on the other. The range extends right from the north of the Gooty town down to the Chitravati river and is nearly 35 miles in length and at some places almost seven miles wide. Topographically it seems to be an extension of the Palkondas in Cuddapah district and also appears to link them with the Erramalas in Anantapur and Kurnool districts. In its initial stretches, the range is not very high but it gains in width and presents a series of unbroken chains, as it separates the taluks of Anantapur and Tadpatri. In between these chains on the Tadpatri side lies a small but pleasant valley with a few springs and betel gar-

dens. The valley connects Madugupalle, Jangamreddipalle, Ellutla and Puttanavaripalle and leads on to the Chitravati river. There are also a few other valleys in this range but none so beautiful to behold. The Chitravati winds its way into the Cuddapah district through the interstices in this range. To the north of the river, the range attains an altitude of over 1,500′ and to the south it divides the Kadiri taluk of this district from Pulivendla of Cuddapah. Throughout the stretch it gains in height and attains an altitude of 1,750′ near Parnapalle in Pulivendla taluk. Palkonda which rises to over 2,100′ is the first noticeable 'Konda' in this stretch. A few miles below the Palkonda is the old Chintakanuma Pass providing access to the Cuddapah district. At this point, the range improves considerably in vegetation. Its ridge towards Kadiri records an altitude of about 2,000′ at the top and serves as the boundary between the upland regions of Anantapur district and the Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah. The range becomes hazy after some distance below Dorigallu in Kadiri taluk. The most important pass in this stretch which was much frequented in the past as a trade route between Anantapur and Cuddapah was the Namalagudi pass below which the Kadiri-Pulivendla road winds its way. The range runs further south and registers an altitude of 2,602′ at Velikonda. Later it turns east and improves in vegetation as it enters the Cuddapah district separating its Pulivendla and Rayachoti taluks.

The Nagasamudram hills starting from the northern limit of Gooty taluk and traversing Anantapur and Dharmavaram are the next important range in the district. This range is 50 miles long and is often interrupted by several breaks. The Boglamarkonda in this range in Gooty taluk attains the highest altitude of 2,346′, while the Kondapalle peak in Dharmavaram records a height of 2,255′. The hill tops are mostly sparse of vegetation and can only boast of some shrub jungles.

Another range which covers the eastern half of the Penukonda taluk is the Mallappakonda. It is named after the highest point (3,083′)* in the stretch and looks

*3,092′ Feet as per W. Francis, Anantapur District Gazetteer 1905, pp. 2-3.

rather confused and disarranged. The range starts from Dharmavaram town and branches off into the Mysore State and the Cuddapah district. Like most of the other ranges in this district it is often broken up by intervening valleys which are not rich in vegetation.

The range of Penukonda hills*, *the fourth in the series, takes off from the south of Dharmavaram taluk and runs for 40 miles through the taluks of Penukonda and Hindupur finally entering the Mysore State.* There is an abrupt break in its continuity to the north of Penukonda. The height registered right through is over 2,000′, but the range is no where well clad with vegetation.

Another line of hills divides the Madakasira taluk into two. This range has better vegetation than any other in the district. But it is only a series of disconnected peaks and hills of which the more important are Rollabetta, Basavanabetta, Sankaragallu, Melavoy, Gundamula, Hottebetta and Ratnagiri. The most noticeable among these are the Rollabetta and the Basavanabetta. The former is split into three craggy peaks while the latter is crowned with a remarkable tor formed by one large peak curiously poised upon another.

Along the eastern side of the Tadpatri taluk run the Erramalas of Kurnool. This range is curiously shaped and has a perfectly flat summit.

Besides these well marked ranges, there are numerous isolated peaks and rocky clusters. The best known among them are the huge Gooty rock (2,105′), the precipitous Kundurpi Durg (2,992′)†, the clustering Devadelabetta (2,430′), the short hills to the north of Malyavantam and the fine range north of the Singanamala tank in Anantapur taluk.

River Systems:

The Penneru rises in the Chennakesava hills or Channarayabetta, north-west of Nandidurga in Kolar district of Mysore. The river is often referred to as

* 3,091 feet as per W. Francis, Anantapur District Gazetteer, 1905 pp. 3.

† 2,996 feet as per W. Francis, Anantapur District Gazetteer, 1905, pp. 2-3.

Uttara Pinakini to distinguish it from Dakshina Pinakini (the Ponnaiyar) which also has its source nearby and runs southwards into the Madras State. Some associate the name 'Pinakini' with 'Pinaka' the bow of Siva or Nandisvara, the presiding deity of Nandi hills. An *inscription at Kallodi (1389 A.D.)* also reveals *that the river was known in Kannada* as 'Henne'*.

The river leaves the Chennakesava hills and descends in a north-westerly direction. It flows past the town of Goribidnur or Gowribidnur (about 2,229′) and enters Andhra Pradesh, after skirting its border for about half a mile, close to the village of Chowluru to the south of Hindupur taluk. The river narrows down in its course in this taluk, its width not exceeding three hundred yards. It is joined by the Kumudvati, its first significant tributary, near Hindupur town and by the Jayamangali near Utukuru past Basavanapalle. This confluence is held sacred. Near about Hindupur, it turns north-east and glides to north-west near Basavanapalle after covering some distance. The 'Kesava Bridge' spans the river at mile 22/6 on the Kodikonda-Amarapuram road, north of Hindupur. From about Chennamareddipalle, it flows north and assumes a serpentinous course. It continues its northward flow through Penukonda taluk, and almost grazes the inter-State border near about Nagapalle. At this point it divides the Pavagada area of Mysore from Penukonda taluk of this district. It again touches the inter-State border three miles south of Reddivanipalle and enters Dharmavaram taluk where the Upper Pennar reservoir is constructed over it near the Perur village. After passing through this taluk the river enters Kalyandrug. At Venkatampalle, an anicut is built across the river, while a high level bridge spans it at mile 19/8 on the Anantapur-Kalyandrug road. The river touches Rayadrug taluk at 14° 45′: 77° 15′ and turns east after continuing northwards in the hilly country between Udiripikonda and Pennahobilam villages. The elevation at this place is about 2,200′ above sea level. A high level bridge has been

* 'pa' in Telugu replaces 'Ha' in Kannada. 'Penna' means big and 'eru' means river in Telugu.

constructed over the river near Pennahobilam. A few miles down stream, the mid-Pennar Dam is built beyond Ramapuram village. In this stretch, the river forms a boundary between the taluks of Anantapur and Rayadrug and Gooty and Anantapur. It broadens substantially beyond Katrimala and is thereafter marked by a wide sandy bed except when it passes through hills and gorges. In this stretch its width ranges from ½ to ¾ mile. It touches its northernmost point (about 14° 58′) in all its course at Tadpatri, almost parallel to the Gandikota range where it is spanned by a fourth high level bridge. It then contacts the neighbouring Cuddapah district about a mile and a half to the south-west of Koduru village of Jammalamadugu taluk. It flows through Hindupur, Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri, seven among the eleven taluks.* But Pamidi and Tadpatri are the only important towns on its banks. The Guntakal-Bangalore railway line crosses it near the former and the Bombay-Madras line near Juturu in Tadpatri taluk. It is an important source of irrigation in the district. A majority of the channels take off from it in Hindupur taluk and the Roddam firka of Penukonda where one can see some green vegetation along its banks.

Chitravati is the second important river in the district. It rises in Harihareswar hills, north of Nandidurga, in Kolar district of Mysore and enters the Hindupur taluk about a mile to the south of Kodikonda where the elevation of the country is roughly 2,275′. In its Hindupur stretch the river banks are full of groves. It collects its first significant tributary, the Kushavati and penetrates through the hilly uplands of Penukonda taluk over a particularly stony bed. It loses in height and narrows down in certain stretches to hardly 150′. Of these the Penukonda stretch is particularly devoid of vegetation and presents a prospect of unmitigated tedium. The river is dammed lower down to form the large tanks of Bukkapatnam and Dharmavaram. It broadens out considerably after gathering the vanka from the Gotluru tank in Dharmavaram taluk, and continues to be

* It also touches Rayadrug taluk.

wide right through. Past Tippepalli, it runs east, and traverses a little distance before moving north-east near Dampetla. It provides the Dharmavaram taluk with good irrigation facilities through its spring channels. It continues in a north-easterly direction and collects the Maduleru. *It then spreads out markedly as it* approaches the northern fringes of the Palkondas. It also breaks into the picturesque Parnapalle valley between the Muchukota and the Palkonda hills and contacts for the first time Cuddapah district. It once again enters Anantapur district between Dharmavaram and Tadpatri taluks after sweeping north through this valley. After winding its way north-east, it touches Jammalamadugu taluk of Cuddapah district at an elevation of about 750′ about two miles west of the village of Venkayyakalva and then enters wholly the taluk after separating it from Tadpatri over a distance. It looks almost a channel in its upper stretches in this district and flows between steep high banks until it reaches the rocky uplands near Pedapalle. Like the Penneru, this river also comes down in freshes but quickly dries up again.

The Hagari or Vedavati rises in the Mysore State and runs through the heart of Rayadrug taluk. It enters the taluk at its southernmost tip and forms the boundary between Rayadrug and Kalyandrug taluks. It is joined by the Chinna Hagari between the villages of Benakanapalle and Singanapalle. It then runs north and emerges out of the taluk only to return to the Mysore State. The Bhairavanithippa Project constructed on this river affords irrigation facilities to both the taluks of Kalyandrug and Rayadrug. The river not only feeds the big tanks of Kottapalle, Kanekal and Bhupasamudram but also ensures supplies to the river channels dug from its banks.

Papaghni is another river which flows through Kadiri taluk. It rises in the Nandi hills of Siddalagatta taluk of Mysore State and joins the Penneru river near Adinimayapalle in Cuddapah district after running for 135 miles. A reservoir has been constructed across this river near Chennarayaswamygudi to irrigate over 900 acres.

The other rivers meriting mention are the Kushavati, a tributary of Chitravati, the Swarnamukhi, a tributary of Hagari and the Tadakaleru which rises in the southernmost recesses of the Nagasamudram hills. The Kushavati flows past Chilamathuru in Hindupur taluk and joins the Chitravati at 13° 53′ N; 77° 45′ E. The Swarnamukhi enters Madakasira, once the garden taluk of the district, just east of Shrigravatanahalli in Madhugiri in Mysore State. It flows past Madhudi (Madakasira) and re-enters Mysore wherein it joins the Hagari. The Pandameru is another hill stream which rises alongside the Tadakaleru, and caters first to the Anantapur tank and then runs over the waste weir into the Singanamala valley.

**Geology and Mineral Resources:*

The geological formations in Anantapur district can broadly be categorised into two distinct and well-marked groups—an older group of archaean rocks and an younger one of sedimentary rocks equivalent in age relation to Cuddapah and Kurnool systems of Cuddapah Basin. Rocks belonging to the latter formations are pre-Cambrian in age and covers the area of Tadpatri taluk and the eastern parts of Gooty and Anantapur taluks. The remaining parts of the district comprise the older archaean group of rocks which include schists, gneisses and granites. The archaeans have suffered considerable degree of disturbances as a result of which the rocks have been metamorphosed and recrystallised.

The following table indicates the various rock formations together with their lithologic constituents, arranged in an ascending order of their age.

Kurnool System	Panyam ..	Quartzite.
	Jammalamadugu ..	Auk (Owk) shales, Narji limestone.
	Banganapalle ..	Quartzite.
	— Unconformity —	
	Basic Igneous Intrusives	
Cuddapah System	Cheyair Series ..	Tadpatri Shales Pulivendla Quartzite.
	Papaghni Series ..	Vempalle Dolomite Gulcheru Quartzite.
	— Eparchaeans - Unconformity —	

* Contributed by the Officers of Geological Survey of India.

Archaeans — Gneisses, schists, granulites, quartzites and granites with associated basic dykes.

Archaeans:

These rocks occupy the greater part of the district and are exposed in several parts of Gooty, Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kadiri and Kalyandrug taluks and of Uravakonda sub-taluk. The archaeans include both sedimentary and igneous formations which have later been metamorphosed and intruded by various igneous intrusions. These are now represented by varied rock types like chlorite schists, biotite schists, hornblende schists, amphibolites, actionolite schists, hornblende granites, banded magnetite quartzites *etc.* Later in age than the rocks referred to above and intrusive into them are the granites which are widespread and occupy most of the area of the district. They are grey and pink in colour and are made up of quartz and felspar with hornblende and/or mica as the accessory minerals. The granites are usually coarse grained and are impregnated by numerous pegmatite veins. Porphyritic granite occurs in some localities of Kadiri taluk.

The Archaeans, including the Dharwars and the granites, are traversed by numerous basic dykes which occur as elongated narrow intrusive bodies. These dyke rocks, known as dolerites, are dark green to black in colour and are very hard and compact. Many of these dykes are traceable over several kilometres. Some of these dolerites have a porphyritic texture wherein large crystals (phenocrysts) of white to pale green felspar occur embedded in a dark green to black groundmass. On weathering and alteration the dolerite rocks give rise to a reddish-brown soil.

Cuddapah System:

After the formation of the archaean rocks and the later granitic intrusion, there was a considerable time gap before the next set of rocks came to be deposited. This large time-interval during which the existing rocks were subjected to erosion and partial removal by atmospheric agencies, is known as the Eparchaean interval or the "Eparchaean unconformity." Conditions favourable for the deposition of sediments pre-

vailed in the eastern part of Anantapur district and other adjoining districts to the east when a vast sea came into existence in this area.

The then existing rivers, streams and other natural agencies transported material from the adjoining areas and deposited the same into this vast ocean. These sediments after consolidation formed clayey, sandy and calcareous rocks which have now been designated as 'Cuddapah' and 'Kurnool' rocks after the districts where these rocks are best exposed. The Cuddapah rocks are believed to have been deposited some 800 million years ago.

In Anantapur district the Cuddapah rocks are exposed in Tadpatri taluk and eastern portions of Gooty, Anantapur and Kadiri taluks. In these areas however only the lower Cuddapah rocks are exposed. These are divided into (1) Papaghni Series and (2) Cheyair Series.

Papaghni Series:

The rocks belonging to this series are the oldest of the Cuddapah sequence of rocks. These are further divisible into Gulcheru Quartzite stage and the Vempalle Dolomite stage. Lying at the base of Cuddapah group of rocks and unconformably above the crystallines is the Gulcheru quartzite. It consists of conglomerates, grits, sandstones and quartzites with intercalated shale bands. The basal conglomerate is very coarse, brown to reddish-brown, ferruginous and thick bedded. The pebbles and cobbles of this conglomerate mostly consist of vein-quartz, jasper, variegated cherts and some haematite. The quartzite formation is upto 80 metres thick in some parts. Because of the hard and resistant nature of these rocks, these beds form cliffs or steep slopes.

Overlying the Gulcheru quartzite conformably are the rocks of the Vempalle stage consisting of dolomites and dolomitic limestones, cherts and mudstones. The bulk of the formation is dolomite, but cherts, mudstones, etc., are repeatedly interbedded with dolomites, and constitute a fair portion of the formation. These

strata stretch along a north-west-south-east trending belt with a width varying between 5 and 8 kilometres and dip to the east at an angle of about 15° to 20°. The average thickness of these strata is estimated at about 1,500 metres.

The Vempalle strata generally form conical rounded hills and are easily recognisable from a distance because of their contoured appearance as also their grey to dark grey weathering. Some of the beds are cliff forming but most have a step-like aspect.

Cheyair Series:

Succeeding the rocks of the Papaghni Series are strata of the Cheyair Series which has at its base a quartzite termed Pulivendla quartzite, overlain by a thick argillaceous group which has been designated as Tadpatri Shales.

The Pulivendla quartzite rests over the Vempalle beds and consists of a cherty conglomerate bed and thick bedded quartzite. The unit is about 30 to 40 metres thick. It is overlain by a thick series of shales and slates with intercalated bands of quartzite and dolomite. The shales are of a brown, grey or purple colour. The Tadpatri shales have attained best development in the Tadpatri taluk, after which these rocks have been named. W. King (1872) estimated a maximum thickness of about 10,000 feet (3,000 metres) for these shales.

Basic intrusives in the Cuddapah rocks:

Contemporaneous with the formation of the Cuddapah rocks and possibly also during the period immediately after the deposition of the lower Cuddapah strata, there was a tremendous igneous activity when the rocks of the Papaghni and Cheyair Series were invaded by a basic magma. This is manifested by the presence of numerous basic sills and flows within the lower Cuddapah rocks. In Anantapur district these sills extend over long distances, invading the Vempalle dolomites and the Tadpatri shales. The rock forming the sills is mostly an unaltered dolerite and basalt. These intrusions were responsible for the formations of such useful mineral deposits as asbestos,

barytes and steatite found in parts of the district in Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri taluks.

Kurnool System:

In the Tadpatri taluk, the Tadpatri shales are overlain unconformably by Kurnool group of rocks which include a set of quartzites, limestones and shales. A very good angular unconformity exists between the Cuddapahs and the Kurnools, the latter occurring as practically horizontal bed over the tilted Cuddapah rocks.

The Kurnool system has further been sub-divided into three stages on the basis of variation in the nature of the rock types constituting this system.

At the base of the Kurnool rocks is the Banganapalle quartzite which has a conglomerate bed at the bottom, succeeded by quartzitic sandstone. The conglomerate consists of pebbles of quartzite, chert and jasper set in a sandy matrix. This conglomerate is well exposed in the cliffs that partly surround Kona Rangaswami temple east of Tadpatri. Cross bedding and ripple marks are observed in the quartzite of this stage in the locality referred to above. The Banganapalle conglomerate is well known as a diamondiferous horizon. Diamonds are known to have been obtained from this conglomerate in Kurnool district, though no such definite cases are known from the exposures in Tadpatri area.

The Banganapalle beds are overlain conformably by rocks of the Jammalamadugu series which is again divisible into a lower Narji limestone member and an upper Auk shale member. The Narji limestone consists of variegated limestones which include argillaceous limestone, pure massive limestone and calcareous flags. The dark-grey massive limestone weathering slightly bluish-grey is compact and dense, consistently high in calcium carbonate and low in magnesium carbonate and is generally well suited for the manufacture of cement. The Narji limestone member has an average thickness of about 150 metres, and the different rock types of this Stage are best developed in Kavalapalle terrace and around Gudipadu and Guruvanipalle. The Narji limestone grades upwards into

the noncalcareous Auk shales which are thin bedded clays of a white to buff colour. Resting over the Auk shales are noticed beds of Panyam quartzite which usually form capping to the hills. The Auk shales are typically exposed all along the western and southern scarps of the Burugala plateau and the slopes of the flat topped hills north and north-east of Guruvanipalle whereas the Panyam group of rocks occur as isolated *patches particularly around Burugala.*

Mineral wealth:

The district is fairly well known for some of its mineral deposits such as gold, diamond, barytes, *etc.* The various outcrops of granite, quartzite, dolerite, dolomite and limestone provide excellent material for use as building stone and road metals. The following is a brief account of the mineral deposits found in the district.

Asbestos:

Occurrences of cross-fibre chrysotile asbestos have been reported from Vanganapalle, Singanaguttapalle. Chala-Vemula (14° 45'; 77° 58'), Mallagundla (14° 38'; 78° 2') and Sivapuram in Dharmavaram taluk. The asbestos is developed in these localities as thin impersistent veins in the Vempalle serpentinised dolomite at the contact with trap sill. So far none of these occurrences has however been proved to be of commercial value.

Barytes:

The mineral occurs as fault fissure fillings or as replacement veins in the Vempalle dolomite and associated basic igneous rocks (trap sills). The mineralisation is generally related to the trap intrusion. Although barytes is known to occur in a number of localities, many of them of commercial importance, the most noteworthy are those to the S.W. of Mutssukota and N.E. and east of Venkatampalle and at Nerijamupalle. The other places where economically workable deposits are found are the following:

Chintalacheruvu (15° 0': 77° 46') (Gooty taluk).

Tadpatri taluk:

Boppepalle (14° 41′: 77° 58′); Lakshumpalle (15° 7′: 77° 50′).

Chandana (15° 5′: 77° 49′): Madugupalle (14° 43′ 77° 54′).

Dosaledu (14° 47′: 77° 55′); Obulapuram (14° 47′: 77° 55′).

Ellutla (14° 40′: 77° 55′); Rangasajukunta *(14° 43′ 77° 57′).*

Goddumarri (14° 36′: 78° 1′): Sahuvaoyram (14° 49′: 77° 55′).

Daditota R.F. (14° 36′: 77° 59)′; Tabjula (14° 54′: 77° 50′).

Kammanamala (14° 43′: 77° 54′); Turkapalle (14° 54′: 77° 50′).

Kadiri taluk:

Mudigubba (14° 21′: 77° 59′).

Near Mutssukota, where the mineralisation is along a fault, two veins up to 30 feet thick have several thousand tons of reserves. Other occurrences of lesser importance are to the south-west of Kondampalle, north of Nayanipalle, west of Sanjivapuram and near Madugupalle.

There is a great variation in annual production of barytes in the district and in 1963 the district produced 3,525 tonnes of mostly the off-coloured variety, although the production was 7,167 tonnes in 1962. The Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh estimated a reserve of 77,000 tonnes of barytes up to a depth of 100 feet in Anantapur district.

Barytes finds use in several industries, such as filler in textile industry, for manufacture of paints, lithopone and barium chemicals and in oil-well drilling.

Calcite:

Calcite also known as 'Calespar', is one of the important industrial minerals in which India's known occurrences are a few and limited. Anantapur district ranks foremost in production of calcite in India and in

1963 the district produced 4,156 tonnes valued at Rs. 42,000. The mineral occurs as veins within limestone in some parts of Gooty, Tadpatri and Anantapur taluks, but its known reserves are limited at present.

Calcite is used in many industries as filler in textile, rubber and paint industries and as a carrier in insecticidal preparations. It is also used in the manufacture of mortars, cement, glass, ceramic products, bleaching powder and explosives.

Calcareous Tufa:

Calcareous tufa derived from the calcareous rocks of archaean, Cuddapah and Kurnool age is known to occur in several localities of Anantapur district. The deposits near Pamidi R.S. (14° 57′: 77° 34′) in Gooty taluk are estimated to have a reserve of nearly 160,000 tons. The most important deposit, however, is at Kona Rameswaraswamy (15° 9′: 77° 55′), 6 miles north of Yadiki, in Tadpatri taluk where the travertine deposit is estimated at over 300,000 tons. Known deposits of this mineral also occur in Kamalapuram (14° 53′: 77° 33′), of Anantapur taluk, and at Chillavaripalle (14° 33′: 77° 54′) and Daditota (14° 36′: 77° 59′) in Tadpatri taluk. There are also some minor occurrences between Chinnapappuru and Pasalur in Tadpatri taluk. This high grade limestone derived from the existing Narji limestone appears to be of recent—sub-recent origin and is used in all chemical applications. The Techno-Economic Survey estimated a reserve of 1.2 million tonnes for Anantapur and Kurnool districts.

Corundum:

Corundum, which is used as an abrasive and ranks next to diamond in hardness, is known to occur in a few localities in Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Hindupur and Kalyandrug taluks and some parts of Madakasira taluk in association with ultra basic rocks but the economic potentialities of these deposits are not known. Occurrences are found chiefly at the following places:

Anantapur taluk:

Padamatiyaleru (14° 30′; 77° 22′), Siddarampuram (14° 41′: 77° 40′)

Pasalur (14°39′ : 77°40′), Thimmapuram (14°42′: 77° 23′).

Reddipalle (14° 43′: 77° 41′), Atmakur (14° 28′: 77° 26′).

Dharmavaram taluk:

Maddalacheruvu (14° 26′: 77° 22′).

Morasuchintarlapalle (14° 14′; 77° 24′); Sivapuram (14° 23′: 77° 21′).

Hindupur taluk:

Parigi (13° 54′: 77° 20′).

Kalyandrug taluk:

Nutimadugu (14° 29′: 77° 20′).

Obulapuram (14° 37′: 77° 18′).

Palavenkatapuram (14°33′ : 77°20′), Manirevu (14° 36′: 77° 21′ 30″).

It is interesting to note that in 1878 samples of corundum described as sea-green in colour with some white felspar and mica attached were collected in the vicinity of Parigi from small pits 6 to 7 feet deep and several thousand rupees worth of mineral was exported to England. It was then locally sold at Rs. 5 to 7 per 100 seers.

Diamonds:

Diamonds are known to have been found at Badasanipalle, Ganjikunta, Konganapalle, Lattavaram, Mulakalapenta, Pedda Hoturu and Vajrakarur in Gooty taluk. There are reports of occasional finds of the precious stones at Vajrakarur—particularly after rains even in recent years. The source rock for diamonds in this area is not yet known and although various theories have been advanced, the most probable explanation offered is that the source is the pipe rock allied to diamond bearing Kimberlite of South Africa. The Geological Survey of India recently discovered five pipe rocks approaching Kimberlite in composition, in Vajrakarur-Lattavaram-Pennahobilam area. The pipe rock is made up of olivine with subordinate amounts of dark red garnet, enstatite and plagioclase which occur as phenocrysts in a groundmass

of serpentine, carbonates, clay minerals, glass, etc. About 265 tonnes of material was sampled and searched *but no diamond was discernible by visual examinations. Samples have been sent for testing in the laboratories.*

It may be mentioned that some of the richest mines in South Africa have yielded diamonds at the rate of 13 to 19 carats for every 100 loads (each load weighing 1,600 lbs.) which works out to 0.0000052 per cent on 0.2 carats per tonne. When the world standard itself is so poor, it is evident that the work done at Vajrakarur is very negligible and much more remains to be done before assessing the potentiality of these Kimberlites.

Gold:

Gold bearing quartz veins traversing the chlorite-schists of Dharwar age near Ramagiri in Dharmavaram taluk were mined from 1909 to 1927 and 1,36,739 ozs. of gold were produced. The important mines are located in the north Anantapur block or Chennabhavi mines; Ramagiri mines (16° 18′: 77° 30′) in the middle and Jubitil block in the south. The Chennabhavi and Jubitil mines have both reached depths close to 1,000 feet with considerable underground development, driving and stoping. Some gold was also won from the veins in the chlorite schists near Ramapuram and Venkatampalle in Gooty taluk. Short, narrow discontinuous veins of blue or grey quartz, some of which may be auriferous (gold bearing) in depth, have been recorded at a few places in the schist belts of Anantapur district.

Detailed geological mapping in the Ramagiri Gold Field was carried out recently by the Geological Survey of India and the deposit is under detailed exploration by drilling and underground development. It was in 1902-03 that E. W. Wethrell of the Mysore Geological Department discovered the schist belt of argillites in parts of Penukonda and Dharmavaram taluks and in the adjoining Pavagada taluk of Tumkur district (Mysore State). Ancient workings for gold in the form of long narrow trenches following the vein quartzs reported to belong to the period of Tipu

Sultan's rule, were also noticed near Ramagiri in Dharmavaram taluk. These workings revealed that the operations involved must have been extensive in some places.

Iron:

In the Dharwar rocks of the district, iron-ore occurs associated with ferruginous quartzites near Kontanapalle in Rayadrug taluk. High grade haematite is available as lenses or pockets in the ferruginous shales, grits and quartzites of Dharwar age along the northern flanks of the 'Copper Mountain' range. The major part of this hill lies in the Bellary district of Mysore State. In the southern portion of the hill lying in Anantapur, reserves of about a million tons of ore with 60 per cent or above are estimated from deposits now being worked in the villages of Obalapuram, Siddapuram and Malapanagudi. The ore is transported to Bellary and Timmanacherla railway stations, ten to twelve miles away. The Bellary Manual of 1872 records that iron ore was procured in Rayadrug and Dharmavaram by washing the iron sand found in some of the 'nallahs'. But the quantity of iron so produced was stated to be unknown, although it was estimated to be 51,000 maunds in 1851, twenty years earlier. Brandis, the Inspector-General of Forests records about 1880 that south of Rayadrug and 35 miles distant from Kumaraswamy hill, from where the ore was brought on bullocks, there were iron smelting furnaces and lists out the names of villages (all in Bellary district) where he saw such furnaces. The old Anantapur Gazetteer (1905) indicated that the iron sands were found in nallahs at Jambugumpala and Malanayakanapalle (hamlet of Khairevu) in Kalyandrug taluk. The industry, however, languished due to its incapacity to withstand competition from the mass produced iron and steel and for want of charcoal.

Copper:

It is on record that copper is available at Mudigubba (14° 21′: 77° 59′) in Kadiri taluk. However, the details connected with its occurrence are not yet fully known.

Mica:

Ruby mica is reported from pegmatites traversing the archaean gneisses at Sanapa and Siddarampuram

in Anantapur taluk. The occurrences have no economic importance.

Red ochre:

The deposit occurs in ferruginous phyllites adjacent to ferruginous quartzites at Velpumadugu (15° 3′: 77° 12′) in Gooty taluk.

Steatite:

Steatite, one of the most widely distributed minerals in India, has long been used by the Hindus in the form of utensils although its first recorded output in this district was in 1911-12, when a mine employing 11 persons extracted 2 tons of it. But mining on a systematic scale had commenced only in 1926. The Pharoah's Gazetteer of 1855 refers to an individual making cups and vases presumably made of steatite from the limestone procured from a hill about 8 miles south of the village near 'Yengunnapally'. Deposits of economic importance are found at Julakalva* and Tabjula (14° 54′; 77° 49′). Other deposits also occur at places like Karampudi (14 46′: 77° 52′) in Anantapur taluk, Krishtipadu (15° 4′: 77° 47′) in Gooty and Jangamreddipalle (14° 22′: 77° 55′), Madugupalle (14° 43′; 77° 54′); and Nerijamupalle (14° 32′; 78° 1′) in Tadpatri taluk. Steatite occurs in this district as an alteration product of Vempalle dolomite at contact with intrusive trap sills. It varies in colour from white gray to various shades of green. A good lava grade variety of steatite up to half a metre thick is found at Julakalva in Anantapur taluk. A good quality steatite also occurs near Tabjula in Tadpatri taluk. It is whitish to greenish in colour and up to 45 cms. thick. The other occurrences are at Krishtipadu in Gooty taluk and Jangamreddipalle, Madugupalle and Nerijamupalle in Tadpatri taluk.

Minor occurrences of steatite are also reported from Kondampalle, Karampudi and Singanaguttapalle.

Saline efflorescence:

Saline efflorescence largely occurs in stretches of Anantapur and Penukonda taluks where the water table comes close to the surface of the soils.

* 14°.50′ : 77°48′.—(These deposits are of good lava grade variety valued for making high frequency electrical insulators in Radio, Radar, Television and similar instruments and for refractory purposes).

Serpentine:

Serpentine (3 MGO. 2SI.O 2H20) is an ornamental building stone suitable for interior decoration. Its occurrences are indicated at Chintalacheruvu (15° 0′; 77° 46′) in Gooty taluk, and Chinnayekkaluru (14° 55′: 77° 48′) Rayalacheruvu (15° 3′: 77° 49′) Kondapuram (14° 57′ : 77° 49′) and Vengannapalle (14° 58′ : 77° 48′) in Tadpatri taluk.

Clay:

The district is rich in *white clay*, deposits of which occur at Uravakonda, a mile away from the taluk office, at Palvoy (Kalyandrug) and at Gutturu (Penukonda). Felspathic rocks are also available in the hillocks at Gooty while white clay deposits are found to occur at Belapuram (14° 47′: 77° 59′) in Tadpatri taluk. But the occurrence is sporadic and the clay is reported to vitrify at 1300°—1350°C. *China clay* was reported to occur in the villages of Daditota and Julakalva in the taluks of Tadpatri and Anantapur respectively.

Building material:

The district is well endowed with building stones. The various outcrops of quartzites, granites, *etc*., of the Archaean age and dolomites and limestones of Cuddapah and Kurnool age offer extensive reserves of material for use as building stone. Dark grey limestone of Narji age is known to be of cement grade in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. The same limestones exposed in parts of Tadpatri taluk have to be studied and tested for their suitability in cement manufacture. The Vempalle dolomite with consistent bedding and uniform grain size has vast reserves in Gooty taluk. This dolomite appears to be ideally suited for use as building stone.

*Flora or Botany**:

The climatic and geographical conditions of the district have a direct bearing on its flora. The flora of the district reflects all the representative genera on

*Contributed by Sri K. Kesava Reddy, District Forest Officer and approved by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

a modest scale (represented on a very small proportion) and it will not fail a botanist interested in a fully representative collection.

The following is almost an exhaustive list of the floral species in the district:—

LIST OF SPECIES FOUND IN THE FORESTS OF THE ANANTAPUR DIVISION

Botanical Name	*Telugu Name*	*Botanical Name*	*Telugu Name*
Abrus precatorius	.. Guruginja	Balanites roxburghii	.. Gara
Acacia arabica	.. Nalla thumma.	Balsamodendronberryi	.. Kondaragi Pedda Ari
Acacia Concinna	.. Cheekai (Shikayi)	Bambusa arundinacea	.. Mullaveduru
Acacia farnsiana	.. Sima sundra (Kampa Thumma)	Bauhinia purpurea	.. Kannahanam
Acacia instsia	.. Korinda	Bauhinia racemosa	. Ari
Acacia latronum	.. Burrjala (Pariki Kampa).	Bauhinia vahlii	.. Addathiga
Acacia leucophloea	.. Thella Thumma	Barleria prionities	.. Mullugorinta
Acacia pennata	.. MuluKorinta (Guba kerinda)	Bombax malabaricum	.. Buraga
Acacia planifrons	.. Undra thiga (Godugujula)	Borassus flabellifer	.. Thati
Acacia sundra	.. Sundra.	Boswellia serrata	.. Guggilam or Anduga
Acalypha fruitcosa	.. Gidduchettu (Chinnallu)	Bridelia retusa	.. Bontha or Korramanu
Adina cordifolia	.. Rudraganapa (Bandaru)	Buchanania angustifolia	.. Chinnasara
Aegle marmelos	.. Maredu	Buchanania latifolia	. Sara
Agave sisalana	.. Sima Kalabanda	Butea frondosa	.. Moduga
Agave americana	.. Kalabanda	Caesalpinia bonducella	.. Gatchakai
Ailanthus excelsa	.. Peddamanu	Caesalpinia coriaia	.. Dividivi
Alangium Lamarckii	.. Udugu	Calotropis gigantea	.. Jilledu
Albizzia amara	.. Chigara	Calotropis procera	.. Nalla Jilledu
Albizzia lebbeck	.. Dirisinam	Calycopteris floribunda	.. Pottengi
Albizzia odoratissima	.. Chinduga	Canthium didymum	.. Nallabalasu
Allophyllus serratus	.. Pagari	Canthium parviflorum	.. Balasa
Anogeissus latifolia	.. Yelama	Careva arborea	.. Dodippa
Anona squamosa	.. Seethaphalam	Carissa carandas	.. Kalivi
Asparagus racemosus	.. Pilligadda (Challa)	Carissa spinarum	.. Kalivi Vaka
Atlantia monophylla	.. Adivinimma	Capparis horrida	.. Adonda
Azadirachta indica	.. Vepa	Capparis sepiaria	.. Nalluppi

Botanical Name	Telugu name	Botanical name	Telugu name
Cassia auriculata	.. Thangedu	Diospyros montana	.. Jagadagondi
Cassia fistula	.. Rela	Dodonaea viscosa	.. Bandari
Cassia siamea	.. Simatangedu	Dolichandron crispa	.. Neeruddi
Cassia mimosoides	.. Nela Ponna	Dolichandron falcata	.. Chittu Neredu
Cassia montana	.. Pagidithangedu	Ecboluim Linneanum	.. Nakka Thoka
Cassia tora	.. Pagidi Thangedu	Ehretia buxifolia	.. Pitchniki beera
Casurina equisetifolia	.. Chowku—Sarugudu	Ehretia laevis	.. Poka
..	..	Elaeodendron glaucum	.. Neredi
Chloroxylon swietenia	.. Billidu	Erythrina indica	.. Baditha
Chomelia asiatica	.. Kommi	Erythrina suberosa	.. Mullu Moduga
Chukrasia tabularis	.. ..	Erythroxylon monogynum	.. Devadaru
Cinnamomumzeylanicum	.. Lavangam	Eucalyptus spp	.. Neelagiri chettu.
Cliestanthus collinus	.. Kodarsha	Euphorbia antiquoram	.. Bontha jamudu
Cochlosperumumgossypium	Konda gogu	Euphorbia nivulia	.. Aku jamadu
Combretum ovalifolium	.. Yeda thiga	Euphorbia tortilis	.. Tirugujamudu
Commiphora caudata	.. Konda mamidi	Feronia elephantum	.. Velaga
Cordia mixa	.. Iriki	Ficus bengalensis	.. Marri
Cordia fulvosa	.. Adivi jana	Ficus mysorensis	.. ..
Cordia wallichii	.. Pedda iriki	Ficus glomerata	.. Atti
Croton scabiosus	.. Yerri chilla	Ficus hispida	.. Bodamarri
Cycas circinalis	.. Perita	Ficus tomentosa	.. Juvvi
..	..	Ficus religiosa	.. Ragi, Ravi
Dalbergia Lanceolaria	.. Nagulla Patchari	Ficus tsiela	.. Putta Juvvi
Dalbergia latifolia	.. Jittegi chava	Flacourtia ramontchi	.. Kanduregu
Dalbergia paniculata	.. Patchari	Flacourtia sepiaria	.. Pulivelaga
Dalbergia sissoo	.. Erra jittegi	Fluggea microcarpa	.. Tella purugudu
Dendrocalmus strictus	.. Sanna veduru	Fluggea leucopyrus	.. Tellapuli
Dillenia indica	.. Chinna kalinga	..	..
Desmoduum pulchellum	.. Paredu (kondatinta)	Gardenia gummifera	.. Manchi bikki
Dichrostachys cinerea	.. Velthuru	Gardenia lucida	.. Yerra bikki
Diospyros Chloroxylon	.. Pedda ulindi	Gardenia latifolia	.. Pedda bikki
Diospyros melanoxylon	.. Tooki	Garuga pinnata	.. Garuga

Botanical Name	Telugu Name	Botanical Name	Telugu Name
Givotia rottleriformis	.. Thella Puliki	Maba buxifolia	.. Ootl.chinnaulinga
Gloriosa Superba	.. Kalapa gaddathiga (Adivinabi)	Mallotus philippinensis	.. Konda Kumkuma
Clycosmis pentaphylla	.. Gonji	Memecylon edule	.. Alli
Gmelina asiatica	.. Gummadi	Mimosa pudica	.. ..
Grewia lavigata	.. Thegalle	Mimusops elengi	.. Pogada
Grewia hirsuta	.. Chittijana	Mimusops hexandra	Pala
Gyrocarpus americanus	.. Kummara poliki	Morinda tinctoria	.. Togaru
..	..	Morinda citrifolia	.. Maddi
Hardwickia binata	.. Yepi	Murraya exotica	.. Naga golugu
Helicteres isora	.. Gubathada (Adavi Chamanti)	Murraya Koenigii	.. Kari vepaku
Hemicyclia sepiarai	.. Bira	Ochna gamblei	.. Kukkanogi chitti
..	..	Oscimumm sanctum	.. Nallathulasi
Hemidesmus indicus	.. Pala Sugandi	Opuntia dilleni	.. Nagamalli Naga jamudu
Augonia mystax	.. Kalkibira	..	..
Holarrhena antidysenterica	Kolamukki	Pavetta indica	.. Papetta
Holoptelea integrifolia	.. Thapasi	Phoenix acaulis	.. Konda ita
Iachnocarpus frutesens	.. Nallathiga	Phoenix sylvestris	.. Ita
Jasminum angustifolium	.. Malli	Phyllanthus emblica	.. Usiri
Jasminum rigidum	.. Pedda malli	Pithecolobium dulce	.. Sima chinta
Jatropha curcas	.. Pedda Nepalam	Pleurostylia wightii	. Kunti Chinta
Kydia calycina	.. Konda patti	Polyalthia cerasoides	.. Gutti
Lagerstroemia tanceolata	.. Venteeku	Premna tomentosa	.. Narava
Lagerstroemia parviflora	.. Chennangi	Prosopis spicigera	.. Jammi
Lannea grandis	.. Gumpena	Protium caudatum	. Konda mamidi
Lantana camara	.. Lantana	Pterocarpus marsupium	.. Yegisa
Leucas aspera	.. Utta reni (Thumba)	Pterolobium indicum	.. Seeki
Leucas lanceaefolia	.. ..	Pterocarpus santalinus	.. Yerra chandanam
Limonnia acdissima	.. Munukudu	Randia candolleana	.. Pedda manga
Loranthus species	.. ..	Randia dumetorum	.. Manga
..	..	Rhus mysorensis	.. Sunhari (Sita)
Mangifera indica	.. Mamidi	Sansevierya roxburghiana	.. Saganara or Chagalu
Melia azadirachta	.. Turuka vepa	Santalum album	.. Srigandham

Botanical Name	Telugu Name	Botanical Name	Telugu Name
Sapindus emarginatus	. Kumkudu	Terminalia chebula	.. Karakkai
Schleichera trijuga	.. Pulusari	Terminalia tomentosa	.. Inumaddi
Scutia indica	.. Gariki	Thespesia lampas	.. Papidi (Konda pathi)
Semacarpus anacardium	.. Nallijeedi	Thespesia populnea	.. Gangaravi
Solanum imdicum	.. Usthikaya	Taddalia aculeata	.. Konda kasinda or Mirapakandra
Solanum pybescens	.. Vushti		
Soymida febrifuga	.. Somi	Trema orientalis	.. Gadanelli
Spatholobas roxburghii	.. ..	Ventilago madraspatana	.. Surabhi
Stephegyne parvifolia	.. Battaganapu	Vitex altissima	.. Nemiladugu
Sterculia Villosa	.. Kummaripuliki	Vitex leucoxylon	.. Lokki or kondavavili
Sterculia urens	.. Yerrapuliki		
Streblus asper	.. Pakki chettu	Vitex negundo	.. Vavili
Strobilenthes sp	.. Uringi	Vitis quadrangularis	.. Nalleru
Strychnos nuxvomica	.. Musti	..	..
Strychnos Potatorum	.. Chilla induga	Wrightia tinctoria	.. Reppala
Swietenia macrophylla	.. Magagani	Wrightia tomentosa	.. Tellapala
Tectona grandis	.. Teku	Zizyphus jujuba	.. Regi
Tephrosia purpurea	.. Vempali	zizyphus oenoplia	.. Parki
Terminalaarjuna	.. Tella maddi	Zizyphus trinervia	.. ..
Terminalia bilerica	.. Thandra	Zizyphus xylopyrus	.. Gotti

Forests:

Forests cover about 10 per cent of the total extent of the area of the district. Most of these forests exist in isolated blocks and are widely scattered all over the district. A majority of them are of a dry deciduous and open scrub type with trees of an average height of about 15'. This is due to the poor rainfall occurring in the area. The density of the crop ranges from 0.1 to 0.5. In the approved diction of the forest typology, these forests can well be placed between 4 (*a*) *i.e.*, dry tropical South Indian dry mixed deciduous forest and 5 (*a*) *i.e.*, Southern cutch thorn Forest groups. For purposes of general management, only two types are recognised in the district, *viz.*, Class I forests which

have been under the control of the Forest department right through and Class III which were taken by the Forest department from Panchayat management for ensuring better protection and sound management.

The entire district is divided into five forest ranges *viz.*, Anantapur, Bukkapatnam, Gooty, Kadiri and Kalyandrug for administrative convenience. All the ranges have class III forests, Gooty and Kalyandrug ranges having them exclusively. The earliest description of these forests was made by Col. R. H. Beddomme, a forest officer, in his report to the Government, dated 30th March, 1880 wherein he observed that the forests of Penukonda taluk were certainly the best forest tracts in the district and that for long they must have been really good forests for the dry eastern portion of the peninsula. The Class I forests are mainly confined to Kadiri and Penukonda taluks. "They occupy all the hilly tract in Penukonda taluk commencing at Kothakota and run south-south-west through Narasimpally to Vengalammacheruvu and on to Amagondapalem in the north-eastern corner of the Hindupur taluk, and a small portion of the forest tract is in the Kadiri taluk."* This tract covers the Mallappakonda, Kothakota, Amagondapalem and Nigidi R.Fs. (reserved forests), which constitute the premier forests of the district. They form almost a compact block barring a small valley in between Kothakota and Amagondapalem R.Fs. near Vengalammacheruvu and cover an area of about 30,000 acres in Penukonda taluk. A crop stand of an average height of about 20 ft. is met with and in places where the rainfall is heavier and where the sub-soil water level is higher on account of geological factors, a better type of growth exists and such areas mostly carry class I forests.

The principal indigenous species occurring in the top canopy are Hardwickia binata (yepi), Anogeissus latifolia (chirumanu), Chloroxylon swietenia (billudu), Tectona grandis (teku) in stunted form, Pterocarpus marsupium (Yegisa), Azadiracta indica (vepa), Tamarindus indica (chinta), Albizzia amara (chigara) and Albizzia lebbeck (dirisinum). Dendrocalmus strictus

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* Report of Col. R.H Beddomme.

(veduru) is also found in small proportions especially at the higher reaches.

The middle canopy consists mostly of thorny and manure leaf species such as Grewia asiatica, Cassia montana, Dodonaea viscosa, Dolichandron crispa while the forest floor carries a variety of edible and thatch grasses.

In Mallappakonda, Kothakota and Amagondapalem R.Fs. gregarious patches of Hardwickia binata are seen. An interesting ecological transformation is found to be occurring under an overwood of Hardwickia binata in Kothakota and Mallappakonda R.Fs. Anogeissus latifolia is coming up gregariously due to the conservancy measures adopted by the Forest Department.

There are not many villages around the above belt and the areas are not easily accessible. Very little destruction is, therefore, suffered by the forests in this belt. There also seems to be a proper appreciation of the forest policy by the law abiding inhabitants of these villages.

Next to this come the forests that lie in the areas abutting the Mysore plateau on the south, i.e., the reserves of Hindupur, Madakasira, Kalyandrug and Rayadrug taluks. Although they are only open type of scrub jungles, they contain an abundant growth of a very valuable species, *i.e.*, sandalwood (Santalum album). This species occurs in gregarious patches in many localities. When these forests were managed by the panchayats, sandal trees were subjected to indiscriminate lopping for goats and at times even for fuel. But on the resumption of these forests for direct control in 1948, stringent measures were adopted by the department for the rehabilitation of sandal and consequently their growth has been slowly reverting to its original condition.

The class III forests of the district resumed from the Panchayat management, contain a very degraded type of dry deciduous open scrub jungle. A majority of these reserve forests do not bear any growth worth the name. A few patches of dense growth can be noticed only in valleys and low lying portions

where the water table is high and the soil conditions are slightly better. Excepting for such isolated patches, most of the areas are practically stony. The impoverished soil conditions, the scanty and precarious rainfall, the annual incendiary fires and the adverse influence of the biotic factors have turned these forests more or less into bare rocks. The existing growth is the result of the coppice or pollard shoots as natural regeneration is ruled out under such conditions.

However, there is a marked difference in the vegetation between the forests on the southern side abutting the Mysore plateau in Kadiri, Hindupur, Madakasira, Kalyandrug and Rayadrug taluks and those in the northern taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri and Anantapur. In the case of the former, rainfall is slightly higher and the growth of sandal and neem is correspondingly superior. There is also a ground cover consisting of Dodonaea viscosa, Mundelia suberosa, Cassia montana and Cassia auriculata. The species met with commonly in these parts are Dodonaea viscosa, Euphorbia antiquorum, Euphorbia nirularis, Euphorbia tirucalli, Randia sp. Cassia montana, Cassia auriculata, Carandas, Carissa spinarum, Acacia latronum, Dichrostachys cinerea and Zizyphus xylopyrus. But in the higher levels of the hills which are fairly beyond the reach of the villagers the composition is comparatively denser with stunted tree species of which the important ones are Acacia arabica, Acacia leucophloea, Albizzia amara, Albizzia lebbeck, Anogeissus latifolia, Chloroxylon swietenia, Canthium didymum, Dolichandron crispa, Dichrostachys cinerea, Erythroxylon monogynum, Morinda tinctoria, Butea frondoso, Dalbergia paniculata, Diaspyros melanoxylon, Strychnos potatorum, Mitragyna parviflora, Bauhinla racemosa, Gyro-*carpus jacquini etc.*

In the Mutchukota belt of Tadpatri taluk, soil conditions tend to be quartzose and Hardwickia binata occurs predominantly. But most of it is in the form of coppice origin as a direct result of biotic factors and the forests are thickly populated. The possibilities of natural regeneration in these forests are very remote. There are various reasons contributing to this state,

one of which is the series of annual fires that conflagrate the region. The very high incidence of grazing leading to the trampling of forests is also another significant factor. Still another cause for devastation is the consumption of the regenerating flora by cattle. Yet another factor that has contributed to the sordid state of these forests is the reclassification and subsequent measures adopted in consequence of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee of 1923 and which divided forests into the following classes:—

I Class: Protective forests.

II Class: Commercial forests.

III Class: Minor forests.

The committee recommended the transfer of minor forests to panchayats leaving their supervision to the Revenue department which was done in July 1925. But the panchayats did not function efficiently while the revenue officials had neither the time nor the technical skill required for proper management of the forests. All these factors ultimately resulted in the gross mismanagement of forests for quarter of a century. They were depleted as a result of indiscriminate hacking, uncontrolled grazing and incessant fires. The necessity to take over their management for the purpose of preventing further deterioration was felt and consequently Government took them over between 1948 and 1950.

After suffering a set back for about 25 years, these forests are now slowly recuperating and it may take a pretty long time for them to come up to the normal standards. This can be achieved with the policy of prolonged protection followed by the Department together with co-operative public attitude towards afforestation.

All the forests of the district are the dwelling places of a variety of wild life although big game is not generally in abundance. Where there are perennial or semi-perennial water sources, various species of wild life make their appearance mostly at dawn and dusk. The regulations imposed to prohibit the hunting of game are bound to preserve their variety and richness. Often, however, cases of violation or infringement are met

within the State forests. The issue of gun licences has, therefore, been completely stopped in the district since 1962. *Again, at the instance of the Indian Board for Wild Life and the State Wild Life Advisory Board, a 'Vanya Prani Saptah' (Wild Life Week)* is being observed every year in the month of October. Meetings are held at important centres in the district where the objects of the preservation of wild life are explained to the public and their co-operation sought for in this venture. Besides, a pledge is also administered to the public not to destroy wild animals. Films on wild life are also projected at public gatherings and essay contests are organised among students so as to make the public conscious of the need for the preservation of wild life.

Fauna or Zoology:

Most of the vertebrate fauna among wild life is present in the district although in small numbers. Big game and carnivora are conspicuous by their absence. The following are the animals commonly found in the district.

Mammals	*Primates*	*Common name*	*Telugu name*
	Macaca radiata	The Bonnet macaque	.. Kolhi
Carnivora :			
Panthera pardus		.. The panther	.. Chiruta puli or Kondram-pothu
Felis chaus		.. Jungle cat	.. Adavi Pilli
Canis anres		.. Jackal	.. Thodelu
Hespestesedwardsii		.. Mongoose	.. Mungisa
Valpes bengalensis		.. Fox	.. Nakka
Cyon alpinus		.. Wild dog	.. Resu Kukka
Melursus ursinus		.. Bear	.. Yelugubanti or Yelumugoddu
Sus cristatus		.. Wild Boar	.. Adavi pandi or Karimeghamu
Tetracerus quadricornis		.. Four-horned antelope	Duppi

Mammals	*Primates*	*Common name*	*Telugu name*
Gazella bennetti		.. Chinkara	.. Kondagorre
Axis axis		.. Chital	.. Jinka
Cervus unicolor		.. The Sambur	.. Kanithi
Funambulus palmarum		.. Squirrel	.. Udutha
Bandicoot bengalensis		.. The Indian Molerat	..
Mus booduga		.. Field mouse	.. Chenu Eluka
Rattus ratheus		.. House rat	.. Eluka
Bandicoota malabarica		.. Bandicoot	.. Pandikokku
Mus musculus		.. Mouse	.. Chitteluka
Hystria lincura		..Porcupine	.. Mundlapandi or Yedupandi.

Aves:

The following are the birds usually observed in the district:—

Bulbul, Blue Jay, Crow (kaki), Green pigeon (pacha pavuram), Jungle fowl (adavi kodi), Partridge (kauju), common mynah, parakeet (Ramachiluka), Golden oriole, Malabar hornbill, Woodpecker, peacock (nemali), peafowl, Brahmini kite (gadda or dega), Indian bustard, Sandgrouse, Snipe and Teal apart from normal birds.

Reptiles:

Cobras (nagupamu), rattle snakes and vipers are some of the poisonous snakes found in the district. Tortoises and chameleons can also be seen in the forests.

Amphibians and Fishes:

The forests of the district have got only a few ponds with the ordinary type of the teleostean fishes and frogs inhabiting them. Other important varieties do not occur.

Out of the above species of wild life, the antelope, sambur, the peacock and the peafowl are fast vanishing. The refusal to grant crop protection gun licence

to the public around these forests has largely mitigated the indiscriminate shooting of these animals.

*Climate**:

Like its neighbouring districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool, Anantapur is no less notorious for its oppressive heat. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from December to February is the dry, comparatively cool season. The summer season is from March to May and is followed by the south-west monsoon season from June to September. October and November form the retreating monsoon season.

Rainfall:

The district has a good network of 17 rain gauge stations with records for periods ranging from 33 to 91 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 544.1 mm. (21.42"). The rainfall generally increases from the north-west to the south-east. But at Tanakal on the south-eastern border of the district the annual rainfall is much less than that at other stations in the south-eastern part of the district. The rainfall in this district is chiefly confined to the months of May to November, the highest usually recorded in the month of September. Considerable variation is also noticed in the degree of annual rainfall from year to year. In the fifty year period 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 155 per cent of the normal was received in 1917. 1934 was the year with the lowest rainfall which was only 56 per cent of the normal. In nine years out of the fifty the district received rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal and no two of them were consecutive. At individual stations two or even three consecutive years with rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal have occurred on one or two occasions at most of the stations. At Yadiki such low rainfall occurred in seven consecutive years (1942 to 1948). From Table 2 it can be seen that the rainfall was between 400 and 700 mm. (15.75" and 27.56") in 36 years out of 50.

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* Contributed by the Director-General of Observations (Climatology and Geophysics)

On an average, the district has 35 rainy days (days with rainfall of 2.5 mm—10 cents—or more) in a year. This number varies from 26 at Amarapuram to 40 at Madakasira and Kadiri.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 290.8 mm (11.45") at Madakasira on May 21, 1879.

Temperature:

The district has a meteorological observatory at Anantapur. The data furnished by the observatory can be taken as representative of the conditions in the district as a whole. The period from about the later half of November to the end of February is the coolest part of the year. In December when the mean temperature is the lowest, the mean daily maximum temperature is 28.7°C (83.7°F) and the mean daily minimum is 16.8°C (62.2°F). By the end of February temperatures begin to rise rapidly and by April the hottest month the mean daily maximum temperature is 38.5°C (101.3°F) and the mean daily minimum temperature is 25.6°C (78.1°F). In May too, the weather is nearly as hot as in April and in these two months, the heat is exasperating. With the onset of the south-west monsoon by about early June the temperatures drop and perhaps some relief can be felt. After the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon early in October the temperatures begin to decline gradually.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Anantapur was 42.2°C (108.0°F) on 1956 April 27 and on 1953 May 2 and the lowest minimum temperature was 12.2°C (54.0°F) on 1951 December 30 and on 1958 January 15.

Humidity:

The period from February to May is the driest part of the year when the relative humidities are 50—60 per cent in the mornings and 20-30 per cent in the afternoons. Humidities are higher in the south-west monsoon and retreating monsoon seasons.

Cloudiness:

During the period May to November skies are moderately to heavily clouded and overcast on some days. In the rest of the year the horizon will be practically clear, if not lightly clouded.

Winds:

Winds are generally light to moderate acquiring some strength in the south-west monsoon season. During the period October to April the winds blow from the quadrant north-east to south-east and blow calm on many days in the mornings. Winds rage from directions between south-west and north-west during May to September.

Special weather phenomena:

In October and November storms originating in the Bay of Bengal sometimes cross the east coast of India and moving in a westerly to north-westerly direction across the peninsula affect the district and its neighbourhood causing widespread rain. Thunderstorms occur during the period March to November. Dust raising winds usually occur in April and May.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 enclosed present the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena respectively for Anantapur.

TABLE I

TABLE

NORMALS AND EXTREMES

Station	No. of years of data		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Madakasira ..	.. 50	(a)	4.6	6.3	5.3	24.6	74.7	50.8	54.4
		(b)	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.6	4.4	3.8	5.4
Hindupur ..	.. 50	(a)	3.3	6.9	4.1	24.9	66.3	43.9	57.4
		(b)	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.7	4.4	3.4	5.0
Penukonda ..	.. 50	(a)	5.1	5.3	3.8	23.1	63.3	46.7	57.7
		(b)	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	3.9	3.4	4.9
Bukkapatnam	.. 50	(a)	2.8	6.9	5.3	20.1	62.2	49.8	68.8
		(b)	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.6	3.8	3.5	5.2
Dharmavaram	.. 50	(a)	3.6	5.3	3.6	16.8	54.9	45.0	50.5
		(b)	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	3.3	3.0	3.5
Kalyandrug ..	.. 50	(a)	2.8	5.3	4.3	16.5	57.1	41.4	38.1
		(b)	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	3.8	2.9	4.5
Anantapur ..	.. 41	(a)	4.8	6.1	3.3	15.0	53.3	49.8	52.1
		(b)	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	3.6	3.1	3.7
Uravakonda	.. 50	(a)	3.8	5.8	4.6	16.5	51.8	40.1	46.5
		(b)	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	3.7	3.4	3.9
Gooty ..	.. 50	(a)	3.3	3.3	3.6	17.5	44.7	56.6	71.6
		(b)	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.9	4.2	5.9
Yadiki ..	.. 50	(a)	3.1	4.1	5.6	13.2	40.6	52.1	71.1
		(b)	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.4	4.2	5.9
Tadpatri ..	.. 50	(a)	4.1	4.6	4.1	17.5	45.7	55.9	67.6
		(b)	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	3.4	4.0	5 4
Kadiri ..	.. 50	(a)	6.1	5.8	6.6	21.1	59.2	43.7	64.0
		(b)	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	3.6	3.6	5.6
Tanakal ..	.. 37	(a)	4.1	6.9	6.9	25.7	45.0	38.1	45.7
		(b)	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.3	2.7	2.1	3.2
Amarapuram..	.. 23	(a)	0.0	1.5	2.5	22.6	54.9	35.8	28.5
		(b)	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	3.2	2.7	2.6
Guntakal ..	.. 23	(a)	1.8	3.8	2.8	16.3	38.1	69.1	58.4
		(b)	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.8	4.0	5.0
Rayadrug ..	.. 50	(a)	4.6	4.6	3.1	20.1	59.7	46.7	40.1
		(b)	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	4.0	3.3	4.0
Kanekal ..	.. 23	(a)	0.8	2.0	3.6	14.7	51.6	33.0	32.3
		(b)	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	3.6	2.4	3.3
Anantapur (District)	.	(a)	3.5	5.0	4.3	19.2	54.3	47.0	53.2
		(b)	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	3.5	3.4	4.5

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or

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OF RAINFALL

August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm)	Date
73.9	121.9	117.3	51.6	8.9	594.3	145	35	290.8	1879 May 21
5.9	7.2	6.2	3.6	0.7	40.2	(1933)	(1908)		
82.5	141.5	102.4	50.3	10.4	593.9	158	43	177.8	1879 May 21
5.6	7.4	5.8	3.4	0.7	38.7	(1949)	(1934)		
80.0	143.0	99.8	57.7	12.2	597.7	162	44	179.3	1901 Sept. 20
5.1	7.2	6.1	4.1	0.9	38.1	(1903)	(1934)		
106.7	170.9	94.2	56.6	9.7	654.0	172	37	168.9	1907 July 12
6.0	7.8	5.6	3.5	0.6	38.7	(1949)	(1934)		
81.0	132.3	79.0	51.3	8.9	532.2	168	35	177.3	1928 July
4.5	7.3	5.2	3.4	0.6	33.0	(1912)	(1923)		
70.6	122.2	91.9	41.4	7.4	499.0	179	43	141.0	1943 May 20
4.6	6.4	5.0	2.7	0.5	32.5	(1933)	(1923)		
84.6	149.9	99.3	58.2	6.6	583.0	168	40	145.3	1937 Oct. 10
4.9	6.7	5.3	3.5	0.5	33.4	(1919)	(1934)		
73.1	140.7	86.6	33.3	4.3	507.1	162	39	236.2	1900 Sept 12
5.0	7.4	5.0	2.3	0.4	33.2	(1915)	(1920)		
80.3	145.3	91.4	37.6	6.6	561.8	167	36	153.4	1902 Sept. 14
5.6	7.6	5.2	2.6	0.5	36.4	(1916)	(1920)		
71.1	127.3	71.6	38.9	7.1	505.8	254	47	137.2	1898 June 6
5.2	6.8	4.3	2.5	0.5	33.6	(1916)	(1948)		
84.6	136.4	76.7	42.4	7.9	547.5	197	42	130.3	1944 June 26
5.7	7.5	4.7	3.0	0.6	36.4	(1916)	(1923)		
90.2	144.8	97.3	66.5	11.7	617.0	173	53	172.5	1903 Nov. 6
5.3	7.7	6.0	4.4	1.0	40.0	(1916)	(1947)		
67.3	111.8	86.1	61.0	12.7	511.3	207	45	100.6	1924 June 9
3.7	5.5	5.3	4.1	0.6	29.7	(1930)	(1948)		
86.6	104.9	95.8	28.2	3.8	465.1	151	48	105.4	1933 Sept. 4
4.6	5.0	4.3	1.9	0.2	25.9	(1933)	(1942)		
77.0	115.6	84.3	34.3	4.1	505.6	158	61	150.9	1944 Oct. 9
5.2	6.3	5.0	2.3	0.4	33.2	(1944)	(1934)		
69.1	126.0	99.6	45.7	8.4	527.7	182	43	193.0	1895 Sept. 14
4.9	6.6	5.8	3 0	0.6	34.8	(1917)	(1923)		
60.2	105.7	104.7	31.5	3.6	443.7	168	37	104.4	1944 Oct. 27
4.7	5.8	5.1	2.1	0.4	29.5	(1935)	(1932)		
78.8	131.8	92.8	46.3	7.9	544.1	155	56		
5.1	6.8	5.3	3.1	0.6	34.6	(1917)	(1934)		

more). *Based on all available data up to 1956. **Years given in brackets.

TABLE 2

FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT

(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	*No. of years*	*Range in mm.*	*No. of years*
301—400	.. 6	601—700	.. 9
401—500	.. 13	701—800	.. 5
501—600	.. 14	801—900	.. 3

TABLE

NORMALS OF TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Month	*Mean Daily Maximum Temperature oC*	*Mean Daily Minimum Temperature oC*	*Highest Maximum ever recorded*		*Lowest Minimum ever recorded*		*Relative Humidity*	
			oC	*Date*	*oC*	*Date*	0830	1730*
							%	%
January ..	30.2	17.3	35.6	1948 Jan. 6	12.2	1958 Jan. 15	68	39
February ..	33.3	18.6	37.2	1948 Feb. 29	13.3	1947 Feb. 4	55	28
March ..	36.9	21.6	40.6	1953 Mar. 20	15.0	1951 Mar. 7	48	21
April ..	38.5	25.6	42.2	1956 Apr. 27	18.3	1950 Apr. 3	54	24
May ..	38.1	25.8	42.2	1953 May 2	18.9	1951 May 1	62	32
June ..	34.9	24.8	41.7	1953 June 4	20.6	1953 June 7	68	45
July ..	32.7	23.8	36.7	1952 July 9	21.1	1956 July 28	74	56
August ..	32.6	23.6	36.7	1949 Aug. 8	21.2	1957 Aug. 9	74	54
September ..	32.2	23.0	36.1	1957 Sept. 6	19.4	1954 Sept. 29	75	54
October ..	31.4	22.3	35.0	1950 Oct. 3	15.6	1950 Oct. 26	76	56
November ..	29.9	19.2	34.4	1951 Nov. 27	12.8	1950 Nov. 29	70	49
December ..	28.7	16.8	32.2	1958 Dec. 1	12.2	1951 Dec. 30	72	46
Annual ..	33.3	21.9	..	—	..	..	66	42

*Hours I.S.T.

TABLE 4

MEAN WIND SPEED IN KM/HR

Jan.	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Annual*
10.3	9.3	9.3	10.5	15.0	19.5	19.2	17.7	13.5	7.2	8.0	8.7	12.3

TABLE 5

SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

Mean No. of days with	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Annual*
Thunder	0.0	0.2	1.0	2.7	6.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	4.5	6.3	1.2	0.1	28.3
Hail ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dust-storm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Squall ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Fog ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Prehistory:

The district offers some vivid glimpses of the prehistoric past. The surface finds discovered and assigned to special stages in the progress of civilisation testify to the existence of man even in the remote past.

Bruce Foote surveyed the northern part of this district towards the end of the nineteenth century. It is an open country with a number of granite hills which are castellated and which once offered strongly defencible sites. The plain at their base must have been securely cultivated by the people, who kept a watch from the top of the strong rocky fastnesses to get timely warning of the approach of enemies.

The palaeolithic age, in which man fashioned his tools and weapons by chipping hard stones of convenient size and shape, is represented by the only palaeolith recovered from the Vidupanakallu west hill in this district. It is made of quartzite and is of squarish oval shape.

Bruce Foote also collected several neolithic artefacts. About twenty-three localities in the district yielded very interesting objects. Eight of them are highly important, nine are of moderate importance and the rest comparatively insignificant. The important sites include the Lattavaram hill, Budihal or Budikonda, Vidupanakallu Fort or East hill and West hill, Velpumadugu or Yellapadugu (all in Gooty), the riverside site east of Tadpatri (Tadpatri), the Havaligi hill (Gooty) and Kalamedevur hill (Dharmavaram). To the moderately important category belong Vajrakarur, Uravakonda, Karakumukkala, the Guntakal Railway junction (all in Gooty), Bhogasamudram (Penukonda), the hill north of Havaligi hill (Gooty), Mutsukota (Tadpatri), the Jambuladinne hill (Anantapur) and the Yerragudi hill (Gooty).

The neoliths gathered by him covered a large number of used and broken implements, about a dozen

corn-crushers of pistacite rock from the Lattavaram hill. Budihal or Budikonda is also a fine castellated hill with many capital rock shelters, yielding a small pestle made of diorite, a rare large oval mealing stone made of grey crystalline limestone, a broken mealing stone of chrome-mica gneiss and a fragment of a grey earthenware vase. Bruce Foote also found a long shallow stone trough between two good rock seats and a very remarkable oblong terrace with a flat bare rocky floor where people carried on their mealing work. On the east and west hills of Vidupanakallu he collected a large number of celts, chisels, flakes, strike-a-lights, scrapers and cores made mostly of chert, agate, chalcedony and quartzite. The agates must have been obtained from a considerable distance, probably from the valley of the Tungabhadra. From the Velpumadugu hill, Foote collected quite a number of celts, scrapers, flakes, flake knives and cores. At the site east of Tadpatri he picked up many potsherds of highly decorated and good quality, presumably belonging to the well-to-do classes. The most interesting finds on the Havaligi hill belong to the fine series of artefacts of chert and agate. The site at the Kalamedevur hill revealed the existence of a flake factory. The finds at the place include numerous broken celts, corn-crushers, pounders and potsherds of excellent quality.

An outcrop of black trap rock runs near Demaketapalle (Hindupur) along the crest of a hill. The boulders of the rock show signs of having been struck with stone hammers for producing flakes required for working into finished celts. Hundreds of flakes and unfinished stone implements lie scattered at the base of these boulders. This site must have once been used as a factory for manufacturing celts.

At the moderately important sites celts, flakes, chisels, hammers, corn-crushers, mealing stones, cores, potsherds and linchets were commonly met with. The only wooden prehistoric object of the neolithic age which survived till today was a small comb which was discovered at the Guntakal Railway Junction by Cornelius Cardew, a friend of Foote. Many of Cardew's finds are now preserved in the Madras Museum.

A few dolmens were discovered at Kalyandrug and Kambaduru. Hundreds of kistvaens were found to occur at Mudigallu, Devadulabetta, Malyavantam, Kondapuram and Puleru. The existence of cairns at places like Mudigallu, Devadulabetta, Kalyandrug and Thodagutta was also brought to light.

The dolmens were usually found intermingled with cairns and kistvaens and appeared to have been erected as tombs in memory of the departed and also as receptacles for votive offerings to propitiate the spirits of the dead. Dolmens were sometimes converted into hero-shrines dedicated to some local chief or warrior or into shrines of Siva with stone lingams installed in them. Such shrines can still be seen at Kalyandrug and Kambaduru.

The remnants of the post neolithic period included the fortification on an isolated round top granite hill at Velpumadugu (Gooty). Foote's exploration also revealed that there are many signs of continued settlements in the middle and eastern parts of the Havaligi hill. Traces of an iron age settlement which succeeded the neolithic ones evidenced by the shape of iron slags strewn all over the surface were brought to light at Kalamedevur (Dharmavaram). Cornelius Cardew made some excavations and found an iron and bronze age site near the Guntakal Railway station from which valuable series of earthenware and iron articles were obtained.

As civilisation advanced, other metals like gold, copper and bronze came into existence. This age, referred to as the later iron age by the archaeologists passed down into the protohistoric age which formed the link between the prehistoric and historic ages.

Mauryas and Satavahanas:

From the Asokan edicts discovered at Siddapur, Jatingaramesvaram and Brahmagiri in Chitaldrug district of Mysore, Yerragudi (Gooty) in Anantapur district and Rajulamandagiri in Kurnool, it is obvious that this district formed part of the Mauryan empire. Following the death of Asoka (236 B.C.), it must have

passed under the suzerainty of the Satavahanas although no traces could be found of their rule over this part of the country. With the disappearance of this dynasty, the Pallavas, who were its chief feudatories in the south, asserted their supremacy over the whole area ranging from Kanchi to the Krishna of which a major portion of this district formed part. Inscriptions testify to the existence of kings belonging to the Chutukula holding possession of the South-Western Deccan before the rise of the Kadambas. Coins with Harati legend pertaining to Vishnukada Chutukulananda Satakarni and his grandson Sivaskandavarman, the Chutu kings of Banavasi, discovered in this district seem to indicate their sway after the decline of the Satavahana power, atleast over a portion of this district. There were incessant conflicts between the Pallavas and their subordinates, the Kadambas. In their wake came the Western Gangas, who, according to some authorities, were specially brought to this district by the Pallavas themselves from their original home in Kongu* in order to curb the Kadamba power. Substantial evidence is available of the rule of the Western Gangas over this district. The two copper plate grants of Sasanakota (Hindupur) and Penukonda assigned to the 4th and 5th centuries A.D., respectively point to their supremacy beyond any possible doubt. Of these, the former refers to Maharaja Madhavavarman†, son of Konganivarman, the progenitor of the family and the latter to Madhava II‡, his grandson.

Chalukyas of Badami:

The Chalukyas of Badami invaded this part of the country in the later half of the 6th century A.D. and subdued the Western Gangas. They also defeated the Nala chiefs then ruling the Nalavadivishaya of which Ratnagiri (Madakasira) of this district formed part. Some of the Chalukyan rulers$ intimately connected with this district were Pulakesin II (A.D. 609/10-642), Vikramaditya I (A.D. 654/5-81), Vinayaditya (A.D.

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* Kongu corresponds with the area covered by Salem and Coimbatore districts.

† Epigraphia Indica Vol. XXIV, No. 31, p. 234 ff.

‡ *ibid.*, vol. XIV, No. 24. p. 331 ff.

$ The chronology of these rulers is based on (a) G. Yazdani, The Early History of the Deccan, pts. I-VI, pp. 212-232 and (b) K.A. Nilakanta Sastri 'A History of South India'.

681-96), Vijayaditya (A.D. 696-733/34), Vikramaditya II (A.D 733/34-44/45) and Kirttivarman II (A.D. 744/45-57). Of the more important epigraphs pertaining to them, the one at Peddavaduguru (Gooty) refers to Satyasraya Sri Prithvivallabha (Pulakesin II), while the epigraph at Dimmagudi (Gooty) mentions Vikramaditya I. The records at Virareddipalle and Igaduru (both in Tadpatri), register the grants of Vinayaditya and the inscriptions at Nittur-Gudipadu, Kotapalle, Kottur (all in Tadpatri), Kondupalle and Betapalle (both in Gooty) refer to the benefactions of Vijayaditya. There are also epigraphs at Chandana, Peddapeta (both in Tadpatri) and Niluru (Gooty) in which Vikramaditya II and Kirttivarman II figure.

Banas:

An important feudatory dynasty intimately connected with the territory now falling within the confines of this district was that of the Banas whose history can be traced almost from the middle of the fourth century A.D. The epigraphs in which they figure are, with the exception of a few, found in the northern taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri. The Banas were at first tributary to Mayurasarman and were later conquered by the Western Gangas. They then shifted their loyalty to the victorious Chalukyas of Badami and later to the Pallavas for a period of about twelve years. Some of the important members of the dynasty were Ranavikrama, Balikulatilaka Narasimha Banadhiraja, his son Vikramaditya Bali Indra Banaraja and Prithvi Banaraja. The tracts over which the Bana chieftains ruled were Vanganurunadu, Turamara-vishaya and Gangarenadu ,comprising portions of this district. Sometime between c.A.D. 375 and A.D. 425 they left Kurnool and occupied a portion of Anantapur, then known as Paruvi-vishaya and ruled from Parigi in Hindupur taluk. They came into conflict with the Nolambas and the Western Gangas and fought battles in alliance with the Vaidumbas at Mandavi, Mudumaduvu and Soremati in Penukonda taluk which resulted in their victory. Some of the epigraphs of the 9th, 10th and 12th centuries A.D. found at Senagalaguduru, Chinnapappuru (both in Tadpatri), Miduturu (Gooty) and Paideti (Hindupur)

also refer to certain other Bana chiefs like Chandiyanna, Agappa, Mahasamanta Chilaparasa, Mahamandalesvara Chittarasa and Prabhumeru Anniga Dhananjaya*, *who were directly connected with the district.*

Rashtrakutas and Nolamba Pallavas:

There is no recorded evidence in this district testifying to the rule of the Rashtrakutas who succeeded the Chalukyas of Badami as an imperial power. But during this period (A.D. 757 to 973), a local dynasty called Nolambas or Nolamba Pallavas which owed its allegiance to them held sway over Nolambavadi 32,000† which included parts of this district. Their principal cities were Uchchangi, Henjeru (Hemavati) and Chitaldurg. The Nolambas continued to hold their territory in spite of incessant conflicts with the Banas, Vaidumbas, Cholas and Gangas. Their progenitor was Mangala whose son Simhapota or Singapota supported his overlord Sivamara II, the Western Ganga ruler, in the contest for the Ganga throne and died in A.D. 810 in the battle which followed. Simhapota's son Charuponnera or Kollipallava Nolambadhiraja who was a contemporary and a subordinate of the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III, joined the confederacy formed by Stambha, the then governor of Gangavadi, to overthrow the Rashtrakuta monarch. The Nolamba chief had, however, to surrender to the Rashtrakuta army and was finally restored to his patrimony.

Polalchora, son of Charuponnera, to whom an undated inscription‡ at Kambaduru (Kalyandrug) refers, allied himself with the Ganga king Rachamalla I, repudiated the authority of Amoghavarsha who succeeded the Rashtrakuta ruler Govinda III and foiled his attempt to conquer the kingdom. The trouble continued even during the days of Nitimarga,

* Of them, Chandiyanna bore the characteristic Bana titles such as Mahabali kulodbhava Krishnadhvajavirajita and Vrishabhalanchana while Agappa assumed the titles of Nandagirinatha and Parivipuraparamesvara. The former remitted the tax on gold on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

† Nolambavadi 32,000 roughly corresponding to the present Chitaldurg and Anantapur districts was so called from the traditional number of inhabited villages it contained..

‡ It registers that Polalchora bestowed a bracelet on one Ajjaparvara Bhidiyareya and called him Nolambadodda at the time of the construction of the Beddugonde tank

son of Rachamalla I, with whom Polalchora was allied. This alliance was effectively broken by Vijayaditya III, the Eastern Chalukyan king whom the Rashtrakuta *ruler Amoghavarsha specially deputed to suppress the rebellion and restore the imperial authority. The fierce engagement that took place resulted in victory to the Chalukyan army. Reference is made both to Rachamalla and Nitimarga in the epigraphs* of Santebidanuru (Hindupur) and Hindupur dated S. 775 (A.D. 853).*

With the succession of Mahendra, son of Polalchora, in A.D. 878 the Nolamba dynasty gained considerably in its prestige. This powerful chief, whom the epigraph at Kambaduru (Kalyandrug) dated S. 805 (A.D. 883) refers to as 'Tribhuvanadhira', had a series of conflicts with the Banas and the Vaidumbas. A significant event of his rule to which several inscriptions of the period refer was the battle of Sorematti† in which the Nolambas temporarily sustained a defeat. But this chief who earned the title 'Mahabalikulantaka', i.e., destroyer of the Mahabali race, seems to have eventually succeeded in re-establishing the Nolamba supremacy.

Mahendra's reign was also characterised by his conflicts with the Chora or Chola ruler (perhaps Aditya son of Vijayalaya) on the one hand and the Western Gangas on the other. An undated inscription at Utukuru (Hindupur) refers to his struggle with the Western Gangas which involved him in a battle with Ereyappa, grandson of Nitimarga. After his death, his half-brother Iriva Nolamba succeeded him under the title of Nolambadhiraja Nolipayya. Not much is known about his reign except just a reference to his mother's benefactions for the construction of a temple, the digging of a tank and the granting of an agraharam. His nephew Ayyapadeva followed him under the title of Nanniga. He engaged himself in a war with Western Gangas and also with Eastern

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* The epigraph at Santebidanuru refers to a skirmish between Rachamalla and Ayyakutti in which some heroes appear to have died. The Hindupur inscription refers to Nolamba who ruled the country extending up to Kanchi.

† Sorematti has been identified as Cholematti in Penukonda taluk but there is no agreement among historians as to either the date of the battle or the parties involved in it.

Chalukyas. An inscription at Manepalle (Hindupur) refers to Nanniga's rule and also records his grant for the maintenance of a tank. Another* of S. 845 (A.D. 923) at Hemavati refers to his eldest son Anniga popularly known as Vira Nolamba. Anniga had to face an invasion from the Rashtrakutas. He was also involved in the internal dissensions among the Western Gangas in which he sided Rachamalla III against Butuga II whose claim for the Ganga throne was championed by the Rashtrakutas. This resulted in the defeat of Anniga and the overthrow of Rachamalla III As Anniga's son Irula Chola predeceased him, his younger brother Diliparasa, who was also involved in the Ganga conflict, succeeded him and continued to be a subordinate of the Rashtrakutas. He joined the Rashtrakuta expedition against the Cholas, as is borne out by the inscription† of S. 870 (A.D. 948) at Madakasira and returned victorious after the eventful battle of Takkolam.

The years that followed the death of Diliparasa were none too happy for the Nolamba dynasty. His weak son Nanni Nolamba could not retain the kingdom against the invasion of the Western Ganga ruler Marasimha III. It was during this period that Nolambavadi was conquered and annexed to the Ganga dominion, thus bringing to an end the rule of this important local dynasty. Inscriptional evidence is, however, available of Polalchora II and Vira Mahendra II, son and grandson of Nanni Nolamba and a few other stray chiefs of the family continuing to rule even after Nanni Nolamba, perhaps as the subordinates of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.

Chalukyas of Kalyani:

By about 973 A.D., the Rashtrakuta power declined and the Chalukyas of Kalyani rose to prominence. The Rashtrakuta feudatories slowly shifted their allegiance to the Chalukyan dynasty. Even the

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* It refers to the death of Edeyamma, son of Haritta in a fight with the Seuna army.

† It registers that a certain Ponnayya younger brother of Sivayya the foremost archer in the 32,000 country (*i.e.* Nolambavadi) and of Bikiyana and son of Chikkayya died in a battle with Gajankusa Chola after joining under orders from king Ballaha, the army of Dilipa-Nolamba, in the battle at Ipili.

Nolambas who were at first siding the Cholas were won over by Taila II (A.D. 973-97) the Chalukyan monarch.

Taila's reign witnessed a conflict between the Chalukyas and the Cholas, with Rajaraja (A.D. 985-1014), the Chola monarch, disputing the Chalukyan claim to Nolambavadi and Gangavadi. An inscription of A.D. 992 at Kogali in Bellary district, which then embraced parts of the present district of Anantapur, refers to Taila's victory over the Chola king and his rule over 'Rodda', identified as Roddam in Penukonda taluk. As is evident from some of his inscriptions found in Bellary district, a sizeable portion of Nolambavadi, seems to have remained under Taila's control till his death in A.D. 997. During the reign of his son Satyasraya (A.D. 997-1007) there was recurrence of trouble between the Chalukyan and the Chola kingdoms and this led to the recognition of the Tungabhadra as the boundary between them. After a short and uneventful reign for about eight years by Vikramaditya V (A.D. 1007-15) and Ayyana (A.D. 1015?), nephews of Satyasraya, their brother Jayasimha II (A.D. 1015-42) came to power. His energies were directed against the invasion of the Cholas and the recovery of the lost territory. He was confronted by the Chola monarch Rajendra I (A.D. 1012-44) to whose reign refer several Kannada and Tamil inscriptions found in this district. Some of them also described the exploits of Rajendra's powerful general Araiyan Rajarajan alias Vikrama Chola Cholaiyavaraiyan in the Chalukyan and Vengiwars which earned him several titles such as 'Nalmadi Bhima,' 'Cholana-Chakra', 'Jayasinghakulakala' *etc.* The conflict between the monarchs ultimately resulted in Jayasimha's defeat. He was driven beyond the Tungabhadra, although he later attempted to retrieve his position. His successor Somesvara I (A.D. 1042-68) was also entangled in a series of battles of which the one at Koppam fought in A.D. 1054 resulted in his defeat. Five years later Somesvara led an expedition against the Cholas, to which a reference is made by the inscription dated S. 981 (A.D. 1059) at Donekallu (Gooty).

The reign of Somesvara II (A.D. 1068-76) witnessed the unsuccessful seige of Gooty fort by Virarajendra, brother of Rajendra II. But this was followed by the estrangement between the Chalukyan monarch and his brother Vikramaditya leading to the division of the Chalukyan empire between them. Some of the inscriptions of this period at places like Konakondla, Poliki (both in Gooty taluk) and Sangamesvaram (Rayadrug), bearing dates earlier than A.D. 1076, refer to Vikramaditya VI. Even after the death of Virarajendra, the two brothers continued their feud and Somesvara II entered into an alliance with the Chola emperor Kulottunga I and waged a war against his brother. This resulted in the accession of Vikramaditya VI in A.D. 1076.

Towards the close of Vikramaditya's (A.D. 1076-1126) reign, Vishnuvardhana Bittiga, his Hoysala subordinate, revolted against him and defeated Irungola, the Nidugal Chola chief and captured various places in the district as is testified to by some of his titles like "Scatterer of Henjeru", "trampler of Roddam" and "destroyer of ghats and Roddam" He also occupied Nolambavadi, the Nidugal fort and Tereyur (modern Teriyur), the area situated between the Pinakini and its tributary Jayamangali about 4½ miles from Hindupur. But his invasion did not last long and Vikramaditya regained the lost territory.

A number of inscriptions relating to Vikramaditya's reign found in this district refer to some of his subordinate chiefs and various offices held during his period. They also testify to the general state of prosperity prevailing in this part of the country. After the accession of Vikramaditya's son Somesvara III* (A.D. 1126-38), Vishnuvardhana seems to have recaptured Gangavadi, Nolambavadi and Banavasi and thus established his rule over some portions of this district as well.

It is not known who Somesvara III's successor was although historians refer to him as Jagadekamalla II

* There are two epigraphs of Somesvara at Havaligi and Ubacherla (both in Gooty). The latter records a grant to the Mahajanas of the village under the orders of his subordinate Mahamandalesvara Irungola Maharaja in Chalukya-Vikrama year 55 (A.D. 1131).

(A.D. 1133-55?). About half a dozen inscriptions referring to his reign and registering grants made by his subordinates have been discovered in this district. The weak rule of Taila III (A.D. 1149-63) that followed witnessed an invasion by Kalachurya Bijala and this resulted in the overthrow of the Chalukyan monarch. The Chalukyan power, however, survived for sometime. An inscription at Madhudi (Madakasira) of S. 1091 (A.D. 1169) refers to Pratapachakravartin Jagadekamalla as ruling from Kalyani. The last Chalukyan ruler to ascend the throne was Somesvara IV ((A.D. 1184-1200). An inscription at Patasivaram (Madakasira) refers to him as 'destroyer of the Kalachurya race'. It was during his reign that the Hoysala subordinate Ballala II invaded the Chalukyan empire, defeated the monarch and captured his capital.

Yadavas of Devagiri and Hoysalas of Dvarasamudram:

Subsequently, however, the shrewd Yadava ruler of Devagiri Bhillama V, who was also a subordinate of the Chalukyas, managed to inflict a crushing defeat on the Hoysalas and occupy the Chalukyan capital. But this proved only a temporary success as Ballala reorganised his forces and recaptured a number of important fortresses, including Gooty, driving away the Yadavas across the Krishna. Two epigraphs of S. 1100 (A.D. 1178) and S. 1127 (A.D. 1205) at Parigi (Hindupur) and Hemavati (Madakasira) respectively refer to grants made by Ballala. The conflict between the Yadavas and the Hoysalas continued unabated even during the reigns of Jaitugi and Simhana, son and grandson of Bhillama V. A number of inscriptions in this district ranging from S. 1137 (A.D. 1215) to S. 1142 (A.D. 1220) refer to Simhana and his subordinates, of whom the chief were Mahamandalesvara Ranakumara Jagatapu Dandideva Chola Maharaja, Lakshmidhara Pandita, Pattasahanadhipati Malleya Sahini and Mahamandalesvara Jagadala Bhogarasadeva Maharaja.

After Simhana's death, the Yadava empire sustained a defeat at the hands of the Hoysalas, during the time of Mahadeva and his son Ammana. Ammana's cousin Ramachandra, however, attempted to avenge Mahadeva's defeat and sent an expedition

under his general Saluva Tikkamarasa in A.D. 1275. A counter expedition organised after sometime by the Hoysala ruler Narasimha III, succeeded in capturing Nidugal. Mutual conflicts* between the Hoysalas and the Yadavas continued long thereafter. In A.D. 1320 Ballala III, son of Narasimha, occupied Penukonda and appointed his son-in-law Macheya Dannayaka as its governor. But in A.D. 1324 the latter was attacked by the ruler of Kampili. This did not bring about any change in the position as Dannayaka emerged victorious in the battle.

Nidugal Cholas:

A branch of the Telugu Cholas known as the Nidugal Cholas claiming descent from Karikala Chola and styling themselves as 'lords of Oraiyur', established itself in this district about the middle of the 11th century A.D., and exercised control over the territory round Nidugal and Hemavati. Some inscriptions referring to them are found in this district and also in Tumkur district of the Mysore State. Eleven generations of princes of this family have been enumerated in these inscriptions. and towns like Nidugal, Hemavati and Govindavadi have also been mentioned. Of the chiefs of this line. the most powerful were Mangar. sa, Irungola I, Mallideva and Irungola II and they were referred to in a number of inscriptions† found in this district. The rule of this family seems to have come to an end with the reign of Ganesvaradeva, the grandson of Irungola II.

Vaidumbas:

The Vaidumbas to whom there is a reference in an inscription of S. 1120 (A.D. 1198) at Tadpatri are another family which ruled over the eastern part of this district presumably as the subordinates of the Western Chalukyas. The inscription mentions Udaya-

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*An epigraph at Madhudi (Madakasira) of S. 1222 (A.D 1300) reveals that one Buchaya of the village fell fighting in a Hoysala raid which took place during the reign of Mayipannadeva.

†Mangarasa has been referred to in the epigraphs at Havaligi and Undabanda (both in Gooty) dated Chalukya Vikrama years 4 and 7 respectively. Irungola I figures in the inscriptions at Havaligi (A.D. 1131), Eradukera (A.D. 1138) in Kalyandrug and Konakondla (A.D. 1140) in Gooty taluk. Mallideva is mentioned in the records at Eradukera dated Sarvari, Hemavati dated S. 1084 (A. D. 1162), Madhudi dated S. 1091 (A.D. 1169), Govindavada S. 1092 (.AD. 1170) and Malayanur dated S. 1101 (A.D. 1179). Irungola II is mentioned in the epigraphs at Amarapuram (Madakasira) dated S. 1148 (A.D. 1226) and S. 1200 (A.D. 1278) and Kambaduru (Kalyandrug) dated S. 1171 (A.D. 1249).

ditya an important chief of the family and traces his genealogy.*

General conditions:

The inscriptions of the 9th and 10th centuries A.D., throw light on the contribution of the Nolambas towards the development of agriculture and irrigation. There is also evidence of patronage extended by them in the shape of presentation of a bracelet to one Ajjapara-vara Bhidiyareya as a reward for constructing a tank. Grants were also made for the construction and maintenance of tanks. An epigraph at Madakasira, dated S. 872 (A.D. 950) registers the grant of three Khanduga of paddy fields to Gavuna Kadiyanna and Pallikara Tuvanna by the residents of Chirupi, Chintakunte, Chiriyavolalu and Vuduvattu, for their having constructed a tank at Sivari, a village in Chirupi 12. Another inscription at Kalluru (Hindupur) registers that a part of paddy grown under the tank of Kallaluru should be reserved for its repair. The religious tolerance of the Nolambas is also attested to by some of the inscriptions noted in the district. Thus an undated inscription at Hemavati relating to the rule of Mahendra I refers to a grant of land to Jaina basadi for feeding the 'tapasvins'. Another epigraph at Madhudi, dated S. 881 (A.D. 959) records that during the reign of the Nolamba-Pallava king Nolambadhiraja, the Mahajanas of a certain place granted some land to a Vishnu temple. Their religious devotion is evidenced by the shrines and maths they built and the grants they made for their maintenance. In spite of their strong rule, the era witnessed unsettled conditions bordering almost on violence and marked by crimes like dacoity and cattle lifting. Village skirmishes often occurred and able-bodied persons took up arms in self-defence and engaged themselves in

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*The genealogy is as follows :

Attiraja
|
Ahavamalla
|
Ganga
|
Somideva
|
Udayaditya

fierce fighting. Hero stones were erected at Utukuru (Hindupur), Honneralihalli, Hemavati, Upparatonasanahalli (all in Madakasira) *etc.*, to commemorate some of the martyrs.

The inscriptions of the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries provide an insight into the prevailing political, economic, social and religious conditions of the district. Kingdoms were divided and sub-divided into several units for the sake of administrative convenience. Such sub-divisions were known as Sindavadi 1,000, Chindavadi (Sindavadi) 86, Kaneyakallu 300, Matte 300, Sira 300, Haruhe 300, Hambulige 23 and Hambulige 30. Agricultural and mercantile guilds flourished at places like Henjeru, the present Hemavati and Nidugal. On the religious and social side, Saivism, Jainism and the Bhakti cult were gaining ground although the performance of Vedic sacrifices also received royal patronage. Eloquent references were made to the temples of Vishnu, Siva and Aditya for whose maintenance donations in the form of money, land, oil-mills, cattle and groves were made. Maths and choultries also found special mention in the inscriptions of the period. The pervading influence of Jainism during this era is evident from the inscriptions at Patasiva·am, dated S. 1107 (A.D. 1185), at Amarapuram dated S. 1200 (A.D. 1278) and at Kottasivaram which is undated.

The Vijayanagara Empire:

Towards the close of the 13th century A.D., the Khaljis entertained the idea of subjugating the Deccan. It was followed with determination resulting in the conquest of both the Hoysala ruler and the Yadava kingdom. Prominent among the chiefs who offered resistance to the Muslims was the ruler of Kampili whose kingdom was originally a dependency of Devagiri comprising the districts of Bellary, Raichur, Chitaldurg, Shimoga and parts of Anantapur. He successfully resisted Malik Kafur in A.D. 1313 and later gave refuge to Baha-ud-din Gurshasp who had revolted against the Sultanate of Delhi. But he was subjugated during the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tuglaq and his kingdom was annexed to the Delhi empire. Political conditions continued to be unsettled and

slowly drifted into a movement for liberation in which the seventy-five Nayakas of coastal Andhra and Hoysala Ballala III of Dvarasamudra joined. Muhammad-bin-Tuglaq deputed Harihara and Bukka, sons of Sangama, to take over the administration of Kampili from Malik Muhammad, its governor, who was unable to deal with the rising revolts. The brothers found it difficult to stem the tide of the liberation movement and retain the hold of the Sultan over the area. They, therefore, took steps to carve out an independent kingdom for themselves on the southern bank of the Tungabhadra with Vijayanagar as the capital. The coronation of Harihara I (A.D. 1336-57) in A.D. 1336 and the appointment of Bukka I as Yuvaraja (crown prince) in charge of the Gooty fortress were developments of far reaching consequence. Bukka also managed to wrest from the subordinates of Ballala III the fortress of Penukonda* to which he shifted his headquarters from Gooty.

The acquisition of Penukonda was a strategic measure resulting in the annexation of the Hoysala kingdom to Vijayanagar in A.D 1346. The next year witnessed the birth of the Bahmani kingdom under Sultan Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah. The Sultan came into conflict with Vijayanagar as early as A.D. 1349 There are varying versions of the fortunes of war during this period But shortly afterwards, in A.D. 1357, Harihara was succeeded by his brother Bukka I† (A.D. 1344-77) who appointed his sons as governors of provinces. Kumara Kampana was made the governor of Mulbagal of Mysore State and Virupanna of Penukonda in this district. Of them, the latter was placed under the guidance of the minister Anantarasa Chikka Vodaya and it was during this period that the fort at Penukonda was constructed. Bukka's reign was also marked by incessant conflict with the Bahmani Sultan Muhammad I, the eldest son of Bahman Shah.

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*Before its occupation by Vijayanagar, Penukonda was ruled by Aliya Machay Dannayaka and his son Gangideva Dannayaka

† There is no consensus of opinion about the date (A D 1356 or 1351-52) of accession of Bukka I However, there are inscriptions referring to Bukka from A.D. 1344 It can be presumed that Bukka became the sole ruler in A.D. 1357 after the demise of Harihara with whom he ruled the Kingdom conjointly. (Epigraphia Carnatica Vol. X' M.B. 158.)

There are about a dozen inscriptions referring to the reign of Harihara and Bukka in this district. They register the grants made by them and their subordinates, of whom the chief were Pradhani Sovappagalu and Gopanna, an officer of Kumara Kampana mentioned in the inscription at Kadiri, dated S. 1275 (A.D. 1353), a certain Narasinga of the Saluva family referred to in an epigraph at Gorantla (Hindupur), dated S. 1276 (A.D. 1354), Anantarasa Vodaya and his officer Bunnaya Nayaka recorded in the Ramapuram (Gooty) inscription, dated Visvavasu (S. 1287 or A.D. 1365), a certain Buchaya Nayaka, son of Benakeya Nayaka, ruling at 'Sivaradapattana' the chief town of Nidugalarajya, mentioned in the record at Kottasivaram (Madakasira), dated S. 1287 (A.D. 1365), one Irugappa Vodaya, son of the Mahapradhana Bayicheya Dannayaka and the ruler of 'Chelumuturu', referred to in the inscription of Chilamatturu (Hindupur), dated S. 1289 (A.D. 1367) and a Bamma Nayaka recorded in the Manirevu (Kalyandrug) epigraph which is undated.

Harihara II (A.D. 1377-1404), who succeeded his father Bukka in A.D. 1377, came into conflict with the three Bahmani Sultans, Mujahid, Muhammad II and Firuz, of whom the first came upto Adoni (Kurnool) to the north of this district. Epigraphs pertaining to Harihara II and his sons Bukka and Devaraya have been noted in this district. The most prominent of the subordinates figuring in them are one Gopinayaka bearing the titles 'Samasthadurgangalali-Bhaandaragala parama Visvasi Roddadagova Sastra-Sastra Ubhayavedi (surgeon?)' mentioned in the Penukonda epigraph, dated S. 1314 (A.D. 1392), Irugapa Dannayakula Volappa Vodaya recorded in the Chinnakotla (Dharmavaram) epigraph, dated S. 1318 (A.D. 1396) and Ananta, grandson of Chikka Vodaya, who constructed the dam called Anantasetu.

On the death of Harihara II the succession to the throne was disputed by his three sons. Although not much is known about the subsequent course of events, Virupaksha I (A.D. 1404-05) and Bukka II (A.D. 1405-06), Harihara's sons, ruled for short periods. Then came their brother, Devaraya I (A.D. 1406-1422) in A.D. 1406. His reign extended over 16 years and was

characterised by incessant military activity which involved him almost continuously in wars with the Bahmani Sultans, the Velamas of Rachakonda and the Reddis of Kondavidu. The fighting between the Vijayanagar and the Bahmani kingdoms was confined to the Raichur doab and to Adoni in Kurnool district. A few epigraphs in the district ranging from S. 1330 (A.D. 1408) to S. 1339 (A.D. 1417) were noted at Gaunivaripalle (Hindupur), Gulapalayamu (Gooty), Dharmavaram and Kadiri.

On the death of Devaraya I, his son Ramachandra ruled for six months, when his brother Vijaya I, also known as Vijayabhupati or Vijaya Bukka or Vira Bukka, succeeded him. During the eight years of his rule, he left the administration in the able hands of his son Devaraya II. Like their predecessors, Vijaya I and his son Devaraya II (A.D. 1422-46) were involved in a series of wars with the Bahmani Sultan Ahmad Shah and his son, Ala-ud-din II. Their reign is represented by a few inscriptions in this district. Vijaya I is referred to in an epigraph at Vanganuru (Tadpatri) dated in the cyclic year Sobhakrit corresponding to S. 1345 (A.D. 1423). The record registers that Mahamandalesvara Kathari Saluva Telungaraya Maharaya was ruling Beduduru situated in 'Pennabadi' (tracts along Penneru). The inscriptions* referring to Devaraya II range from S. 1346 (A.D. 1424) to S. 1361 (A.D. 1439) and they have been found at Lepakshi and Kotipi (both in Hindupur).

Vijaya II, popularly known as Pratapadevaraya, succeeded Devaraya II and ruled for a short time. The accession of his nephew Mallikarjuna (A.D. 1446-65), referred to in a copperplate inscription at Gooty dated S. 1383 (A.D. 1461), marks the beginning of the decline of the first or the Sangama dynasty. His weak and incompetent rule was exploited both by Ala-ud-din II of the Bahmani kingdom and Kapilesvara Gajapati of Orissa. The latter occupied among others, a large part of the Kurnool district to the north of Anantapur. It was not till the accession of Saluva Narasimha that the prestige of the Vijayanagar empire could be restored.

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*The copperplate grant at Lepakshi dated S. 1346 (A.D. 1424) registers the gift of the village Kalluru to a Vedic scholar named Nrisimharadhya. The Kotipi epigraph dated S. 1354 (A.D. 1432) records the remission of the marriage tax on all castes at the place.

Mallikarjuna was succeeded by his cousin Virupaksha II (A.D. 1465-85) who had previously been for several years the governor of Penukonda. With his murder in A.D. 1485, Praudha Devaraya came to the throne. His powerful subordinate, Saluva Narasimha, was determined to salvage the empire from the weak rule of the old dynasty and, therefore, marched against Vijayanagar, expelled the king and crowned himself in A.D. 1485. His rule over this district is referred to in an inscription* at Ramapuram (Madakasira), dated S. 1407 (A.D. 1485). At the time of his death, he committed his two young sons to the care of his general Narasa Nayaka of the Tuluva family. Timmabhupa, the elder of the two, was murdered soon after his accession and in his place his younger brother Immadi Narasimha was placed on the throne by Narasa Nayaka (A.D. 1490-1503) who was the de facto ruler. This crafty general confined Immadi Narasimha† at Penukonda and carried on the administration in his name. Another significant event of the period was the assumption of autonomy in A.D. 1490 by Malik Ahmad Nizam-ul-Mulk of Ahmadnagar, Yusuf Adil Khan of Bijapur and Fatullah Imad-ul-Mulk of Berar, the feudatories of the Bahmani rulers. The king and the regent are referred to in a few inscriptions‡ noticed in this district With the death of Narasa Nayaka in A.D. 1503, his eldest son Vira Narasimha (A.D. 1503-09) succeeded him as regent and proclaimed himself ruler in A.D. 1505 after causing the assassination of his king Immadi Narasimha in the fortress of Penukonda.

The accession of Vira Narasimha heralded the advent of the Tuluva or the third dynasty of Vijayanagar. His rule witnessed a terrible turmoil, and nobles like Kasappa Vodava the chief of Adoni (Kurnool) and the palegars of Ummattur in Mysore State rose in revolt. Simultaneously Vira Narasimha had to face an invasion from Yusuf Adil Khan, ruler of Bija-

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*It registers the grant made by [illegible] Mahataja to the temple of Ramachandra and to certain other [illegible]

†The conflict between the king and the regent arose over the issue of punishing the murderer of the king's elder brother Immadibhupa.

‡An epigraph at Agali (Madakasira) dated S. 1420 (A.D. 1498) registers the grant of a village Palliganahalli by Immadikachappa Nayaka to the temple of Sankaradeva at the place in the presence of the deity Ramesvara at Setubandha-Ramesvara. The other inscriptions relate to S. 1418 (A.D. 1496) and S. 1419 (A.D. 1497) and are noted at Chilamakuru (Tadpatri) and Ramapuram (Gooty).

pur, who waited for an opportunity to establish his mastery over the Raichur doab and entered into an alliance with the chief of Adoni. But the Vijayanagar ruler managed to quell the rebellion and repulse the Bijapur invasion. Meanwhile the Ummattur chiefs laid claim to the fort of Penukonda under the title of 'Penukonda Chakresvara.' Vira Narasimha could not repel the Ummattur chiefs as he died in A.D. 1509. Of the few inscriptions that refer to his reign in this district, the one at Tadpatri, dated S. 1429 records the remission of the marriage-tax by his minister, Saluva Timmarasa.

Vira Narasimha was succeeded in A.D. 1509 by his half-brother Krishnadevaraya (A.D. 1509-29), the greatest of the Vijayanagar rulers. His first task was to defeat the Bahmani forces which invaded his territory He next set out on an expedition against Gangaraja, the chief of Ummattur and captured the fortress of Penukonda. It is interesting to note that one Rayasam Kondamarasayya Demarasayya, the Raya's subordinate performed the 'Lakshahoma' ceremony*, at Penukonda for the success of the King's arms. Later the Raya seized the fortresses of Ummattur and Sivanasamudram in Mysore State. During this period, a keen contest was witnessed between the Bijapur and the Vijayanagar kingdoms for the possession of the Raichur doab which ultimately passed into the hands of the Vijayanagar ruler. The other development was the enthronement in A.D. 1524 of Tirumalaraya, six-year old son of Krishnadevaraya. Tirumalaraya's rule, represented by a few inscriptions† in the district, did not, however, last long as he died prematurely and Krishnadevaraya had once again to take over the administration.

There are about twenty-five inscriptions referring to Krishnadevaraya in this district. They range from S. 1432 (A.D. 1510) to S. 1452 (A.D. 1529) and have

*An oblation in which ghee was poured 1,00,000 times into the fire pit.

† There are two epigraphs dated S. 1446 at Gorantla (Hindupur) referring to Tirumalaraya. Of these, one records the exemption granted to the servants of the temple of Somesvara at the place from the obligation to make a free supply of leaves (used in eating food) on condition that they renovated the temple. Another registers the grant of land made by Vakiti Adepa Nayudu, an agent, to the temple of Perumal at the place for conducting processions on the dasami days (once a fortnight)

been found at Agali (Madakasira), Kambaduru (Kalyandrug), Upparahalli (Madakasira), Bukkapatnam (Penukonda), Konakondla (Gooty), Tadpatri, Pedda Yekkaluru (Tadpatri), Cherulopalle (Madakasira), Kanekal (Rayadrug), Sajjaladinne (Tadpatri), Hullikeredevarahalli (Madakasira), Gottur (Dharmavaram), Uravakonda, Miduturu (both in Gooty), Cholasamudram (Hindupur), Penukonda, Bhairasamudram (Kalyandrug) Juturu (Tadpatri), Velpumadugu (Gooty), Kuderu (Anantapur), Rayadrug, Setturu (Kalyandrug), Velamakuru (Tadpatri) and Maravapalle agraharam (Dharmavaram). Of the nobles and chiefs they mentioned, the most prominent were prince Tirumala; Aliya Ramaraja, son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya; Virabhadraraya the Gajapati prince; Timma and Govinda, the Saluva brothers and Mahamandalesvara Peda Timmaraju, son of Varadayya.

Krishnadevaraya was succeeded in A.D. 1530 by his half-brother Achyutadevaraya (A.D. 1530-42) who had initially, to contend against the machinations of Aliya Ramaraja who proclaimed another infant son of Krishnadevaraya as king. The death of the infant prince did not, however, solve the problem, as the king had to face the rebellion from Timma Nayaka, a petty chieftain of Gooty in A.D. 1535-36. The king marched in person against him and captured his stronghold. Meanwhile, Ramaraja, who had strengthened himself considerably, imprisoned Achyuta, and proclaimed his nephew Sadasiva, as king and carried on the administration in his name. Achyuta, however, escaped from prison when Ramaraja was away in the south. But some rapprochement was brought about between Achyuta and Ramaraja with the help of Ibrahim Adil Khan, the Bijapur Sultan.

Achyuta's rule is represented by a large number (about 50 directly referring to him) of inscriptions in this district ranging from S. 1452 (A.D. 1530) to S. 1464 (A.D. 1542) mostly found in Hindupur taluk (29). They mention the names of the chief nobles and subordinates as well as their grants. Of them, prince Kumara Venkatadri, son of Achyutadevaraya; Salakaraju Peda Tirumala and China Tirumala, brothers-in-law of the king; Ramabhatlayya and Ayyaparasayya,

both ministers; Mahamandalesvara Varadaraju Chennayadeva Maharaja, Mahamandalesvara Mallinatha, Yarayadeva Maharaja and his son Tirumalayadeva Maharaja; Varadaraju Vengalayadeva Maharaja; Kadirinatha, son of Krishnama Suraya; the brothers Virupanna and Viranna who were associated with the construction of the temples at Lepakshi; Vakiti Mallappa Nayudu and his son Vakiti Timmappa Nayudu; Muttina Lakimisetti Bandara Timmappa; Konappa Nayaka; Bayyapa Nayaka and Narasana Nayaka deserve mention as they left their mark on the administration of the district not only by the fiefs they held but also through their charitable contributions.

Achyuta was succeeded by his young son Venkata I, in A.D. 1542*, under the regency of his maternal uncle, Salakaraju Chinna Tirumala. The queen-mother, Varadadevi, suspected her brother's motives and sought the assistance of Ibrahim Adil Shah but Tirumala cleverly won over the Sultan. As a counter-move, Ramaraja liberated Sadasiva from his confinement at Gooty, proclaimed him emperor and appealed to Bijapur for help. The Bijapur Sultan invaded Vijayanagar but Tirumala, who had been proclaimed king by the citizens of the capital, inflicted a crushing defeat on the invaders. Tirumala then caused Venkata I and all the members of the royal family to be assassinated. His rule proved so intolerable that the nobles invited the Bijapur Sultan once again to come to their rescue. But Ramaraja attempted to seize the throne on behalf of Sadasiva, captured Penukonda, killed Tirumala on the banks of the Tungabhadra in an engagement and got Sadasiva (A.D. 1543-70?) crowned in A.D. 1543,† himself remaining regent for a time. In due course, Ramaraja assumed the royal titles and kept Sadasiva under close guard. He appointed his own relatives to places of importance. He frequently interfered in the internal affairs of the Deccan Sultanates and successfully played one against the other. This roused the jealousy of the Sultanates and ultimately

*Dr. N. Venkataramanayya, Studies in the History of the Third Dynasty of Vijayanagara, pp. 61, 76.

† ibid., p. 90.

resulted in the formation of a confederacy which brought about his death on the battle-field, twelve miles south of Rakshasi-Tangadi in A.D. 1565.

There are about a hundred inscriptions in this district in which Sadasiva figures prominently. They range from S. 1465 (A.D. 1543) to S. 1489 (A.D. 1567) and refer to several nobles* and to their great benefactions mostly to temples and learned Brahmins. They also contain a reference to the remission of taxes on barbers and to suspension of unauthorised tax collections.

The death of Ramaraja and the annihilation of the Vijayanagar army in the battle south of Rakshasi-Tangadi shook the Vijayanagar kingdom almost to its foundations. His brother Tirumala and the emperor Sadasiva then in captivity could do practically little to revitalise the empire. The armies of the Sultans which invaded the kingdom brought great disaster to it. Added to this were the family feuds between Ramaraja's son Peda Tirumala and his uncle Tirumala, which worsened the unsettled conditions of the times, favoured the growth of crime and caused considerable suffering to the people at the hands of dacoits and palegars.

Conflict between Bijapur, Golconda and Vijayanagar kingdoms:

When Tirumala (A.D. 1570-71) ultimately succeeded in seizing the throne, he had to face an invasion from the Bijapur Sultan Ali Adil Shah who espoused the cause of Peda Tirumala and sent a contingent under Khizr Khan to lay seige to the Penukonda fort. But this attack was repulsed by Savaram Chennappa Nayaka, the commandant of the fort. The Sultan of Bijapur again despatched two contingents, one against

*Of the nobles that figure the most important were Aliya Ramaraja, his brothers Tirumala and Venkata, Mahamandalesvara–Ramaraja Vithalayyadeva and his sons Tirumalayyadeva and Krishnamaraja, Mahamandalesvara Narasarajayyadeva Maharaja son of Chinna Timmarajayyadeva Maharaja, Ramaraja Kondraju Koneti Tirumalarajayya, Ramaraja Appayyadeva Maharaja, Apratikamalla Achyutaraja son of Abbaraja-Vobalaraja, Pemmasani Timmanayaka and his son Pemmasani Ramalinga, Peddi Nayaka Tirumalayya of Jakampudi, Mahamandalesvara Vithalarajayyadeva Maharaja son of Murtiraja and grand son of Kandanavoli Ramaraja and his brother Pedda Singarajayyadeva Maharaja.

the fortress of Adoni, which was an important stronghold on the banks of the Tungabhadra, and the other for preventing the despatch of any reinforcements from Penukonda for its rescue. This second contingent led by Mali Khan laid siege to Penukonda which was saved from capture although Adoni had to be surrendered to the powerful armies of Bijapur.

Tirumala divided the empire into three provinces and placed his three sons in charge of each one of them. Consequently, his son Sriranga became the ruler of the Telugu area with Penukonda as his headquarters. Tirumala, who had successfully accomplished the task of rejuvenating the empire, was formally crowned in A.D. 1570 as the Vijayanagar emperor, and he thus became the founder of the Aravidu dynasty.

After a short reign he was succeeded by Sriranga (A.D. 1572-85). During the period of his rule, two attacks were launched by the neighbouring Sultanates. The earlier of these was in A.D. 1576 when an army led by Ali Adil Shah I, laid siege to Penukonda. In the battle that ensued the emperor Sriranga himself fell a prisoner into the hands of the invaders and was released only after paying a heavy ransom. The territories to the north of Penukonda came into the possession of Ali Adil Shah I. Sriranga retreated to Chandragiri in Chittoor district with all his treasures, leaving the protection of Penukonda to the veteran Savaram Chennappa. He then appealed to Ibrahim Qutb Shah of Golconda for help and even tried to bring about a cleavage in the Bijapur ranks. Taking advantage of the situation created by these efforts, Savaram Chennappa inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy forces and caused the retreat of Ali Adil Shah.

The second invasion was by Sultan Ibrahim Qutb Shah in A.D. 1579. The real cause of this expedition was the unsettled conditions created by the revival of old quarrels among the nobles of the kingdom and the promises of support secured from some of them. Ibrahim Qutb Shah despatched an army under Murahari Rao, one of the chief officers of the kingdom. The invaders caused great commotion throughout the country. Portions of Kurnool district including Ahobilam

were occupied by them and placed under the control *of the Hande chiefs as a reward for their co-operation in the attack. But this occupation did not last long.* The Hande chiefs were *defeated by a Telugu Chola* chief Kondraju Venkataraju commissioned for the purpose by Sriranga I and their estates were annexed to the Vijayanagar kingdom.

Sriranga's rule is represented by a few inscriptions in this district. They range from S. 1494 (A.D. 1572) to S. 1505 (A.D. 1583) and register some grants made at Vadigepalle and Puliproddaturu by a few of his local subordinates.

Sriranga I was succeeded by his brother Venkata II (A.D. 1586-1614) who was fired by the zeal to recover the lost territory. This evoked an equally firm resolve on the part of Muhammad-Quli Qutb Shah who had succeeded his father Ibrahim Qutb Shah in A.D. 1580 to complete the conquest of the Vijayanagar kingdom. A large army commanded by the Sultan's minister, Amir-ul-Mulk, succeeded in subjugating the whole of Kurnool and portions of Cuddapah and Anantapur districts. The Sultan himself took command of the army and marched against Penukonda and having met with practically no opposition on the way, he laid siege to the city within a short time. Meanwhile Venkata assumed a submissive posture and secured a little time during which he reinforced his garrison and despatched a strong contingent under Jagadeva Row and others to offer stubborn resistance to the Golconda forces. This compelled the latter to raise the seige of Penukonda in A.D. 1589. His counter attack on the Golconda garrison led to the recovery first of the fort of Gooty and later of Gandikota in Cuddapah district. The Muslim invaders were finally chased across the Krishna which was recognised as the boundary between the two kingdoms.

Venkata II's reign is represented by a few inscriptions ranging from S. 1508 (A.D. 1586) to S. 1534 (A.D. 1612) found at Dodderi (Madakasira), Anantapur, Gooty, Marnepalle (Gooty), Ravudi (Madakasira), Yadiki (Tadpatri), Gorantla (Hindupur), Mallagundla

(Tadpatri) and Parigi (Hindupur) and they refer to *several nobles** *in the service of the ruler.*

In the death of Venkata II in A.D. 1614, the empire lost an able ruler. His successor Sriranga II (A.D. 1614) was weak and incompetent and his accession was resented particularly by Venkata II's queen Bayamma and her brother Jaggaraja. His imprudent policy also estranged his subjects, strengthened the hands of his enemies and finally led to the imprisonment and murder of his entire family. His son Ramadevaraya (A.D. 1614-30), however, escaped from prison with the help of Yachama Nayaka and slowly established his supremacy over a major portion of the kingdom.

The disastrous civil war which convulsed the Vijayanagar kingdom for over a decade attracted the attention of the neighbouring Sultanates. In A.D. 1619-20 the Bijapur Sultan, Ibrahim Adil Shah II sent one of his officers Abul Wahhab Khan against Kurnool which he successfully occupied. Ramadevaraya's death in A.D. 1630 set the seal on the conquest of Kurnool. There are a few epigraphs in this district pertaining to the rule of Ramadevaraya. They range from S. 1548 (A.D. 1626) to S. 1551 (A.D. 1629) and are found at Anumpalle, Turkapalle (both in Gooty), Gooty and Chinnakotla (Dharmavaram). The chiefs figuring in them were Immadi Papi Nayaka, son of Mahanayakacharya Nagasamudram Antari Peda Papinayaka, Biravoli Tiruvengalanatharaja, Venkatapati Nayanigaru, son of Venkatadri and grandson of Kotapali Venkata, Pemmasani Immadi Timma Nayudu and Chikka Vodayalu.

The death of Ramadevа plunged the kingdom once again into a state of anarchy and civil war. A war of succession broke out between his cousin Peda Venkata or Venkata III (A.D. 1630-42) and his uncle Timmaraja. Venkata III, however, came out victorious and

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*Prominent among them were Mahanayakacharya Rangapa Nayaka son of Harati Lakshmipati Nayaka, Mahamandalesvara Ramaraja Biravolu Timmarajayyadeva Maharaja, Alludu Nagaraju, Mahamandalesvara Alludu Raghunatharajayyadeva Maharaja, Harati Sarajarayaparaja, Alludu Ramarajadeva Maharaja (not to be confused with Aliya Ramaraja, son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya), Mahanayakacharya Immadi Rangapa Nayaka son of Lakshmipati Nayaka, Rangapa Nayaka of Harati, Pemmasani chiefs Virappanayaka and Timma Nayaka, Chikka Venkatappa Nayudu and Ite Vobalesa.

appointed Chandragiri Koneti Nayaka to be in charge of the fort of Penukonda and its neighbourhood. But soon his kingdom was invaded by the Bijapur and the Golconda armies and he was compelled to retire to the mountainous tracts of the Chittoor district where he died in October 1642. His rule is represented by a few inscriptions ranging from S. 1552 (A.D. 1630) to S. 1562 (A.D. 1640), noted at Madhurapuram (Dharmavaram), Buchepalle (Hindupur), Vanavolu (Hindupur), Bayanaguntapalle (Hindupur), Penukonda and Medimakulapalle (Gooty). The prominent among the chiefs figuring in them were Pemmasani Timma Nayaka and Biravoli Timmarajadeva Maharaja.

Venkata III was succeeded by his nephew Sriranga III in A.D. 1642. He had to face several invasions both from Bijapur and Golconda which had extended their boundaries respectively as far south as Nandyal and Cumbum (both in Kurnool). At the behest of the Mughal emperor Shah Jehan, the Sultans of Bijapur and Golconda attempted to conquer and partition the Karnatak between themselves. The Bijapur general Mustafa Khan actually marched against Penukonda and laid siege to it in A.D. 1645 but was repulsed by Koneti Nayaka, the commandant of the fort.

It soon became clear to the two Sultans that the conquest of the Karnatak could never be achieved except through their mutual co-operation and they consequently entered into an alliance for partitioning it between themselves. While Mustafa Khan was busy subjugating many places including Rayadurg and Ratnagiri (Madakasira), Mir Muhammad Saeed, Mir Jumla and the general of Abdullah Qutb Shah, swooped down on the Karnatak and occupied several forts in it. This resulted in the abandonment of the kingdom by Sriranga and his taking shelter at the court of the Nayaka of Tanjore. He finally retreated from there to Mysore.

About this period, the relations between the Golconda and the Bijapur kingdoms were strained over the issue of the possession of the fort of Jinji in South Arcot district. According to an earlier agreement reached by them, Jinji was to be occupied by the Bijapur

kingdom. But Mir Jumla marched against Gandikota in A.D. 1650, captured it and followed it up by the seizure of Gooty which brought on a war in its wake with the Bijapur Sultan. Khan Muhammad, who was sent from Bijapur to chastise Mir Jumla, defeated him in a number of battles. The warfare continued till A.D. 1652 when a treaty was concluded between the two kingdoms by which Golconda was allowed to keep her recent conquests after paying an indemnity to Bijapur. Khan Muhammad then advanced towards Penukonda fort, encamped at Roddam (Penukonda) for sometime and finally captured Penukonda whose chieftain ceded the fort (March 1652) and shifted thereafter to Kundurpi. Penukonda was named Takht-i-Mubarak. Ali Adil Shah II, who succeeded Muhammad Adil Shah in 1656, appointed Abdul Hasan as its governor and he built a mosque there in A.D. 1668. Penukonda and a few other portions of this district remained under the Adil Shahi rule until it was overthrown by Aurangzeb in A.D. 1686.

The acquisition of Penukonda by Bijapur created an apprehension in the mind of Mir Jumla who was by then the accredited conqueror of the Karnatak. He had, therefore, resolved to dislodge the Bijapur Sultanate from the Karnatak altogether. He persuaded Sriranga to return to Karnatak but the Raya was won over to the side of the Qutb Shah who gave back Karnatak to him. Soon the mask of friendship was cast away by the Qutb Shah and Sriranga once again took to flight. Though it is on record that Sriranga returned to Penukonda in A.D. 1665, no precise conclusion can be drawn of the last years of his rule. A few inscriptions refer to his reign in the district. They range from S. 1567 (A.D. 1645) to S. 1578 (A.D. 1656) and are noted at Ratnagiri (Madakasira), Kodigepalle (Hindupur), Madakasira and Gangavaram (Kalyandrug). They mention the names of his subordinates such as Rangojalu, Tatayarya who is stated to have crowned Sriranga, Mahanayakacharya Rangappa Nayaka, son and grandson of Lakshmipati Nayaka and Harati Gundappa Nayaka respectively, Obalaraya Koneti Nayaningaru, the Harati chief Sarajarayaparaja and Dalavay Koneti Nayanivaru, the agent of the king.

What is, however, of interest is that when Mir Jumla defected to the Mughal camp, Abdullah Qutb Shah appointed Neknam Khan as governor of the Karnatak province. He defeated almost all the insurgents and recovered not only the Qutb Shahi possessions but also annexed to the kingdom the territories including Gooty in this district.

Abdullah Qutb Shah was succeeded by Abul Hasan Tana Shah whose authority extended over portions of this district. This is corroborated by a few epigraphs noted at Lepakshi (Hindupur) and Nagasamudram (Gooty). Of these the copperplate grant dated S. 1602 (A.D. 1680) not only mentions his ministers Akkanna and Madanna but also records that a certain Lingoji Pandita was in charge of Penukonda as a subordinate of Akkanna Pandita. Two other subordinates of the Golconda Sultan, Podile Lingappa and Garidimitta Gammanna looked after the administration of a group of villages with Tadpatri as their headquarters. In 1687, the Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb, invaded Golconda, defeated Tana Shah and annexed the kingdom to the Mughal dominion.

General conditions:

The inscriptions of the Vijayanagar rulers and their subordinates found in Anantapur district throw an interesting light on the administrative, economic, social and religious conditions of the period. The empire seemed to have been divided and sub-divided into rajyas, valitas, nadus or simas, sthalas and villages. Of the seventeen rajyas in the empire, Penukonda, Gooty, Rayadrug and Nidugal belonged to this district. Each rajya was administered by a military officer called Durgadannaik. Penukonda appears to have been at the first instance sub-divided into vanitas or valitas. The Parupatyagara was the chief executive officer of the next division, 'sima'. The sthalakarnams maintained the accounts of all the villages in the 'sthala' while the 'ayagars' governed the villages.

Many of the inscriptions also refer to the construction of tanks and channels and enumerate the measures taken for their maintenance. The Rayas set the example and their feudatories, ministers and other

officials as well as the people followed their lead in providing the district with an irrigation system capable of satisfying the needs of the rural population.

The rule of the 'Amaranayakas*' appears to have been oppressive. The available epigraphical evidence provides many instances of struggle between the amaranayakas and the peasants cultivating the lands in villages. Three inscriptions from Gooty taluk, one undated and two others, dated S. 1451 (A.D. 1529) and S. 1452 (A.D. 1530) respectively refer to the restoration of leases of villages on favourable terms to the villagers by their chiefs. All the three records explicitly state that cultivable lands had been lying fallow. The parties to these transactions were the chief or the amaranayaka on the one side as the lessor and the Gaud or Reddi (headman) and Senabova or Karnam (accountant) as well as the *samastaprajas* (people) of the villages on the other as the lessee.

Tax remissions were a usual feature of the times. Some of the inscriptions of Sadasiva refer to the remission of taxes on barbers.

Anantapur was a centre of mining activity during the Vijayanagar period. Diamonds were among the most important minerals extracted. The principal mines in the district were situated at Vajrakarur in Gooty taluk where the Raya had his *Vajrabhandara* or the diamond treasury guarded by an officer called the *Vajrabhandaradhyaksha*.

Hindus formed the bulk of the population in the district and were divided into castes and sub-castes. Inscriptions of the period occasionally refer to *nanajatis* (various castes) but they have not been specifically described in detail anywhere. The names of some of the communities such as Brahmans. Kshatriyas, Settis, Gauds, Reddis, Nayudus, Mallas, Vipravinodis, Dommaras, Panchalamvaru, Mangalas, Malas and Madigas figure incidentally in some of the records referring to grants of land and other endowments. It is found that some Muslims functioned as officials and served as soldiers in the service of the state.

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*They were chiefs holding the king's land under a military tenure.

The inscriptions of the period throw some light on the religious conditions prevailing in the district. An inscription pertaining to Devaraya I mentions the six *darsanas* and the eighteen *samayas*. The former refers to the six systems of Hindu philosophy, *Nyaya, Vaiseshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa* and *Vedanta* which formed the subjects of specialised study in those days. But what exactly were the eighteen *samayas* that then flourished cannot now be ascertained. A close scrutiny of the inscriptions reveals the influence of the Smartha, Vaishnava, Aradhya, Virasaiva and Jaina schools and of Islam over the religious life of the district. But in spite of the multiplicity of faiths, the people led a life of peaceful co-existence due to the enlightened policy adopted by the Rayas.

The existence of a large number of temples and the mode of worship therein are also referred to in the records of the period. Judging from inscriptional evidence, temples dedicated to Vishnu appear to have been more numerous than those of any other deity. Siva was worshipped under various names such as Bilveswara, Bhogisvara, Chaudesvara, Madhavesvara, Mallikarjuna, Naganatha, Papavinasa, Ramayalinga, Ramesvara, Ramayadeva, Somesvara and Virupaksha. The shrines of the attendant deities were found in almost all the Siva temples. Separate temples also appear to have existed in some of the villages for Mayilaresvara, Virabhadra and Vighnesvara. The worship of Virabhadra, in particular, seems to have been popular among the Saivas. An important feature of this period is the rise of the cult of Hanuman whose worship seems to have been popular among all the sections of the Hindu community. Temples of Hanuman or Anjaneya appear to have been resorted to in almost all the villages of the district. Of all the temples in the district, those most frequently mentioned both for their religious sanctity and artistic excellence are the ones at Lepakshi, Kadiri, Pennahobilam and Tadpatri. Of the Muslim shrines, the one most revered is the dargah of saint Baba Fakruddin once known as the temple of Babayya at Penukonda. It received munificient grants from kings like Vira Narasimha, Sadasivaraya, Venkata I and Venkata II. Much importance was attached to the

forecasts of the saint by kings and peasants alike and the donations of the Rayas were meant for encouraging the study of hora (horoscopy).

Hande Chiefs:

A family of chiefs popularly known as Hande chiefs rose to prominence during the period of Ramaraja, the regent of Sadasivaraya. The regent bestowed on Hanumappa, one of the Hande chiefs, Anantapur and its neighbourhood as a reward for quelling a rebellion against the Raya. During the reign of Sriranga I the Hande chief Timmappa Nayudu cast off his allegiance to the Vijayanagar kingdom and joined the forces of Ali Adil Shah who had invaded Penukonda. The invasion was repulsed by Sriranga I with the help of Ibrahim Qutb Shah, the Sultan of Golconda. Malakappa Nayudu, grandson of Hanumappa, often shifted his allegiance having been the Diwan of Vijayanagar for sometime and later accepting the overlordship of the Sultan of Bijapur. He even helped finally the Golconda army in A.D. 1579 in conquering the eastern taluks of Kurnool which were then placed under his control. But Sriranga sent a retaliatory expedition against him under the command of Kondraju Venkataraju who not only defeated him but also annexed his estates to the Vijayanagar kingdom.

Malakappa was followed by a number of chiefs, each of whom ruled for a short period. They were Hampa Nayudu (A.D. 1619-31), Siddappa Nayudu (A.D. 1631-59), Pavadappa Nayudu (A.D. 1659-71), Siddappa Nayudu (A.D. 1671-96), Prasanappa Nayudu (A.D. 1696-1720) and Pavadappa Nayudu (A.D. 1720-37). During the time of Pavadappa Nayudu, the Hande territory was invaded by the Palegar of Rayadrug who captured Dharmavaram and left a garrison there. After Pavadappa's demise his wife Ramakka managed the estate on behalf of her son Siddappa (A.D. 1737-40). This region finally came under the control of the Mughals during the reign of Aurangzeb.

Among the later chiefs of the family, the most important was Ramappa (A.D. 1740-52). During his time, the Marathas, whose power was fast growing at the expense of the decadent Mughal empire, became

his overlords. He rose to prominence by capturing Anantapur and imprisoning Siddappa with the assistance of the Maratha chief Murarrao of Gooty. Rampappa withstood the attacks of the palegar of Rayadrug but was assassinated by the palegar of Bellary with whom he came into conflict. His son Siddappa and brother-in-law Basappa were imprisoned by the palegar but they seemed to have escaped from captivity. Siddappa was made palegar in A.D. 1753. Basappa, the king-maker, died in A.D. 1772 from the fatigue caused by an endeavour to close a breach in the Bukkapatnam tank. In A.D. 1775-76, Hyder Ali of Mysore took Bellary and Gooty and enhanced the peshkash to be paid by the Hande chief. Siddappa survived Basappa for nearly sixteen years but his estate fell into arrears of peshkash.* As a consequence, he was arrested by an officer deputed by Hyder, his property was attached and two of his sons were drafted into Hyder's army and killed in an encounter. His third son was imprisoned and sent to Srirangapatnam, capital of Mysore. But he escaped from Srirangapatnam. Tipu hanged all the remaining male members of the Hande family to ward off any revolt by them. Siddappa's son managed to annex Anantapur after the demise of Tipu. But, according to the treaty of A.D. 1799, Anantapur fell to the share of Nizam Ali Khan who gave to the Hande chief the small jagir of Siddharampuram. The chief was finally pensioned off by Munro in 1800 when the district came under the British.

Kundurpi Chiefs:

The Kundurpi chiefs, known after the village Kundurpi in Kalyandrug taluk, rose to prominence during the period of the Aravidu dynasty. A descendant of this family by name Koneti Nayaka impressed Venkata III with his valour and obtained Penukonda as a fief. A few years later the Bijapur Sultan invaded Penukonda and gave Kundurpi to Koneti Nayaka in 1652 as a price for surrendering Penukonda. Koneti Nayaka also proceeded to Rayadrug, turned out Bommalla, its tyrannical ruler and established his supremacy over it. An inscription at Hanakanahalu (Rayadrug) refers to his abiding interest in the welfare of

*The peshkash fixed was 23,625 pagodas.

his subjects especially of the peasant community. It records certain concessions extended to the villagers of Hanakanahalu.

Koneti Nayaka was succeeded by his son, Venkatapati Nayaka. During his time the security of his estate (Rayadrug) was threatened by the ambitious designs of the chief of Chitaldurg. But Venkatapati was able to hold his own against his rival by strengthening the fortifications of Rayadrug. Like his father he seems to have also devoted considerable attention to the promotion of the welfare of his subjects. An inscription from Rangasamudram (Rayadrug), dated S. 1648 (A.D. 1726) records the construction of a tank by Lachcha Rama Ammavaru, the mother of Timmappa Nayaka.

Timmappa Nayaka was only a minor at the time of his father's death and the affairs of the state were, therefore, handled by his mother Lachcha Rama Ammavaru who had successfully repulsed two attacks by the palegar of Chitaldurg (Mysore). The reign of Timmappa who assumed the title of 'Maharaja' is referred to in several inscriptions* in Rayadrug and Kalyandrug taluks. His son Venkatapati II also figures in these inscriptions but only as 'Dalavay' (Commander-in-Chief). He was succeeded after a short reign by his eldest son, Koneti Nayaka, one of the most powerful of the Kundurpi family. He allied himself with the palegars of Harpanahalli and Bednur and launched a successful attack against his hereditary foe the Palegar of Chitaldurg and killed him in battle.

In 1753 Koneti Nayaka was assassinated by his brothers, of whom Rajagopal became the chieftain. He died three years later and was succeeded by his brother, Timmappa, who ruled till A.D. 1777. After him Rayadrug came to be ruled by his nephew Venkatapati, son of his brother Rajagopal. But in 1787 Tipu Sultan captured his fort and sent him with his family as prisoners to Srirangapatnam where he died. Rayadrug thus became part of Tipu's territory.

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*Of these the one from Pulakunta (Rayadrug) registers the grant of dasavandhamanya by Rayadurgam Timmana garu, the agent of Maharaja Raja Sri Timmappa Nayaka son of Dalavay Venkatapati Nayaka to Musilireddi of Pulakunta for having constructed a tank.

In 1799 when Srirangapatnam fell and Tipu wa killed, Rajagopal Nayaka, Venkatapati's nephew, wa installed as palegar but was sent to Hyderabad by th Nizam's officers when he attempted to excite disturban ces. When Bellary was ceded to the British in A.D 1800, he was transferred to Gooty, where he resided or a maintenance allowance as a prisoner till his death The members of his family were pensioned off after hi death.

Harati Chiefs:

The Harati chiefs who ruled over Nidugal came int prominence during the time of Venkata III of th Vijayanagar kingdom. Venkata granted the territory of Nidugaldurga to the Harati chief Hotenna Nayak in A.D. 1640. This chief seems to have built the town of Dodderi and Harati and named them after his ances tral homes. At the time of his death, he divided hi territory among his seven sons who were dispossessed of it by the Bijapur army which invaded those parts One of them went to Nidugal and established himsel there. Excepting one or two chiefs, who styled them selves 'Maharajas' or 'Mahamandalesvaras', the other are referred to in their inscriptions as 'Mahanayaka charyas'. It is, therefore, to be inferred that Harat chiefs started their career as petty officials under th Vijayanagar kings and must have gained prestige late on as the power of Vijayanagar waned.

Among the prominent chiefs that ruled over Nidu gal, Timma Nripa, the son of Hotte-nripa and Chikka mamba, seems to be one. He was a contemporary o Sriranga III, the ruler of the Vijayanagar kingdom.

The inscriptions of the Harati chiefs are found mostly in Madakasira taluk. Their genealogy, as could be gleaned from the inscriptions, is as follows—

Sarajarayaparaja

Virarayaparaja

Rangaparaja

Mughals:

After the capture of Golconda on 21st September 1687, a year after the conquest of Bijapur by the Mughals, Aurangzeb's chief concern was to take possession of the boundless expanse of fertile territory* in the south and east which had legally fallen to him as the successor of Adil Shah and Qutb Shah. He had wisely retained the old officers in their respective posts but shifted them frequently from place to place. These frequent changes, however, led to their rebellion. The difficulties of the Mughals in the south grew further with the coming in of the rebel Maratha chief, Rajaram, in 1689. The rebellion was quelled by Zulfiqar Khan, the Mughal general, sent in pursuit of the Maratha chief. The Marathas gained some initial successes over the Mughal army and proclaimed their authority in 1693 over the Hyderabad Karnatak by appointing Kesava Ramana as its Subedar. The only important event that took place in the district during this period was the meeting at Penukonda of the two Mughal forces, one led by Zulfiqar Khan and the other by Prince Bidar Bakht, a grandson of Aurangzeb, who were engaged in punishing the Maratha army which ravaged the country. The elusive Marathas disappeared and Zulfiqar Khan had to retire to Arcot. The only outcome of the expedition was that many places were ravaged by the passage of the imperial armies.

After the death of Aurangzeb, his son Muazzam became emperor with the title of Bahadur Shah. He appointed Zulfiqar Khan as the Viceroy of the Deccan and Daud Khan Panni as his deputy and this brought in the destruction of Hindu temples. Bahadur Shah was succeeded in 1712 by his son under the title of Jahandar Shah. During his reign Zulfiqar Khan continued to be the Viceroy of the Deccan. But under Farrukhsiyar, Zulfiqar Khan was put to death and Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I was appointed as Viceroy. Nizam-ul-Mulk's appointment in the Deccan was necessitated by the prevailing confusion and disorder. He started reorganising the administration of the six

*The upland of Hyderabad Karnatak began south of Nandyal and included Sidhout, Gandikota, Gooty, Gurramkonda and Cuddapah, the last of which was the seat of government.

provinces* of the Deccan but was recalled by the Mughal emperor in 1715. Husain Ali Khan was posted in his place as the new Viceroy and he appointed his nephew Alam Ali Khan as his deputy, in charge of the administration of the six subahs of the Deccan and marched to Delhi about November 1718.

Rafiud-Darajat ascended the Delhi throne in 1719 after the murder of Farrukhsiyar. His elder brother Rafiud-Daulah succeeded him in the same year as emperor under the title of Shah Jahan II. He died after a short spell of rule and was succeeded by prince Roshan Akhtar, son of the late Jehan Shah, who was proclaimed emperor under the title of Muhammad Shah. During his rule, Nizam-ul-Mulk resolved to reconquer the Deccan. With the support of a few chiefs, he succeeded in establishing his rule over it. Soon he was recalled to the centre and appointed as the Chief Minister. After sometime he decided to return to the Deccan and obtained permission for his departure from the emperor. Meanwhile, Mubariz Khan, the Nazim of the province of Hyderabad, obtained a patent from the emperor for the Subedari of the Deccan and collected forces to oppose Nizam-ul-Mulk. In the battle that ensued in 1724 at Shakar Khera in Berar, Mubariz Khan was killed and Nizam-ul-Mulk established his supremacy over the Deccan. He led an expedition against Trichinopoly then under the Marathas and captured it in A.D. 1743. The Maratha chief Murarrao who was in charge of Trichinopoly was given Gooty. In spite of his son's rebellion in 1740, during his absence at Delhi, Nizam-ul-Mulk carried on the administration of the Deccan till his death in A.D. 1748.

Conflict between the Marathas, Nizam Ali and Hyder Ali:

In 1754 Murarrao made Gooty his permanent residence and repaired its fortifications. By then several

*During the reign of Aurangzeb, Deccan was divided into the following subahs: 1. Khandesh, 2. Berar, 3. Aurangabad, 4. Bidar, 5. Hyderabad and 6. Bijapur. During the later years of the emperor's reign when the Imperial armies had conquered practically the whole of South India the last two subahs (Hyderabad and Bijapur) were formed into Karnatak-Hyderabad-Balaghat and Karnatak-Hyderabad-Painghat. The former consisted of the sarkars of Sidhout, Gandikota, Gooty, Gurramkonda and Khammam. (Probably Cumbum).

developments took place in the family of Nizam-ul-Mulk culminating in the accession of his son Nizam Ali Khan in 1762. When Nizam Ali Khan was involved in a war with the Marathas his brother, Basalat Jang, aimed to become the Nawab of the Karnatak or at least of the districts south of the Krishna and the Tungabhadra. He, therefore, solicited the help of Hyder who wrested Kodikonda, Madakasira and Hindupur from Murarrao and subjugated the chiefs of Harpanahalli, Rayadrug and Chitaldrug.

But Murarrao defeated Hyder in 1764 with the help of Madhavrao, the Maratha Peshwa. A treaty known as the treaty of Anantapur* was concluded in March 1765, according to which Hyder had to pay 30 lakhs by way of reparations, cede all the territory to the north of the Tungabhadra and leave Murarrao free to govern his territories.

Meanwhile Nizam Ali Khan led a successful campaign south of the Krishna and defeated his brother Basalat Jang. He had also joined Peshwa Madhavrao in his expedition against Hyder in 1767. But Hyder's ingenious manipulation of the events resulted in the recognition of his supremacy over Gooty as well as the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool.

The death of Peshwa Madhavrao in 1772 led to serious troubles in the Maratha country. Hyder once again took advantage of the prevailing turmoil and invaded the Maratha territory. He was unsuccessfully opposed by Raghunathrao who had by then proclaimed himself as the Peshwa. The treaty of Kalyandrug was concluded in February 1774 by which Hyder Ali recognised Raghunathrao's right to the Peshwaship. The Peshwa agreed to cede to him in return the entire territory to the north of Srirangapatnam up to the banks of the Krishna.

In 1775 Hyder's opponents, Basalat Jang and Murarrao of Gooty jointly carried on negotiations with the courts of Poona and Hyderabad and invited Nizam Ali Khan to form a confederacy against him. Nizam Ali Khan agreed to do so and deputed for the purpose his

*G.S. Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, Vol. II, p. 490.

Commander-in-Chief Ibrahim Khan Dhoonsa who was also a faujdar of Nirmal taluk (Adilabad) with a well-equipped army.

Hyder then traversed by forced marches a distance of about 210 miles from his capital to Bellary by way of Ratnagiri (Madakasira) and defeated Basalat Jang's army. Ibrahim Khan Dhoonsa thereupon beat a hasty retreat Hyder then proceeded against Murarrao the chief of Gooty. On approaching Gooty, Hyder demanded the payment of a lakh of rupees for grain and forage for his horses and when Murarrao refused to comply, the fort of Gooty was besieged. It was not after five weeks of strenuous struggle that Hyder succeeded in capturing the town and the lower forts. But the siege against the main fort continued for another two months and Murarrao sued for peace as he found it impossible to withstand the onslaught any longer. The terms of peace included the payment of 12 lakhs of rupees, eight in cash or valuables, and a hostage for the payment of the remainder. But at the instance of the intriguing hostage Hyder renewed the siege and cut off the water supply to Murarrao's garrison whereupon Murarrao surrendered unconditionally to Hyder and was even sent with his family as captives to Sriranga-patnam.

Hyder placed the chief of Chitaldrug in charge of Murarrao's possessions of Madakasira, Penukonda and Kodikonda (Hindupur). With this he completed the conquest of Murarrao's territories. There was some recrudescence of trouble in 1777 when the Marathas and Nizam Ali Khan invaded the territories of Mysore. But it was easily overcome when Hyder proceeded to Gooty to oppose them. The chief of Chitaldrug who aspired to become independent during this period was also suppressed with the assistance of the chief of Rayadrug.

Mayana Nawabs:

The Mayana Nawabs were a feudatory dynasty of the Mughals. Their chief, Abdul Nabi Khan, was appointed by them as the Nawab of Cuddapah in 1710.* His authority also extended to Anantapur as

*Telugu Vignana Sarvasvamu, Vol. III, p. 742.

is evidenced by the receipt of tribute from the Hande chief Prasannappa Nayudu who ruled over some portions of this district from A.D. 1696 to 1720. Abdul Muhammad Khan *alias* the Guddi Nawab succeeded Abdul Nabi Khan in A.D. 1736* and ruled till A.D. 1747. During his reign, the Maratha army led by Raghoji Bhosla plundered this region. Mosum (Muhsin) Khan *alias* Mocha Miya, another son of Abdul Nabi, ruled from 1748 to 1752 when he was thrown into prison and a grandson of Abdul Nabi Khan named Abdul Majid Khan became the Nawab. But Madina Bibi, wife of Mocha Miya, instigated her relative Ghani Miya to dispute Abdul Majid Khan's claim. Both, however, came to an agreement by which the latter gave the former the taluks of Tadpatri, Yadiki, Karur, Pamidi and Peda Kallur as jagir and deputed him to take possession of them. Abdul Majid Khan also led an expedition against the neighbouring chieftains with the financial assistance of two wealthy 'Sahukars' Panni Salim Khan and Bakra Saheb. Having subdued Owk, he proceeded to Gooty, Bellary, Madakasira and other places and returned to his native territory after a lapse of four years. As soon as he returned, the financiers pressed for the repayment of their loans. Unable to discharge them, he sought the assistance of the Marathas who were then camping on the bank of the Krishna, promising to pay them a crore of rupees. The Marathas first demanded the payment which was refused by Abdul Majid Khan. In the fight that ensued, the latter was killed in the month of Muharram in the year Isvara (A.D. 1757). The Marathas then plundered the region and restored Mocha Miya to his former position and were rewarded with portions of territory in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts. Madina Bibi, however, made an unsuccessful attempt to reconquer these areas. After Mocha Miya, Halim Khan, son of Abdul Majid Khan, came to power in A.D. 1761 and ruled till 1779 when he was deposed and confined in prison at Srirangapatnam.

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* Telugu Vignana Sarvasvamu, Vol. III P. 742.

Tipu Sultan:

Hyder Ali was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan in 1782. A few months later, the Marathas and the Nizam invaded his territory with the support of the palegars of Rayadrug and Harpanahalli. But by a clever strategem,* Tipu launched an attack against the Marathas and the Nizam and imprisoned the palegars at Daroji-Mahal midway between Harpanahalli and Rayadrug. Later, the palegars were sent as prisoners to Kabaldurg in Mysore State where they died.

The British wanted to curb Tipu's growing power and consequently entered into an alliance with the Marathas and Nizam Ali Khan. They defeated Tipu in 1792 and concluded the Treaty of Srirangapatnam, according to which Tipu surrendered to his enemies half his territories. Both Tadpatri and Tadimarri now in Anantapur fell to the share of Nizam Ali Khan who despatched Esa Miyan to take possession of them.

Meanwhile Tipu had been carefully husbanding his resources for recovering the territory he had lost in 1792. But the Nizam and the British entered into an alliance and finally defeated and killed him at Srirangapatnam in 1799. They concluded the partition treaty of Mysore under which Nizam Ali Khan secured, among others, the remaining portions of Anantapur district as his share. Lt.-Colonel Bowser was commissioned to occupy Gooty and other places on behalf of the Nizam. He succeeded in taking possession of the territory in spite of the opposition of Zeruwar Khan.

The British and the Palegars:

As the Nizam and the British apprehended an attack by the Marathas, they entered into a defensive alliance in 1800 by which the British augmented the subsidiary force provided to the Nizam who ceded in return the territory acquired under the treaties of 1792 and 1799. The territory thus ceded came to be known as the 'Ceded districts' over which the British appointed

*When the palegars met Tipu at Daroji-Mahal, the latter removed all suspicion by repeated personal acknowledgements of the former's distinguisned services and despatched at night two brigades to the palegar's fortresses on pretence of dispersing them in cantonment. Tipu seized the palegars and their officers in camp on the same day when the brigades overpowered the unsuspecting garrisons of the forts.

Munro as Principal Collector. Four Sub-Collectors, with Harpanahalli, Cuddapah, Adoni and Cumbum as their headquarters, were placed under his immediate control. Military contingents were also posted at all important places to assist him. Major-General Dugald Campbell was appointed commander of the area.

Before tracing the pattern of administration followed by Munro, it is necessary to present a brief description of the conditions prevailing in the district under the palegars. The origin of the palegars may be traced to the Vijayanagar times and even earlier. They were adventurous leaders appointed to police the borders of kingdoms. The territories over which they exercised control were known as 'Pollams'. They imitated their overlords and maintained courts and armies. They also discharged functions such as the protection of property of villagers and travellers and settlement of disputes relating to land and exacted money on various pretexts from the local populace.

Taking advantage of the unsettled conditions, after the great battle of 1565, the local palegars created a state of lawlessness and indulged in internecine strife. The Sultans of Bijapur and Golconda, the Mughals, the Mayana Nawabs and the Marathas could only subdue but not exterminate them. Hyder and Tipu succeeded partially in expelling them either by resuming their palems or weakening them by imposing heavy fines.

But the tranquility of the district was disturbed under Nizam Ali Khan owing to the constant change of governors and the return of the palegars to whom new tracts were given in addition to their old ones in return for tributes.

Munro's chief concern was to establish a well organised Government by subjugating the palegars who infested these tracts. Of the eighty palegars he enumerated, those of Anantapur, Nadimidoddi, Rayadrug, Talamurlah (Talamarla), Gooty and Kammalapadu (near Vajrakarur) were in Anantapur district. He took stringent measures against them and prohibited them from maintaining armed men and garrisoning

any of their forts. He pursued each delinquent who attempted the evasion of payment of rent and put him down. He pensioned off some like Siddappa, a member of the Hande family and expelled others like the palegar of Kammalapadu. This process usually went off peacefully. It was only on one occasion that there was open resistance to British authority. *In 1804, certain dispossessed palegars entered into a conspiracy to seize Gooty and Adoni forts and install Qudratullah, son of Basalat Jang, over them but the plot failed. In less than* two years Munro succeeded in liquidating the palegars before he left the country on leave in 1807.

When Munro was the Principal Collector, he held charge of the taluks which now constitute the Anantapur district. A benevolent administrator, he constructed tanks in and around Tadpatri and also made grants to temples for their maintenance. A choultry at Gooty is named after him. He endeared himself in a variety of ways to the people of the district who continue to cherish loving memories of him. His residence at Anantapur and a wall in its compound are now preserved as ancient monuments.

Freedom Struggle:

There are not many noteworthy events in the history of the district until we come to the movement launched by the Indian National Congress with whose establishment in 1885, a new epoch began in the history of the country. People of this district, like those in the rest of the country, came under the influence of new political ideas like nationalism and democracy and began to agitate for progressive reforms. District Associations, on the analogy of the Congress, were started and District Conferences also came to be held. Delegates were chosen at these conferences and sent to the annual sessions of the Congress. Among those who were elected was Pattu Kesava Pillai. He along with several other local leaders took a prominent part in exposing the excesses of the British administration and in condemning the offences committed by Europeans against Indians.

The partition of Bengal in 1905 witnessed a tremendous political awakening in the country. The Bengalis vigorously advocated boycott, swadeshi and national education. M. N. Sinha, the Secretary of the society for the resuscitation of the Indian Literature of Calcutta, and his brother, both working under the leadership of Surendranath Banerjea, arrived in this *district in 1906 and engaged themselves in the work of securing oaths from the supporters of the Swadeshi Movement. Another feature of the Swadeshi Movement was the visit of several persons to this district either in connection with the collection of contributions in support of National Education or to preach* swadeshi. The famous nationalist Kopalli Hanumantha Rao of Machilipatnam (Krishna) collected subscriptions at Gooty for his National College. Another. Swami Rao of Bellary, visited Anantapur in 1908 and delivered lectures on swadeshi to large audiences.

The Home Rule Movement launched by Mrs. Annie Besant in 1916 received the active support of Pattu Kesava Pillai, but no more information is available on the evolution of this movement in this district. It, however, led to the holding of a number of conferences. In August 1919, the 25th session of the Andhra Provincial Conference, under the Presidentship of A. S. Krishna Rao of Nellore and the seventh session of the Andhra Mahajana Conference under the presidentship of G. Harisarvottama Rao were held at Anantapur. They expressed in unequivocal terms that the reforms proposed by the British were inadequate and demanded that the measures should be modified to ensure complete provincial autonomy and a share in the control of the Government of India.

The year 1920 marked a new epoch in the history of national agitation. Gandhiji inaugurated a progressive non-violent non-co-operation movement which convulsed the entire district and in particular the taluks of Anantapur, Tadpatri, Kalyandrug, Penukonda and Gooty. As part of this movement, Congress committees were formed in many places, boycott of toddy shops was preached at Kalyandrug and Penukonda by A. P. Kavi, Venkatappa, A. Narayana Reddy and

others and meetings were held at Tadpatri and several other centres. A number of students of the graduate and under-graduate classes gave up their studies and *some teachers and clerks resigned from Government service at Anantapur. Spinning wheels were also popularised and toddy shops were picketed in the Tadpatri taluk. A National School was started at Anantapur in April 1923* under the aegis of the District Congress Committee, with the money raised through the 'Swarajya Bhiksham Paisa Fund.' The most important of all the events of the period was the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to this district for a day. He arrived on 29th October 1921 at the Tadpatri Railway Station accompanied by Maulana Azad Subhani, Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya and G. Harisarvottama Rao and was presented with addresses and purses for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. The British Government reacted very sharply to this agitation and adopted repressive measures such as the arrest of the local leaders, and the prohibition of meetings, processions and hartals.

Some of the other important trends during the decade (1922-32) following the non-co-operation movement were the holding of the ninth session of the Andhra Provincial Conference at Anantapur, the picketing of toddy shops and the resignation of Congressmen from the provincial and central legislatures. A resolution was adopted urging all political parties to boycott the Simon Commission deputed to India to examine whether the people of the country were entitled to a further measure of self-government. In its turn, Government prohibited the students of the Government Arts College at Anantapur from wearing Gandhi caps, a measure which created a stir among the people. In spite of reactionary measures like these the people continued their agitation against Government. They also formed a Temperance Propaganda Committee and propagated picketing of toddy shops. The Congress which met at Lahore in 1929 called upon members to resign from legislatures and other Government Committees as a prelude to the campaign for independence. In accordance with this resolution, C. P. Obi Reddy, member of the Madras Legislative Council from Anantapur, resigned his

membership and several patriots of the district courted arrest and were convicted to varying terms of imprisonment. The Anantapur District Board *which met on 31st May 1930 condemned the repressive policy of the Government.*

It is not known whether any attempt was made to prepare salt at Anantapur during the nineteen thirties when Salt Satyagraha was launched in the country. The other activities connected with the movement were the defiance of the prohibitory orders issued by Magistrates, carrying of national flags, raising of Congress slogans, distribution of leaflets and propagating swadeshi.

Among the events of 1934 and 1935 were the tours of Mahatma Gandhi and Rajendra Prasad in the district. Gandhiji arrived at Gooty on 3rd January 1934 from Cuddapah and visited Peddavaduguru, Ramarajupalle, Timmancherla, Guntakal, Uravakonda, Vajrakarur, Anantapur and Hindupur and was presented at all these places with addresses, purses and miscellaneous articles which he openly auctioned for large sums of money.

During the Individual Satyagraha Movement of 1940, 98 persons were selected from this district for offering satyagraha and were all arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.

The Quit India Movement which started in August 1942 took a violent turn in this district. The most important of the incidents connected with it were the removal of rails at two places on the Marmugoa-Masulipatam line near Guntakal, damaging the Madras-Bombay trunk road, placing stones and gun-powder bags across railway tracks and in railway stations, setting fire to the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools and the Board High School at Penukonda, cutting telegraphic wires at several places and felling palmyra trees. Students took an active part in the movement and paralysed the work of educational institutions by organising strikes. To put down the movement Gov-

*ernment arrested the satyagrahis and took other repressive measures such as the imposition of collective fines.**

The tension continued in this district as in the rest of the country till 20th February 1947 when the British Government declared its intention to quit India by June 1948 and appointed Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy of India to arrange for the transfer of power. This evoked great enthusiasm all over the country. The scheme of transfer of power brought in its wake the partition of the Indian sub-continent into India and Pakistan. The Indian Independence Act, passed by the British Parliament on the 1st July 1947, fixed 15th August 1947 for the transfer of power. At midnight on 14th-15th August, a special session of the Constituent Assembly was held at Delhi at which the independence of India was solemnly proclaimed. 15th of August, 1947 marked the end of the long-drawn National struggle against British rule and Anantapur rejoiced over it along with the rest of the country.

*Rs. 20,000 on the inhabitants of Kammakottala village Rs. 5,000 on Kottalapalle hamlet and Rs. 2,000 on Peddapyapali (all in Gooty taluk).

ANNEXURE I

NOTE ON THE BAHMANIS

Like Vijayanagar the Bahmani kingdom was founded as a reaction against the hegemony of the Sultanate of Delhi over the South. Its northern boundary was fairly marked and came to run with the frontiers of Khandesh and Malwa; but its southern frontier was never practically settled as the Krishna-Tungabhadra doab was a bone of contention with Vijayanagar as it had previously been between the Western Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas and between Yadavas and Hoysalas. The doab was the cause of a perpetual quarrel between the two kingdoms, and that quarrel continued right up till even after the dissolution of the Bahmani kingdom. But there were happy interludes as well, and there were certain episodes in their history which make interesting reading. The Bahmani sovereigns tried to impose what they called tribute on Vijayanagar whenever they could and once Muhammad I, the second of the line actually drew up a bill of exchange on the Vijayanagar treasury for arrears of this tribute in favour of certain musicians from Delhi, which naturally led to war. Another episode relates to Parthal, daughter of a goldsmith of Mudgal with whom Devaraya of Vijayanagar became infatuated. When Parthal was finally married to Firuz Shah's son Hasan, this again led to war with Vijayanagar, and then to the marriage of the Raya's daughter to Firuz when the Sultan was a guest of the Raya for three days.

The capital of the kingdom was changed from Gulbarga to Bidar about 1429. One of the greatest names in the history of the kingdom was that of Mahmud Gawan who was a *litterateur*, diplomat, strategist and general. He extended the frontier of the State from Goa along the line of the Tungabhadra right up to the Bay of Bengal. His murder in 1481 meant the death knell of the kingdom which was soon split up into five distinct states centered at Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar, Bidar and Golconda.

ANNEXURE 2

NOTE ON THE ADIL SHAHI DYNASTY OF BIJAPUR

(1) Yusuf Adil Khan (1491-1510):

The founder of the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur was Yusuf Beig who was reputed to have descended from the Ottoman Sultan Murad II (1421-50) and to have been sold as a slave to Mahmud Shah Bahmani. By dint of his innate ability Yusuf rose step by step and was granted the title of 'Adil Khan,' and appointed tarafdar or governor of Bijapur. On the murder of Mahmud Gawan in 1481 he became virtually independent of the weak centre. He was mixed up with continuous strife among the equally autonomous Bahman governors and had also to face the power of Vijayanagar under Krishnadevaraya. Yusuf had the distinction of ousting the Portuguese from Goa in February 1510, but the hold of Bijapur on this beautiful port lasted only a few months, as it was retaken by the Portuguese on the accession of Ismail Adil Khan and they managed to keep it till it was finally liberated in 1961.

(2) Ismail Adil Khan (1510-1534):

Yusuf was succeeded by his son Ismail aged 13. The new ruler became an adept in music, poetry and painting and was a patron of learning. There were frequent encounters between Ismail and Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar mostly over Raichur doab and it was only on Krishnadevaraya's death that Raichur was finally occupied by Ismail.

(3) Mallu Adil Khan (1534):

Ismail was succeeded by Mallu but he was soon deposed to make room for his brother Ibrahim.

(4) Ibrahim Adil Shah I (1534-1558):

Ibrahim was the first ruler of the line to proclaim himself King of Bijapur in 1537. His reign was mostly taken up by wars between Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar and Golconda.

(5) Ali Adil Shah I (1558-1580):

Ibrahim was succeeded by his son Ali. His reign is marked by great building activity and the development of the style of architecture which was to flower later as the Bijapur style. The great forts of Dharwar and Bankapur and the defensive walls of the Bijapur fort, the simple yet exquisite Jami Masjid at the capital and many other minor buildings owe their existence to this king. He was one of the four Sultans who joined hands to overthrow the might of Aliya Ramaraja at the great battle fought south of the Krishna in January 1565*. Even after this crushing defeat the nobles of Vijayanagar continued the scramble for power and Peda Tirumala son of Ramaraja actually invoked Ali

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*The site of the battle which was fought 12 miles south of the Krishna, was described by J.A. Campbell in Bijapur District Gazetteer, (pp.416, 679, 770) as far back as 1884 and has recently been discussed by H. K. Sherwani, Battle of the Krishna, Journal of Indian History. August, 1957.

Adil Shah's help against his enemies. He led three expeditions against Vijayanagar and succeeded in occupying Adoni in Kurnool district. *His policy was one of peace through matrimonial alliances with other Sultans and while he himself married Husain Nizam Shah's daughter Chand Bibi (who later played a vital part in defending the land of her birth, Ahmadnagar, against the Mughals), he gave his own sister in marriage to Murtaza, son of Husain Nizam Shah.*

(6) Ibrahim Adil Shah II (1580-1627) :

As Ali left no direct heirs the nobles unanimously chose his nephew Ibrahim, aged 9 as king. There was a scramble for power encouraged by the youth of the king, and even the dowager queen Chand Bibi was imprisoned for a time by a faction. Ibrahim grew up to be a man of great accomplishments. He was fond of poetry, music and Hindu mythology and has left a remarkable book the Kitab-i-Nauras in chaste Hindi written in Persian script which shows us his insight into these branches of knowledge. He patronised scores of historians, literary men and thinkers and was imbibed with the same cosmopolitan spirit as his great contemporary Akbar the Great. It was during his reign that Muhammad Qasim Ferishta compiled his famous chronicle and dedicated it to the Sultan. His buildings Sat Manzil, Sangeet Mahal, Anand Mahal etc., are tell-tale monuments of the composite culture which was taking shape at Bijapur. His own sepulchre and the adjoining buildings collectively known as Ibrahim Rauza show his great acumen as an architect. There were perennial conflicts between the Sultanates of the Deccan and, like his father, Ibrahim sought to palliate this state of affairs by marrying Muhammad-Quli Qutb Shah's sister himself and giving his own sister in marriage to Murtaza, Nizam Shah's son. But these inter-marriages and alliances did not prevent the onslaughts of Akbar and after him Jahangir on the Deccan, resulting. ultimately in the elimination of the Kingdom of Ahmadnagar.

(7) Muhammad Adil Shah (1627-1656) :

Muhammad succeeded his father Ibrahim when he was 15 years old What was left of the power of the Rayas of Vijayanagar after 1565 was further vitiated by factional quarrels and Muhammad Adil Shah took advantage of the situation by sending expeditions into the Raya's territory now centered at Penukonda. The advance of Muhammad Saeed Mir Jumla in the Karnatak on behalf of Abdullah Qutb Shah, and of the Adil Shahi commanders, Mustafa Khan, Abdul Wahhab Khan and Khan Muhammad sealed the fate of the last scion of the Vijayanagar dynasty, Sri Ranga III. But it also meant a war between Golkonda and Bijapur over the conquered territories. In this war Mir Jumla was worsted and finally it was agreed that he should keep the territories round Gandikota, while Kurnool, Gingee and later, Penukonda went to Bijapur. Bijapur territories now extended as far south as Mysore. While all this was taking place the Mughals were tightening their strangle hold on the south and were making both Bijapur and Golkonda the protectorates of their Empire. Muhammad Adil Shah died in 1656 and was buried in the world-renowned "Gol Gumbad" which is the largest dome in the whole world.

(8) Ali Adil Shah II (1656-1672):

Ali Adil Shah succeeded his father Muhammad at the age of 1. The reign began with the occupation of Bidar and Kalyani by Aurangzeb[9] Ali had to deal with two powerful forces, namely the Mughal power and the Marathas under Shivaji and the episode of Afzal Khan's murder at Pratapgarh is well known. Ali was not strong enough to withstand either and while he had to sign a treaty with Shivaji in 1662 he was forced to join hands with Aurangzeb against Shivaji two years later. Towards the end of his reign he had to cede the northern portion of his kingdom to Aurangzeb as well as to agree to the payment of chowth to the Marathas.

(9) Sikandar Adil Shah (1672-1686):

Sikandar succeeded his father Ali when he was less than five years old. Bijapur was now a bone of contention between the power hungry nobles as well as Shivaji and Aurangzeb. Administration was at its lowest ebb, the treasury was empty and salaries often in arrears. While Shivaji occupied Gingee and Vellore the Mughals nibbled Bijapur territory bit by bit. On Shivaji's death Sambhaji extended his influence on the internal affairs of the kingdom. Finally Aurangzeb invaded Bijapur and laid siege to the capital in April 1685 and after a stubborn resistance of a year and a half Sikandar then a mere boy of 19, surrendered to the Emperor on 15th October, 1686.

ANNEXURE 3

NOTE ON THE HISTORY OF THE QUTB SHAHI DYNASTY OF GOLKONDA

(1) Sultan-Quli Qutbulmulk (—1543):

The Qutb Shahi dynasty was founded by Sultan-Quli Qutbulmulk. He was appointed tarafdar or governor of Tilangana by Mahmood Shah Bahmani in 1496 and although he is not reputed to have even declared his independence of the Bahmani control, he, along with other powerful governors became completely autonomous and functioned as an independent ruler by the turn of the century.

Practically the whole of Qutb Shahi history was taken up by internecine feuds between the five Bahmani succession states, *viz.*, the Adil Shahis of Bijapur, the Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar, the Barid Shahis of Bidar, the Imad Shahis of Berar and the Qutb Shahis of Golkonda. Then there was Vijayanagar across the Krishna and the Tungabhadra. Not long after Sultan-Quli had taken over the charge of Tilangana he had to face one of the greatest Rayas of Vijayanagar namely Krishnadevaraya (1509-30). He had already defeated the Bahmani forces at Deoni near Bidar, had wrested Udayagiri from the Gajapatis, beseiged Kondavidu, captured Vijayawada and cleared the Telugu east coast of the hegemony of the Gajapatis of Orissa. But Vijayanagar was considerably weakened by the internal turmoil which followed Krishnadevaraya's death and Sultan-Quli did not lose the opportunity of aggrandising his own power. The Gajapatis had been humbled on the east coast and Vijayanagar was in no mood to obstruct his progress. He, therefore, proceeded east and south-east, captured Rajakonda and Devarakonda, defeated Achyuta in a battle fought for Panagal and took Ghanpura, Kovilkonda and Elgandal. Later, after clearing the north-eastern coast line of the remnants of the Gajapatis and their allies he marched to Kondavidu which he occupied after a fierce struggle.

(2) Jamshid (1543-1550)

Sultan-Quli Qutbulmulk was murdered at the advanced age of more than 90 years, and his son Jamshid, who was suspected of having instigated the crime, ascended the throne. His short reign of seven years was marked mostly by alliances sometimes with Bijapur at another time with Ahmadnagar in an attempt to strengthen his position in the context of the suspicions of being a parricide which soon gathered round his name. He was of a strict rather violent temperament and this drove his younger brother Ibrahim to seek refuge at Vijayanagar where he stayed while his unkind brother was on the throne at Golkonda.

(3) Subhan (1550) :

Jamshid was succeeded by his infant son Subhan but the boy's shor reign proved to be stormy and soon an invitation was sent to Ibrahim a Vijayanagar to come and take charge of his patrimony. There is a remarkable Telugu inscription on a pillar on the first landing of the great fort of Kovilkonda which relates how "the Karkuns, officers, naikwaris, blacksmiths, oddas, well-diggers, guards, load-carriers, bandsmen and

tenants" waited on him on his arrival there on the way to Golkonda and swore loyalty to him and hailed him as their king.*

(4) Ibrahim Qutb Shah (1550-1580)

Ibrahim had been an honoured guest at the court of Ramaraya, the regent and virtual ruler of Vijayanagar, for seven years and it was only natural that he should be imbued with a love for Telugu language which is almost unequalled in the case of any other king of the dynasty. His court was thronged by Telugu poets like Addanki Gangadhara Kavi, Kondukuri Rudra Kavi, Ponniganti Telegenarya and many others. He was so much at one with his Andhra subjects that his name was Teluguised as Malkibhrama.

Almost immediately after his accession he became involved in the quarrel between Ahmadnagar and Bijapur, and while he sided with Ahmadnagar Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur sought the help of Vijayanagar and had to go personally to Vijayanagar to seek Ramaraya's help. This alliance resulted in two sieges of Ahmadnagar. In these two campaigns certain acts were perpetrated which disgusted even Ali Adil Shah and he realised that some means should be found to curb the power of Vijayanagar. A matrimonial alliance was entered into between the two warring dynasties of Ahmadnagar and Bijapur by the marriage of Husain Nizam Shah's daughter Chand Bibi (who was to make a mark in the history of the Deccan) to Ali Adil Shah and the marriage of Ali Adil Shah's sister to Husain Nizam Shah's son Murtaza. The result was the League of the four Sultans which fought and routed Ramaraya at the battle 12 miles south of the Krishna in January 1565.

The battle wrongly called the Battle of Rakshasi Tangadi** was inevitably followed by the removal of the capital from Vijayanagar to Penukonda and the break up of the League of the four Sultans. The dynastic quarrels among the scions of the fourth dynasty of Vijayanagar opened the state to attacks by the Qutb Shahi army which captured Ahobilam, Belamkonda, Udayagiri and Kondavidu, as well as Rajahmundry and a large part of Southern Orissa. On the north the occupation of Berar by the Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar meant a diplomatic set back to Ibrahim.

Ibrahim died on 5-4-1580 and was succeeded by Muhammad-Quli Qutb Shah.

(5) Muhammad-Quli Qutb Shah (1580-1611)

Like his father Ibrahim, Muhammad-Quli was a patron of Persian and Telugu as well as the fast developing Dakhni, the language in which he excelled as a poet. It was in 1591-92 that he founded the new capital, Hyderabad with the graceful Charminar as a kind of centre-piece, as the old walled city of Golkonda had become too thickly populated.

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* Report of the Hyderabad Archaeological Department, 1928-29, pp. 1 ff.

** The site of the battle which was fought 12 miles south of the Krishna, was described by J.A. Campbell in Bijapur District Gazetteer, (pp. 416, 679, 770) as far back as 1884 and has recently been discussed by H.K. Sherwani, Battle of the Krishna, Journal of Indian History, August, 1957.

One of the chief events which happened during his reign was the elimination of the Nizam Shahi dynasty at the hand of the Mughals in spite of the brave stand taken by Chand Bibi and Malik Ambar. There was a sweeping movement by the Sultan against the tottering kingdom of Penukonda which was then ruled by Venkata II, but his extraordinary lack of foresight and the superior diplomacy of the Raya were responsible for the retreat of the Qutb Shahi army after it has penetrated the country right up to Penukonda.

The last years of Muhammad-Quli's reign were taken up by rebellions in the eastern part of his dominions as well as turmoil in the capital itself. He died on 10-12-1611 and as he had no male heir he was succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law Sultan Muhammad.

(6) Sultan Muhammad Qutb Shah (1611-1626)

Sultan Muhammad was essentially a peace-loving monarch and was particularly devoted to learning. He had a vast library and quite a few of the books which have survived the ravages of time have endorsement in Sultan's own handwriting. Although the court of Penukonda was rent with civil strife, bribery and corruption, the Sultan did not take advantage of the weakness, and left it to Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur to capture the great fort of Kurnool in 1621. The only campaign which the Qutb Shahi army undertook during the reign was against Bastar where the commander of the Qutb Shahi army, Asva Rao had been trapped. The rebel ruler laid down his arms and was forgiven. One of the chief events in the history of South India about this time was the expansion of the Dutch and the English East India Companies, along the eastern or the Golkonda coast, and this had an increasing effect on the economy of the state.

(7) Abdullah Qutb Shah (1626—1672)

The long reign of Abdullah Qutb Shah saw at once the azimuth and the nadir of the Qutb Shahi monarchy. On the one hand Abdullah had to submit to the superior power of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan and sign what is termed the Deed of Submission in 1636. Under this he became a vassal of the Emperor and henceforth it is as such that he addresses his "petitions" to him and promises not to deviate from the path of obedience. On the other hand, the reign saw a vast expansion of the Qutb Shahi dominions which reached right up to Madras mainly at the hands of Muhammad Saeed Mir Jumla. He occupied Tirupati, Chandragiri, Gandikota, Gooty and many other towns and forts in the districts of Cuddapah and Anantapur. It was perhaps due to the aggrandisement and wealth of Mir Jumla which turned not only his head but also that of his son Muhammad Amin, and directly led to the intervention of the Viceroy of the Deccan, Prince Aurangzeb, siege of Golkonda, occupation of Hyderabad, marriage of Aurangzeb's eldest son Muhammad Sultan to Abdullah's daughter and his nomination as Abdullah's heir to the Qutb Shahi throne. Muhammad Saeed now crossed over to the Mughal camp and was granted the title of Muazzam Khan and a rank of 7,000. On the defection of Muhammad Saeed, another great administrator, Neknam Khan was appointed administrator of the Karnatak territory of the Qutb Shahis.

The breathing space now left to Abdullah Qutb Shah was due to the War of Succession between Aurangzeb and his brothers ending in their elimination and his coronation as Emperor. Abdullah had no male issue, and as Muhammad Sultan had sided with his uncle Shuja and was consequently imprisoned by his father, he was succeeded by his third son-in-law, Abul Hasan (surnamed Tana Shah), to the exclusion of his eldest son-in-law Nizamuddin Ahmad.

(8) Abul Hasan Qutb Shah (1672-1687)

Before his accession Abul Hasan was essentially a recluse and was raised to the throne through a palace intrigue. It is significant that his accession was formally confirmed by an Imperial firman. The Emperor Aurangzeb was busy in the affairs of Bijapur and in the attempt to curb Shivaji's power, and Abul Hasan now thought that he would be able to stem the Mughal tide. But the fall of Bijapur in 1686 naturally led to the longdrawn siege of Golkonda by Aurangzeb in person and the great fort fell on 21-9-1687. The last Qutb Shahi monarch was sent a prisoner to Daulatabad where he died in 1700.

ANNEXURE 4

THE ASAF JAHI DYNASTY (UP TO 1800)

Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I, whose original name was Mir Qamru'd-Din, was born in 1671. He was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan and Foujdar of the Karnatak by the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar. In 1715 Nizam-ul-Mulk was recalled to the Mughal court and Husain Ali Khan was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan. On Farrukhsiyar's death Nizam-ul-Mulk was sent to Malwa as governor.

From the time of his departure from the Deccan Nizam-ul-Mulk had the desire of somehow reoccupying the Deccani Suba. His desire was further nurtured by court intrigues at Delhi and the co-operation offered to him by some chiefs of the Deccan who were dissatisfied with the agents of the Syed brothers, Syed Abdullah and Husain Ali Khan. He was opposed by Husain Ali Khan's deputy Alam Ali Khan who had received an Imperial firman appointing him Viceroy. But the latter was killed in a fierce battle which took place near Balapur in Berar. When all opposition failed, Husain Ali Khan accompanied the Mughal emperor, Muhammad Shah to Deccan to put down Nizam-ul-Mulk. But he was murdered on the way and the Emperor returned to Delhi. Nizam-ul-Mulk, after his victory, concentrated on re-organising the administration of the province.

Shortly afterwards the post of Prime Minister fell vacant at Delhi and Nizam-ul-Mulk was summoned to fill the vacancy. He accepted the offer, appointed Izdu'd-Daulah Iwaz Khan as his deputy in the Deccan and proceeded to Delhi where he arrived in 1721. But being thwarted at every step by court favourites he intended to resign the Vizierate and waited for an opportune time. He also applied to the Emperor for permission to allow him to proceed to Deccan for restoring peace and order in that distant province. After obtaining a firman of permission from the Emperor, he started on his journey to the South.

Mubariz Khan had, in the meanwhile, been appointed Viceroy of the Deccan by the Emperor and ordered to oppose Nizam-ul-Mulk. In the fierce fighting that ensued in 1724 at Shakar Khera in Berar, Mubariz Khan was killed. Nizam-ul-Mulk thus established his hegemony over the Deccan and sent to the Emperor a supplication in which he expressed his sentiments of obedience and loyalty. The Mughal emperor not only acknowledged his supremacy over the Deccan but also conferred on him the title of Asaf Jah. Nizam-ul-Mulk made thenceforward Hyderabad the seat of his government and ruled the Deccan, more or less in an autonomous capacity.

Nizam-ul-Mulk was once again called to Delhi to set right the affairs of the empire. Before he left for Delhi he made necessary arrangements in his dominions and appointed his son Nasir Jang, as his deputy. When his son rebelled against him in 1740, Nizam-ul-Mulk marched at the head of an army and quelled the revolt. After restoring complete peace in his realm he proceeded to the Karnatak, entrusted its administration to Anwaruddin Khan and returned in 1744.

Nizam-ul-Mulk died in A.D. 1748 at the advanced age of seventy-eight. He left behind him six sons, namely Ghaziud-Din, who occupied the high office of Prime Minister at the Imperial Court, Nasir Jang, Salabat Jang, Mughal Ali Khan, Basalat Jang and Nizam Ali Khan. He had also a grandson named Muzaffer Jang through his daughter. Muzaffer Jang had been Nizam-ul-Mulk's favourite and was generally supposed to have been designated as his heir.

On the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk Nasir Jang seized the gaddi and proclaimed himself Nizam. Muzaffer Jang resolved to oppose the succession of his uncle and entered into an alliance with Dost Ali's son-in-law Chanda Saheb who laid claim to .the Nawabship of the Karnatak. Anwaruddin Khan, the Nawab appointed by Nizam-ul-Mulk, was killed in a battle with the Marathas while his son Muhammad Ali took refuge in the fort of Trichinopoloy.

Dupleix, the Governor of French India, who formed the idea of aiding the Indian princes in their quarrels with each other and in return to get power and influence for himself and his country, resolved to take the side of Muzaffer Jang and Chanda Saheb. It was only natural that the English, who were at war in Europe with the French, supported the other side headed by Nasir Jang and Muhammad Ali.

The Nizam, Nasir Jang, collected a large army and marched to Jinji to oppose the allies. The Nawabs of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Savanur also joined the Nizam. After gaining some initial successes, some chiefs tried to bring about reconciliation and arranged a meeting between Nasir Jang and Muzaffer Jang. When the latter went to offer his submission he was caught and imprisoned. The breach of faith was resented particularly by the Nawabs, who now hatched a plot with the French and killed Nasir Jang.

Muzaffer Jang was now proclaimed Nizam. He rewarded the French profusely and started on his return journey accompanied by a contingent as personal guard commanded by a French Officer, Bussy. After a march of about six weeks, Muzaffer Jang also died in a skirmish with the Nawabs mentioned above. Salabat Jang who accompanied him was raised to the gaddi by Bussy.

Though this change of rulers made the French influence stronger than it was before, the French Governor who succeeded Dupleix refused to interfere in the politics of the various rival states. Bussy was recalled and the French influence suffered, never to be revived except for a short period thirty years later.

With the departure of Bussy, Salabat Jang had to face single handed the plots and intrigues which surrounded him. His two subordinates, Muhammad Ali, the Nawab of Karnatak and Hyder Ali, the chief of Mysore became practically autonomous. His elder brother, Ghazi-ud-Din resolved to assert his right to the gaddi but died suddenly, thus removing an obstacle in Salabat Jang's path. In 1759 he went to the aid of the French against an attack by the English. But he concluded peace with the British as he anticipated trouble at Hyderabad and undertook to drive out the French beyond the Krishna. He

also promised neither to allow the French to have a settlement in his country nor to retain them in his service or give them any assistance in future. He had also to cede certain territory to them.

On his return to Hyderabad Salabat Jang found his brother Nizam Ali Khan very powerful and he had to appoint him his minister. All real power now passed to Nizam Ali Khan who at last deposed Salabat Jang in 1762 and confined him in prison where he died. Nizam Ali Khan was now proclaimed Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah II.

By the Treaty of Allahabad concluded in 1765 the Mughal emperor granted the whole of the coast line of the Circars to the English which the Nizam considered as usurpation. But the differences between the Nizam and the British were patched up and a treaty was concluded in the same year. According to this treaty the Nizam and the British solemnly engaged themselves to mutual assistance. When the Nizam marched against Mysore in 1767 in support of the Marathas Hyder Ali concluded a treaty with him and induced him to give up his alliance with the British. It was secretly agreed upon between the Nizam and Hyder that the territory up to the Tungabhadra was to be annexed to Mysore. But they soon quarrelled and the Nizam concluded another treaty with the British in 1768. From that time the Nizam and the British remained in a state of perpetual friendship and alliance.

In 1782 Hyder Ali died and was succeeded by his son Tipu who embarked upon a career of conquest. The Nizam, apprehending danger, concluded a new treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the British in 1789. Tipu made an unprovoked attack, in the same year on the Rajah of Travancore who was in alliance with the British. The British declared war on Tipu and called upon the Nizam and the Marathas to furnish troops under the treaty obligations. Accordingly, the Nizam and the Marathas sent troops to act on their respective frontiers with Mysore. It was also agreed upon that the territory conquered from Tipu should be equally divided among the three contracting parties namely the British the Nizam and the Marathas. The campaign came to a close in 1792 when the Treaty of Srirangapatnam was concluded with Tipu. Half of Tipu's territory was surrendered and a large portion of this (from the Krishna to beyond the Penneru river) went to the Nizam.

Shortly afterwards the relations between the Nizam and the Marathas became strained over the issue of chauth and war became inevitable. The Nizam appealed to the British for help. But the latter turned down the request on the plea that they were not bound to support him against their own allies. The battle of Khurdla, where the two armies fought, resulted in a victory for the Marathas. One of the results of this war was that the Nizam was bitterly disappointed at the refusal of support by the British force that were in his pay. So he told the Resident that he no longer required the services of the British force, asked him to withdraw them and employed French forces in their place.

The new British Governor-General Marquis of Wellesley, who arrived in India in 1798, wanted to dissolve the French contingent at Hyderabad and substitute an English subsidiary force. A compromise

was arrived at with the Nizam and it was agreed that the British would support the Nizam against any unjust demands of the Marathas and to increase the British troops from two to six battalions. The Nizam, thereupon, engaged to disband the French corps and a new treaty was signed in September 1793.

In 1799 another war was fought with Tipu by both the British and the Nizam. Tipu was defeated and killed and a treaty was concluded. The Nizam received as his share districts worth 19 or 20 lakhs of rupees. Later the British deemed it necessary to place a subsidiary force at Hyderabad on a permanent footing and to form a still closer alliance with the Nizam, both offensive and defensive called the Subsidiary Alliance. In 1800 the Nizam ceded the territory covering the three districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur which were acquired as his share of the Mysore conquest for the payment of the subsidiary force.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population:

Total population (Male and Female) according to divisions and taluks:

According to the Census of 1961, the total population of the district is 17,67,464 of which males number 908,254 and females 859,210. The district ranks eleventh in population in the State although it is third in area. The proportion of its population to that of the State is 4.91 per cent. A peculiar trend noticeable in the Rayalaseema districts in general and in Anantapur in particular is the relative paucity of female population. The district has in fact recorded the lowest sex ratio of 946 to 1,000 in 1961 as against the corresponding proportion of 981 for the State. Even from 1921, Anantapur maintained a sex ratio of less than 950. Thus the proportion of females for every 1.000 males was 943 in 1921, 947 in 1931, 942 in 1941 and 943 in 1951.* Between the turn of this century and now, males have increased at a slightly faster rate (73 per cent) than females (72 per cent).

The deficiency of female population is more marked in the urban areas of the district than in the rural. The towns record 935 females against 1,000 males, while in the rural tracts their corresponding number is 948. Early marriages, mortality during primary confinement, economic backwardness and the ravages of recurring famines seem to have contributed to this disparity.

Among the neighbouring districts, Kurnool (979), Cuddapah (957) and Chittoor (957) seem to be better placed in this respect. Within the district, the disparity is most marked in the taluks of Anantapur (922)

*The corresponding proportions during 1901 and 1911 were 952 and 950 respectively.

and Kalyandrug (929). Seven other taluks, namely Uravakonda (970), Rayadrug (965), Tadpatri (958), Dharmavaram (955), Madakasira (953), Gooty (952) and Penukonda (948) have, however, returned more than the district ratio (946).

Density of population:

Judged by the density of population (per square mile), Anantapur takes the fifteenth rank among the districts of this State. According to the recent Census, there are 239 persons per square mile in the district as against 339 in the State as a whole. The density of its urban population is 1,823 per square mile as against the corresponding State average of 4,340, while the density of its rural population was 202 persons per square mile as against the corresponding State average of 284. But, it is better than Adilabad (161), Khammam (173), Kurnool (207), Mahboobnagar (223) and Cuddapah (226). With the exception of Chittoor (328), all the other districts in its neighbourhood are more thinly populated.

Considered talukwise, the density is low in its arid treeless and poor red soils and fair in its fertile black cotton ones. Only the taluks of Hindupur, Gooty, Madakasira and Tadpatri record a density higher than that of the district as a whole. Of these again, Hindupur* is the most densely populated taluk with 425 persons per square mile. Though least peopled, the taluks of Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug have recorded even higher densities than the corresponding sparsely populated taluks of Sidhout (140) and Badvel (165) in Cuddapah district and Markapur (115) and Atmakur (117) in Kurnool district.

The following table presents a talukwise picture of population as recorded at the 1961 Census.

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*The relevant figures for the other taluks are : Gooty 331 ; Madakasira 326 ; Tadpatri 241 ; Uravakonda 239 ; Anantapur 238 ; Kadiri 217 ; Rayadrug 210; Penukonda 207 ; Dharmavaram 188 and Kalyandrug 172.

Name of taluk		Population	
	Total	Males	Females
Anantapur . ..	220,706	114,807	105,899
Gooty	159,706	81,808	77,898
Tadpatri	154,208	78,743	75,465
Uravakonda	98,655	50,072	48,583
Rayadurg	142,967	72,747	70,220
Dharmavaram	138,529	70,861	67,668
Kalyandurg	141,394	73,312	68,082
Kadiri	250,976	129,436	121,540
Penukonda	141,463	72,623	68,840
Hindupur	182,934	94,251	88,683
Madakasira	135,926	69,594	66,332
District Total	17,67,464	9,08,254	8,59,210

It is obvious from the statement that Kadiri taluk has the largest population followed by the taluks of Anantapur (2,20,706), Hindupur (1,82,934) and Gooty (1,59,706). Uravakonda, an independent sub-taluk, occupies the lowest rank with a population of less than a lakh.

Growth of population, emigration and immigration and connected problems:

In conformity with the general trend prevailing all over the State, the district has recorded a substantial increase in its population. In the decade ending with 1921, the 'great influenza' epidemic which engulfed the whole State affected adversely the population of Anantapur also. During the post-war period, however, there was a spurt in population owing to a better provision of amenities of life and a general improvement in the conditions of public health leading to a decline

in the death rate. The trend has been on the increase between the decades of 1941-51 and 1951-61.

In this respect the district is better placed than Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor. The percentage increase in its population during the last decennium exceeded that of the State. Within the district the increase registered by Anantapur, Hindupur, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug is more in line with the trend of population in the State. In fact, the percentage increase in these four taluks during the last six decades has been roughly 107,99,61 and 84 respectively. Among these, the increase registered by Anantapur and Hindupur reflects basically the growth of the population of their headquarters towns which are relatively bigger in the district. The corresponding percentages in the other taluks are 41 in Tadpatri, 50 in Rayadrug, 53 in Penukonda, 72 in Kadiri, 75 in Madakasira and 95 in Gooty. The variations in population between 1951 and 1961 are evident from the following table:—

Name of the District and taluk	Population		*Percentage of variation*
	1951	1961	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	14,83,591*	17,67,464	19.13
Gooty	214,851	159,706	20.25
Uravakonda	..	98,655	
Tadpatri	132,794	154,208	16.13
Kalyandurg	118,394	141,394	19.43
Anantapur	164,703	220,706	34.00
Dharmavaram	114,812	138,529	20.66
Penukonda	123,349	141,463	14.69
Kadiri	219,112	250,976	14.54
Madakasira	120,209	135,926	13.07
Hindupur	153,332	182,934	19.31
Rayadurg	122,035	142,967	17.15

* As adjusted to the jurisdiction in 1961.

Emigration:

There are not many instances of emigration from the district. However, due to adverse seasonal conditions in November, 1950, a large number of the labouring classes in Tadpatri left their habitations for employment in the Tungabhadra Project. Similarly, emigration of some families also took place in 1942 from Uravakonda to the Mysore State due to a deplorably bad season. There are no cases anywhere in the district of large scale and permanent desertion of villages resulting from epidemics. The movement of population into any of the neighbouring districts or even the Mysore State has been occasional and short lived with most of the emigrants returning to their homes after the crisis.

Immigration:

The district does not hold out much attraction to immigrants owing to its poor and extremely precarious irrigation sources and the dearth of virgin land. The 1961 Census reveals that out of every 1,000 persons enumerated in the district, 75 were born outside as against 46 in 1951. The number of immigrants as such was 132,403 with most of them drawn from the neighbouring districts of Kurnool (22,023), Cuddapah (19,413) and Chittoor (10,246). Marital alliances with the bordering Bellary, Chitaldurg and Tumkur districts are a vital factor responsible for immigration particularly of females. The corresponding proportion of female emigrants seems to be far less, as most of the girls are married within the Rayalaseema districts. An analysis of inter-district migrations also reveals that on the whole the district gains more than it loses.

It is interesting to note that while 58,889 persons born in the other districts of this State are residing in this district, 46,273 born here live elsewhere in the State. The number of immigrants from outside the State and from abroad constitutes 73,514 of which 73,283 are from other States of India and 61,897 from Mysore only. Among the Mysoreans, females numbered 43,639. But no systematic analysis of this problem is possible in the absence of the corresponding figures of those born in the district but residing beyond the borders of the State and the country.

The outward movement of population from the district is mostly motivated by economic factors. The 1961 Census reveals that as many as 20,462 persons migrated to Kurnool district, 6,483 to Chittoor and more than a thousand each to Hyderabad and Nellore.

Distribution between urban and rural areas. Drift towards towns or villages and reasons for it:

The following table presents the distribution of population between the rural and urban areas in the various taluks of the district:—

	Rural			Urban		
Taluk	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Anantapur ..	168.426	86,997	81,429	52,280	27.810	24,470
Kalyandurg ..	131,138	67,965	63,173	10,256	5,347	4,909
Rayadurg ..	119,188	60,547	58,641	23,779	12,200	11,579
Uravakonda ...	80,729	40,921	39,808	17,926	9,151	8.775
Gooty ..	83,850	42,715	41,135	75,856	39,093	36,763
Tadpatri ..	121,803	62,292	59,511	32,405	16,451	15,954
Dharmavaram	118,124	60,343	57,781	20,405	10,518	9,887
Kadiri ..	226,669	117,024	109,645	24,307	12,412	11,895
Penukonda ..	133,470	68,441	65,029	7,993	4,182	3.811
Hindupur ..	150,489	77,568	72,921	32,445	16,683	15,762
Madakasira .	125,951	64.459	61,492	9,975	5,135	4,840
Total ..	14,59,837	749,272	710,565	307,627	158,982	48,645

It is obvious that a vast majority of people live in the rural sector, although there has been a general increase in population in both the urban and the rural tracts. Among the fourteen places treated as towns, Anantapur, the district headquarters, and Guntakal, an important railway junction, have registered a substantial increase in population, occupying the first and the second places in the entire district. While 17.40 per cent of its population lived in towns, 82.60 per cent

occupied its villages in all numbering 953. Anantapur town with a population of 53,280 accounts for 2.96 per cent of the district population and 16.99 per cent of the district urban population. Bukkapatnam (8,005) and Kanekal (7,454) seem to vie with each other in this respect. There has been an appreciable drift of population from the rural to the urban sectors, in spite of considerable rural development and this trend must have largely contributed to the growth of towns both in size and in importance.

Displaced Persons:

Following the partition of the country in 1947 and within a period of five years thereafter the number of displaced persons who settled in this district was 88 of whom 47 came from West Pakistan and the remaining from East Pakistan. They engaged themselves in commerce and transport and were given financial aid of half a lakh rupees as loans for business and housing. Of them there are at present three families residing in Anantapur town engaged in trade.

The construction of the Mid Pennar Project was responsible for the displacement of a large number of Sugali families in Anantapur taluk. More than 200 of these families have been rehabilitated by Government both financially and through the allotment of house-sites. Similarly, the entire village of Kondapuram (Dharmavaram) which was submerged under the Perur Project was rehabilitated.

Language:

A linguistic analysis of the population (presented* taluk-wise in appendix I at the end of this Chapter) reveals that Telugu is the primary language of the district and that it is spoken by 80 per cent of its rural and more than 60 per cent of its urban population. Kannada, spoken roughly by 10 per cent of the district

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*Among the relatively less important languages spoken in the district are: English (540), Gujarathi (118), Jagannadhabhasha (113), Bengali (100), Kuravanji (99), Shikari (73), Kammara (64), Konkani (37), Tulu (30), Budabukkala (28), Dommari(25), Punjabi(19), Killikyati(18), Koricha (14), Nepali (11), Sindhi(9), Koya (8), Oriya (7), Mundari (6), Chenchu (5), Are (5), Balabindi (3), Bandubal (3), Goanese (3), Burmese (3), Bahushar (2), Balvan (2), Gorkali (2), Mondillu (2), Pashto (2), Patkari (2), Valmiki (2), Arabic(1), Sinhalese (1), Tanda (1). The figures in brackets indicate the number of persons speaking the language.

population mostly in the taluks of Madakasira, Rayadrug, Kalyandrug, Uravakonda and Hindupur, stands second in importance. Hindustani or Urdu is spoken by more than a lakh and a half persons in the taluks of Kadiri, Hindupur, Penukonda, Anantapur, Rayadrug and Tadpatri almost invariably by Muslims who constitute about ten per cent of the total population of the district. Of the other languages, Sugali or Lambadi is the one most substantially spoken. Of the 34,000 Sugalis, about 33,000 are returned as Lambadi speaking. The rest of the Sugalis numbering 1,000 must have returned Telugu or Urdu as their mother tongue. They predominate in the taluks of Kadiri, Penukonda, Hindupur, Kalyandrug, Anantapur, Uravakonda and Gooty. Tamil and Marathi claim more than 9,000 adherents each. Those speaking the former are relatively dispersed notwithstanding their concentration in the urban units such as Anantapur. Those speaking Marathi are chiefly found in Madakasira, Penukonda, Kadiri, Rayadrug and Anantapur taluks, recalling the association of the district with the Maharatta Chiefs. Yerukalabhasha, found considerably mixed up with Telugu and Kannada, is spoken by 7,288 out of 14,067 returned as Yerukalas*. The following table presents the proportion of population of the district speaking the important languages.

Language	*Population according to 1961 Census*	PROPORTION PER 1,000 PERSONS.					
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
Telugu ..	13,67,478**	618	769	767	761	772	774
Kannada ..	1,69,921	87	87	88	88	89	96
Urdu or Hindustani	1,66,811	45	57	64	75	70	94
Lambadi ..	32,907	5	12	11	13	13	19
Tamil ..	9,492	5	5	4	3	7	5
Marathi ..	9,164	6	7	5	5	5	5
Yerukala ..	7,288	2	4	2	4	2	4
Hindi ..	1,579	..	..	..	..	3	1
Malayalam ..	1,369	..	..	..	..	1	1

*The rest of the Yerukalas seem to have returned Telugu as the mother-tongue.

**The figures in respect of Telugu and Lambadi languages for the Censuses prior to 1961 are arrived at by taking into account all the territorial changes, while in the case of the other languages such adjustments could not be made.

A perceptible increase may be seen in the number of persons speaking Kannada and Urdu over the decades. Tamil, Marathi and Lambadi, however, continue to maintain their position. But whatever be their mother-tongue, most of the people can generally follow and converse in Telugu.

Bilingualism:

Bilingualism is a significant feature of this district. Quite a large number of persons speak languages other than their mother-tongue. According to the 1961 Census, such persons accounted for about 17 per cent of the total population of the district. Of the 309,169 persons speaking subsidiary languages, 189,565 returned Telugu, 72,175 Kannada, 28,116 English and 10,443 Urdu.

Within the district, there are marked differences in the manner in which Telugu is spoken. The intonation in the eastern parts is influenced by the neighbouring Cuddapah district. Similarly, the way in which the language is spoken in the western half of the district has much in common with that of Bellary and Tumkur districts of the Mysore State. The existence of a large number of Kannada and a few Tamil inscriptions in the district obviously recalls its intimate association with these languages in the centuries gone by.

Differences in dialect within the same linguistic group:

Judged by differences in dialect within Telugu, Anantapur can generally be divided into two regions the western and the eastern. The chief feature of the dialect in vogue in the former is an admixture of Kannada words. People of two different tongues meet as it were in the western parts of the district, with the Telugu and the Kannada speaking villages lying intermixed. There are the usual differences between spoken Telugu and literary Telugu.

Reference is also made in the Kaifiyats to some of the expressions which are an admixture of Persian, Arabic and Urdu words. The quote some, 'Quila', 'Jagah', 'Pasandu', 'Bhari', 'Saharupana', 'Rooka',

'Bhandaramu', 'Janalu', 'Thakeed', 'Janabachalu', 'Padusha', 'Phouj', 'Thana', 'Sardar', 'Bheti', 'Noukari', 'Burujulu', Maramath', 'Mahal', 'Kitab', 'Saramjama', 'Sahar', 'Girivi', 'Mokharrar', 'Jaghir', 'Ladayee', 'Naqual', 'Saheb', 'Mujbooth' and 'Durusth', besides many others of similar touch have been widely in use.

Scripts used:

The modern Telugu script is largely in vogue in the district. Of the other scripts in use, Kannada and Urdu are next in importance. Tamil and Marathi also figure although to a very limited extent.

Religion and Caste: Principal Communities:

The following table presents the pattern of distribution of population in the district on the basis of religion according to the Census of 1961.

Name of the religious group	Number of persons	Males	Females	Percentage of col. 2 to total population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Hindus	15,69,511	804,553	764,958	88.80
Muslims	1,83,555	96,391	87,164	10.38
Christians	13,283	7,024	6,259	0.75
Jains	1,054	272	782	0.06
Sikhs	46	9	37	0.01
Buddhists and Others ..	15	5	10	..
Total ..	17,67,464	908,254	859,2!0	100.00

It is evident from the foregoing statement that Hindus constitute the bulk of the population of the district. They represent roughly nine-tenths of its total population and their preponderance is most marked in the rural sector. Muslims come next and the Christians follow. Muslims are considerably concentrated in rural areas. They are relatively more numerous in the taluks of Kadiri, Hindupur, Tadpatri Penukonda and Anantapur. Unlike Hindus and Muslims, Christians live mostly in urban tracts and

nearly two-thirds of them are returned from the towns.

It is beyond the scope of this publication to present a detailed account of the religious and social disposition of each caste, community and tribe in the district. Such an attempt is also rendered impossible in the absence of reliable data according to castes and sub-castes. A general treatment of the traditional social structure of the important communities professing the main religions and the nature of inter-caste and inter-communal relations are alone attempted.

Hindus:

As elsewhere in the country, the Hindus of this district are organised on the basis of castes and sub-castes. The broad divisions among them are Brahmins, Kapus, Veerasaiva Lingayats, Vaisyas, Balijas, Kurubas, Gollas, Kammas, Boyas, Sales, Kamsalas, Madigas and Malas.

Brahmins:

Among these, the Brahmins are fairly distributed all over this district and belong to the three traditional groups of Smarthas, Madhwas and Srivaishnavas. Smarthas are also divided into Vaidikis* and Niyogis.† The former is the priestly class and the latter the secular one. Among the Madhwas there are groups like Karnatakas, Desasthas and Aravathokkulu and they generally speak Kannada. The two distinct groups among Srivaishnavas are Vadagalai and Tengalai of whom the former alone are found in this district. A few Dravida Brahmins of the south, speaking Tamil or Telugu or both, have also settled down.

Smarthas are followers of Sankaracharya and their philosophy is 'Advaita' (Monism). Madhwas follow the 'Dwaita' (Pluralism) philosophy propounded by Madhwacharya. Srivaishnavas are the disciples of Ramanuja and adhere to his Visishtadwaita philosophy (Qualified monism). These distinctions are considered

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*Vaidikis : Mulakanadu ; Velnadu ; Telaganyulu ; Karnakammalu ; Veginadu ; Tummakunta Dravillu ; Nindur Dravidas ; Ulchakammalu ; Sirnadu ; Prathamasakha. (Sub-sects)

†Niyogis : Aruvelu; Nandavarikulu, Desastha.

important among Brahmins although they find no place in the theological beliefs of the common people.

Brahmins occupy an important place in the religious and social life of the district. They officiate as priests in most of the temples and preside over their own religious ceremonies as well as those of the other castes. The village accountants or Karanams are chiefly drawn from them. Brahmins follow the traditional practices in contracting marriages and performing funeral rites. Although they have been regarded as upholders of orthodoxy they have grown in recent years less conservative in outlook and manners. Many of them have taken to English education and have entered the learned professions.

Kapus:

Kapus constitute the major cultivating community of the district. The observation of the old Bellary Manual (1872) that the 'Reddi Mirassidars almost to a man are Kapus' is quite true even now. The important sub-castes among them are the Pedakanti, Motati, Pedda Kodide, Chinna Kodide, Pokanati, Yerlam, Sajjana, Sadari, Kunchati, Desai and Roddagiri Kapus. Kapus are widely distributed all over the district. A large number of Kodide Kapus inhabit the villages along the Penneru in Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and also in the taluks of Kadiri and Hindupur. The Yerlam Kapus are numerous in Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, the Kunchati* and the Roddagiri Kapus in Madakasira and the Sajjana Kapus in Hindupur taluk.

Kapus wield considerable influence in villages. The leading among them decide disputes between members of the inferior castes. It is said that at Pamudurthi (Penukonda) the Kapus (Reddis) settle the disputes among Boyas. Yerlam, Sadari and some Pokanati Kapus profess the Saiva faith and are vegetarians and teetotallers. Of them the Sadari Kapus wear the 'Lingam' (phallic emblem). A section of Kunchati Kapus in Madakasira taluk worship Siddheswara and Virupakshesvara. There are both Saivites and Vaishna-

*Yalavas are a class who beg from Kunchati Kapus to the exclusion of others.

vites among the other Kapus. They observe the marital customs and funeral ceremonies on the puranic pattern.

Veerasaiva Lingayats:

Veerasaiva Lingayats, who speak both Kannada and Telugu, are found in large numbers in the western half of the district. The most important sub-castes among them are Jaina, Panchachara, Sthalika, Sajjana, Gandlasajjana, Laligonda and Pedda Kurni. The Veerasaiva Jangams are the priestly class among them. Ganacharis who reside at Guntakal are also Lingayats and generally settle religious disputes. Lingayats are essentially landholders although many of them live by trade as well. A good number of them, particularly in the taluks of Rayadurg, Kalyandurg, Gooty and Uravakonda are Reddi Mirassidars.*

Their religion is Veerasaivism, one of the ancient Hindu cults, the chief characteristics of which are the adoration of the 'Lingam' and the 'Nandi' and the disbelief in the authority of the Vedas and the transmigration of the soul. The Lingayats regard Veerasaiva Jangams (Lingayat priests) with a high degree of reverence and pay homage to Basaveswara, the great teacher of Veerasaivism belonging to the 12th century A.D. They also celebrate Basavajayanti in his memory and read Basavapurana, the most important of their religious works† in Kannada.

Lingayats are wearers of 'Lingam' and call themselves Veerasaivas. They are vegetarians and teetotallers and are said to be fastidious in matters of caste and social customs. They attach great importance to Kedareeswaravratam and Mahasivaratri. The Lingayats of Bestarapalle (Kalyandurg) call themselves Gowdas and follow customs of their own. They employ Brahmin priests for performance of marriage ceremonies and permit the marriage of childless widows.

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*Village officers who enjoy a hereditary right of succession to the post of village Magistrate.

†Others like Channabasavapurana, Prabhulingaleela and Panditharadhyacharitra contain legends of the Saiva saints.

The observance of ceremonies in memory of the dead is contrary to Lingayat tenets but among some sections an annual ceremony is performed.

Vaisyas:

The Vaisyas or Komatis have Telugu as their mother-tongue and are distributed throughout the district. They are a homogeneous group and generally worship Kanyakaparameswari, who is their patron deity. In Parigi and Gorantla (Hindupur) there is a community called Nagaratha Vaisyas or Berikomatis. They worship Narasimhaswami instead of Kanyakaparameswari and also perform 'Beerugudidevara'*. Trade is the principal occupation of both the classes of Vaisyas and they are proverbially successful in it. Arya Vaisya Sanghams are functioning at several places in the district and their object is to promote unity among them.

Among Komatis there are both Saivites and Vaishnavites, the former predominating over the latter. They own and maintain the temples dedicated to Kanyakaparameswari. They wear the sacred thread and do not take non-vegetarian food. Their rituals are generally performed according to the 'puranic' system. The Vaisyas of Hindupur and Madakasira have, however, adopted the vedic system in recent times. They cremate the dead.

Balijas:

Balijas constitute a considerable bulk of the Hindu population of the district. The important sub-castes among them are Settibalijas, Pusala, Gonugundla, Rajamahendravaram Balijas, Rajula, Pula, Swakamanchi and Idiga Balijas. The Bogam caste or the Kalavantulu also calls itself Settibalijas. Most of these names indicate the nature of their occupation or the places of their origin. Many of them are agriculturists, traders and shop-keepers.

Among the Balijas there are both Saivites and Vaishnavites, the latter being more numerous than the former. Rajamahendravaram Balija women observe

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*A marriage ritual.

'gosha' (Purdah) and are debarred from wearing toe-rings. The Rajulabalija women of Kundurpi (Kalyandurg) also observe 'gosha' and their men wear the sacred thread and claim to have originated from some royal family.

Death ceremonies are observed according to the Namdar (Vaishnavite) or the Modi (Saivite) rites. The dead are buried in either case.

Kurubas:

Kurubas or Kuruvas form a fairly sizeable proportion of the Hindu population of the district. They are petty land-owners tending sheep and goats. They also carry on the manufacture of coarse blankets and are mostly concentrated in the taluks of Kalyandurg, Dharmavaram and Anantapur. There are two distinct sects among them known as Unnikankanamvaru and Attikankanamvaru and they are also sub-divided into groups like Kuruguntappa Gudikattuvaru, Antharagangappa Gudikattuvaru, Itikelapalleppa Gudikattuvaru, Kandukuru Ujjanappakattuvaru, Taticherla Ujjanappakattuvaru, Mushturu Ujjanappakattuvaru and so on. Each group worships a particular deity. Tuppati Kurubas is another sub-division found mostly in Penukonda taluk.

Kurubas include both Saivites and Vaishnavites, the former predominating over the latter. The most striking point about the caste is its strong leaning towards the Lingayat faith. But their patron deity is Birappadevaru. Tuppati Kurubas worship other deities like Anjaneya, Subbarayudu and Mulakalacheruvappa.

Their headman is called 'Gaudu' who, while settling disputes, is assisted by 'Kolukadu'. Generally the headman officiates as priest at marriage ceremonies but in parts of Hindupur taluk, his place is taken by 'Bidarappa', a Jangam. The priest attached to their temples is called Pujarappa and before being accepted as a priest he has to undergo an initiation ceremony involving heavy expenditure. A woman that marries seven times on account of either divorce or death of her husband is called 'Pedda Gowdusani' and she is honoured with the first 'tambulam' at every marriage.

Gollas:

Gollas or Yadavas belong to the shepherd caste. The principal divisions among them are Adavi Gollas (or Karadigollas) and Urugollas. Of these the latter are found dispersed all over the district while Karadigollas appear mostly in Madakasira taluk. The two important groups among Adavi Gollas are known as Yellammagudikattuvaru* and Bestarapallegudikattuvaru.*Gollas live by cultivation and also tend cattle and sheep.

More of the Adavi Gollas are Vaishnavites and a few are Saivites. Gollas claim to have given birth to Krishna, one of the incarnations of Vishnu. The favourite deities of some Adavi Gollas are Chitradevaru, Chithappa, Kethappa, Maremma, Bommalinga, Rangadhama, Baladevaru and Junjappadevaru. Urugollas include both Saivites and Vaishnavites, the former predominating over the latter. Minor gods like Akkamma and Obilesu are also worshipped by them. They bury their dead.

Adavi Gollas reside in 'Hattis' (settlements) far remote from the other inhabitants. Each 'Hatti' has a Gowd (Headman), a Dalavoy (Talari), a Pujari (Priest) and a Yajaman (Caste head).

Kammas:

Next to Kapus, Kammas are an important agricultural class of the district. There are two broad subdivisions among them, the Illuvellani Kammas and Gampa Kammas. Illuvellani Kammas appear largely in the taluks of Kalyandrug and Uravakonda while Gampa Kammas predominate in Tadpatri and Rayadurg taluks. It is said that Gampa Kammas originated from a group which left its earlier habitation during a severe famine in search of livelihood.

Kammas include both Vaishnavites and Saivites. The former have a Vaishnavite Brahmin as their Guru and get themselves branded with sacred marks. Kammas also worship minor deities like Pathappa, Ven-

*These refer to the deity Yellamma whom they worship and the village Bestarapalle (Kalyandurg) to which they belong.

kataramanaswami, Narasimhaswami, Ranganayakulu, Veerabhadrudu and Poleramma.

Boyas:

The chief divisions among Bóyas are Pedda Boyas, Sajjana or Chinna Boyas, Nyasa or Myasa Boyas and Pala Boyas. Among them the Pedda Boyas are found all over the district. The Sajjana Boyas are numerous in Kalyandurg, Kambadur and Kundurpi firkas (all in Kalyandurg taluk) and the Nyasa Boyas in Rayadurg taluk and Brahmasamudram firka of Kalyandrug taluk. Pala Boyas appear in Anantapur and Penukonda taluks. Sajjana Boyas consist of various groups —Yatakallu Kattuvaru, Chapiri Kattuvaru and Narasapuram Kattuvaru while Peddapallikatta and Gunurkatta constitute the groups among Nyasa Boyas. Some Boyas of Rayadurg taluk call themselves Kavalivandlu while a section of Boyas near Roddam (Penukonda) known as Kannayya-Boyas worship Rodda-Kammadevata (Parvati). The Talaris or the village police are mainly drawn from the Boyas and a few particularly in Madakasira taluk are also engaged in temple service. They also collect honeycombs daringly even from crevices in overhanging rocks.

Boyas worship Siva, Vishnu and other deities like Akkamma. At Kalyandurg is a temple dedicated to Akkamma, in which seven virgins are represented by seven small golden pots locally called 'Girigelu'. They also pay homage to minor deities like Nallalamma, Maremma and Poleramma. The Myasa or Nyasa Boyas belong to the Saiva faith and also worship minor gods like Palappadevara, Arudha Mallappa and Nallajeruvayya.

The chief of the Pedda Boyas is styled 'Dora'. He enjoys authority over a number of villages each of which has two 'Pinna Peddas' who decide all sorts of civil and criminal disputes. Brahmins do not officiate at their religious functions although they are consulted in fixing the wedding day.

It is said that Nyasa Boyas rigidly observe the rules of caste. They are teetotallers and do not even touch meat. They do not sit on mats made of date

leaf. The old Gazetteer refers to the prevalence of circumcision among them but the practice has now been given up. Among the other peculiar customs may be mentioned the exclusion of women in confinement and those in menses from their ordinary dwellings. Women are also debarred from wearing toe-rings. These Boyas live in temporary huts outside villages duly fenced all round. They have caste Panchayats which consist of a 'Dora' (chief) and a 'Dalavoy' (caste messenger), besides three priests and seven elders.

Sales:

Sales are a weaver caste fairly numerous in proportion to the total population of the district. The important sub-divisions among them are the Togatas, Devangas, Padmasales, Pattusales, Swakulasales and Kurunisales. Although generally distributed all over the district they are found particularly concentrated in the cotton producing taluks of Uravakonda, Rayadurg, Tadpatri and Gooty and also in Dharmavaram. They are a diligent people and their women and children work at the looms. A large number of them also subsist on cultivation, although their chief occupation is the weaving of cotton cloth.

Togatas, Devangas, Pattusales and Padmasales wear the sacred thread but follow none of the customs of Brahmins. Togatas are generally Vaishnavites and employ Vaishnava Brahmins or Satanis as their priests. Chowdesvari is their chief deity. There are also a few Saivites among them called Modivandlu. The dead are buried in a recumbent posture.

Devangas are generally Saivites but they do not wear Lingam. Chowdesvari is their deity. They engage Brahmins as priests during marriages and death ceremonies. Singamvandlu are a class who beg exclusively from Devangas. A 'Pinnapedda' (headman) assisted by an official called Sesharaju resolves their caste disputes.

Swakula or Sukamasales whose deity is Renukadevi are concentrated in Dharmavaram, Tadpatri, Yadiki, Rayadurg and Anantapur towns. Most of them are

Saivites and speak both Marathi and Telugu. Those living in Tadpatri worship Amba Bhavani locally called Marigemma. They wear the sacred thread and allow their widows to marry.

Pattusales are concentrated in Dharmavaram and there are also a few in Anantapur. They perform all the Brahminical rites. They are divided into Vaishnavaites and Saivaites and have a number of exogamous septs (intiperlu). The Vaishnavaite Pattusales mostly belong to Tengalai sect. They worship Bhavana Rishi, who is their chief deity. They weave superfine silk and artsilk cloth.

Padmasales, like the Pattusales, are divided into a number of exogamous septs (intiperlu). They weave only coarse cloth, worship Bhavana Rishi and bury the dead.

Pedda and Chinna Kuruni Sales appear in Rayadurg and Uravakonda taluks. The former are Lingayats and, therefore, wear the 'Lingam' and abstain from non-vegetarian food while the latter have taken to non-vegetarian diet and do not wear the 'Lingam.'

Kamsalas:

The main classes of artisans in the district are the goldsmith, the blacksmith, the copper and brass-smith, the carpenter, the stone-cutter and the mason. The gold and silver smiths, locally called Kamsalas, are a numerous body divided into two sub-castes—Urukamsala and Bayata Kamsala. There are both Saivites and Vaishnavites among them but they worship local deities like Kalee, Chowdesvari and in some cases the village deities as well. They also worship Veerabrahmam of Kandimallayapalle in the neighbouring Cuddapah district.

All male members wear the sacred thread and most of them call themselves Viswabrahmins. Achary is almost an invariable appendage to their names. They usually bring up their children in the same vocation. The artisan classes have always aspired for a higher place in the social scale. They abstain from meat and intoxicating liquors. Widow marriage is not permitted

among them. The Saivaites among them bury their dead and the Vaishnavaites cremate. Urukamsalas are vegetarians and the Bayatakamsalas non-vegetarians. The former conform to most of the Brahminical customs while the latter do not wear even the sacred thread.

Madigas:

Madigas are numerically a large caste and are mostly agricultural labourers. They are employed on menial duties like the burning of dead bodies and the beating of drums. Some are shoe-makers, leather dressers and tanners. They also supply cultivators with ropes and leather buckets needed to carry on agricultural operations. Asadis are another sub-division of Madigas who sing and narrate stories of Ellamma and Maremma, the village deities. Although they are nominally Saivaites or Vaishnavaites, they worship mostly village deities.

The Madigas generally reside on the outskirts of the village in hamlets referred to as Madigapalli or Madigacheri. Each of these hamlets has a 'Kula Pedda' or 'Pedda Madiga' who settles disputes among them. They have no objection to eating beef.

Malas:

The Malas constitute the bulk of agricultural labour. The Reddibhumivandlu and Murukinativandlu are the two sub-divisions among them. The women belonging to the former wear metal bangles and the latter earthen ones. The Malas are employed as messengers to carry news of death. Some of them called Chalavadis attend to the funeral ceremonies of the Lingayats. The mendicants among them are called Maladasaris and they live on local charity. They also officiate as priests at marriages and at death ceremonies.

Malas worship a number of deities including Erriswamy, Gurrappa, Subbarayudu, Sunkalamma, Poleramma, Gangamma, Maremma and Jeeringellamma. They live in houses (with mud or stone walls, roofed with thatch of palmyra palm leaves) invariably separated from the village proper. They are debarred

from the use of ordinary village wells. They have their own Basavis, barbers, musicians, priests and beggars. Their conflict with Madigas is almost traditional.

Other castes:

Among the other castes in the district may be mentioned the Oddes (Masons and tank diggers), Upparas (salt makers), Kummaras (potters), Chakalas (washermen), Mangalas (barbers), Idigas (toddy-tappers) and Dommaras (jugglers). All of them with the exception of Upparas and Idigas generally follow their traditional occupations.

Muslims:

The Muslims of the district can be classed as Syeds, Sheikhs, Pathans, Moghuls and Labbais. The Sheikhs are reported to be more numerous in the district than the Syeds and the Pathans who come just a little below them in number of population. A great majority of them are Sunnis following the Hanafi school of theology and ritual. There are no Shias in the district. Wahabis or Ahlehadis are puritans of the Sunni sect and are particularly numerous in Rayadurg and Hindupur towns, and to a certain extent in Guntakal. Merchants, agriculturists, labourers and tailors are found among them. Dudekulas or Pinjaris, a Muslim community sect of cotton cleaners follow indiscriminately both Muslim and Hindu customs and are fairly dispersed among the cotton growing taluks. Kadiri taluk returns them in substantial numbers and some of them have taken to oil pressing. They dress exactly like Hindus and do not observe the 'gosha' (purdah) system. They generally speak Telugu and a few Urdu. Some of them observe Hindu festivals and also adopt Hindu names. They pray in mosques, visit Dargahs and practise circumcision. They claim Baba Fakruddin of Penukonda as their patron saint and depend on the Khazi for the performance of their ceremonies. 'Labbais', a mixed community of Hindu converts to Islam, are rather rare in the district.

A small community of Mondi Turakalu near Rolla (Madakasira) live by stone cutting and bangle selling.

The old Gazetteer records that these Mondi Turakalu proved obstinate beggars and often refused to leave a house unless alms were given. They have now taken to cultivation and have close relations with their counterparts in the neighbouring Mysore State.

Muslims are noted for their religious fervour. A Mullah and a Muthvalli are attached to every mosque, the Mullah reading the Quran to the citation by the congregation. The Muslims of the district observe the five essentials of their religion *viz.*, the recital of Shahadat or creed, five daily prayers, the Ramzan fast, the duty of alms (zakkat) and the Haj or the pilgrimage to Mecca and offer congregational prayers in the mosques specially on Fridays.

The birth of a boy is always hailed with greater rejoicing than that of a girl. An interesting custom observed on the completion of the seventh month of the first pregnancy is that the woman is dressed in new clothes and adorned with flowers. On the 40th day after confinement termed 'chilla', certain ceremonies are performed for the purification of the mother and ending the pollution period. A ceremony called 'Haqiqa' is performed by which the infant is shaved and the hair weighed in silver and the money is then distributed among Fakirs.

Quran is read, when a person is about to die. The funeral rites are performed by the Khazi (priest). The body is laid on its back with the head to the north and the face turned to the west. Fathiha (recitation of Quran) is done and alms are distributed.

Christians:

The Christians of the district number seven in every thousand of its total population. They are broadly divided into two distinct sects *viz.*, Roman Catholics and Protestants. The former are more numerous in Gooty, Tadpatri and Anantapur taluks while the latter are rather scattered over the rest of the district. Over two-fifths of the Roman Catholics are returned from Guntakal.

Christianity is believed to have been introduced into this district by Father-Le-Gac, a Jesuit Mission-

ary, at Krishnapuram (Penukonda) and his earliest converts were certain Kapus of Madigubba (Anantapur). The Christian faith later spread to Padamatiyaleru in Anantapur taluk where the Roman Catholic settlement extended its activities and converted a good number of Kapus, a few Gollas and some Kamsalas who, however, retained their caste. Due to the efforts of a certain palegar of Tadimarri* (Dharmavaram), a few Brahmins and Balijas also embraced the new faith. Not much progress was, however, made before the advent of the Protestant missionaries towards the close of the 19th century. By 1930, the Roman Catholics in the entire district numbered only 1,200. Churches are maintained at Padamatiyaleru, Guntakal, Anantapur, Tadpatri, Gooty and Dharmavaram and chapels at Guntakal, Gooty, Pyapally near Uravakonda, Padamatiyaleru, Kothapalli and Dharmavaram. The elementary schools owned by the Mission include those at Anantapur, Guntakal and Padamatiyaleru. At the beginning of 1961, the Roman Catholics numbered 3,150.

The London Mission and the Ceylon and India General Mission were the Protestant Missions in the district of which the former had its stations at Gooty and Anantapur. The London Mission initiated its activity in 1881 when W. W. Stephenson moved to Gooty, an evangelistic centre which was started in 1876. The headquarters of the London Mission was shifted to Gooty. In 1884, Stephenson and A. A. Dignum divided the district between themselves for intensive activity. The former took over the southern taluks and the latter the northern ones. Gradually, a Theological Training Institute, a Seminary class for the training of catechists and pastors and a caste girls' school were opened at Gooty. Kadiri also became an out-station in 1885 and continued to be one of the stations under the London Missionary Society until 1920 when it was handed over to the Ceylon and India General Mission. In 1890 Anantapur was made the headquarters of a missionary. In 1911 the first Telugu

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*A Palegar of Tadimarri was a great friend of the Jesuits and the reception given by him to the Superior of the mission, Father la, Fontine, is said to have greatly encouraged the people to accept the new faith.

Church Council, consisting of the various churches and congregations in the area occupied by the London Missionary Society, was constituted with jurisdiction over three subordinate bodies—the Village Panchayat, the local headquarter churches and the Divisional Committee. In 1947 the London Mission and other churches were amalgamated and designated as the Church of South India. This church now maintains a Higher Secondary School, some hostels and an orphanage at Gooty and a couple of elementary schools at Anantapur. In 1950 the Rayalaseema Diocese was created with Gooty as its headquarters.

The Ceylon and India General Mission was established at Hindupur in 1896. Shortly afterwards its operations were extended to the taluks of Penukonda and Madakasira. A school building, which was converted later into a church, was built at Hindupur. A home for destitute Christian boys is also run at the place. In 1920 Kadiri was taken over by the Ceylon and India General Mission which now maintains a boarding home for girls. By 1930 this Mission had not only established itself in the southern half of the district but also extended its operations to Kalyandurg. Its churches are located at Kadiri, Hindupur, Madakasira, Kalyandrug, Rayadrug, Penukonda and Bukkapatnam.

The Society for the propagation of the Gospel Mission functioning at Nandyal has been maintaining a church at Guntakal since 1958. It is attended by the local Syrians and other Christians. The South India United Church at Anantapur continues its affiliation to the old Telugu Church Council. The Bible School Assembly and the Gospel Hall are the local ecclesiastical bodies each with a following of 25 families. They confine their work to Anantapur town.

There is considerable diversity in the religious beliefs and modes of worship of the Roman Catholics and the Protestants of the district. Roman Catholics worship not only the Holy Trinity but also venerate angels and saints while many Protestant sects worship only the Holy Trinity. The former have seven sacraments *viz.*, Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Communion, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy orders and

Marriage and the latter only two, Baptism and Holy Communion. The Roman Catholics have profound faith in books of Apocrypha, the decisions of the Church Fathers and the decrees of the Church councils, but the Protestants repose faith only in the Bible consisting of the old and new Testaments. The Roman Catholics also believe in the confession of sins to the priest but the Protestants do not.

A large number of Christians follow the customs and ways of Hindus since they are mostly Hindu converts. Infant baptism is common with the Roman Catholics and adult baptism with the Protestants. After the birth of a child, the inmates offer prayers. A month later the mother and the child attend a church where the pastor issues the thanks-giving. The child is baptised within the third month. The Bishop administers confirmation when the child attains boyhood or girlhood.

The dead are buried. The corpse is washed, placed in a coffin and carried to a church where a prayer is recited and then to the burial ground. After death the custom of observing pollution is not followed and annual ceremonies do not take place except among Roman Catholics, who conduct once a year special prayers at the church.

Jains:

The Jains number a little over a thousand (1,054) and are concentrated in Madakasira taluk. They are mostly merchants. They worship Adiraju and Gomateswara besides Sarada, Lakshmi and Padmavati. A peculiar custom prevailing among them is that they do not take food after sunset. The Jain Math at Ratnagiri (Madakasira) is held in great veneration.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes are a significant element of the Hindu population of the district. According to the 1961 Census, the Scheduled Castes* number 236,285 out of which 121,038 are males and 115,247

*The strength of some of these groups is indicated below · Adi Andhra 26,592 ; Adi Dravida 172 ; Chalavadi 800 ; Madiga 169,694 ; Mala 35,943 ; Maladasu 1,224 : Dom, Dombara, Paidi Or Pano 208 and Banke 269.

are females. The Scheduled Tribes account for 48,500 of which 24,775 are males and 23,725 are females. Both the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are found distributed all over the district but the latter are rather concentrated in the taluks of Kadiri, Penukonda and Dharmavaram and to some extent in those of Hindupur, Anantapur, Kalyandrug and Uravakonda. The more numerous of the Scheduled Tribes are the Sugalis, the Yerukalas and to a very limited extent the Yanadis and they make a distinct contribution to the economic and social life of the district.

Sugalis:

Sugalis* are a forest tribe speaking the Lambadi language and belonging to the Vaishnava faith. They live in 'Thandas' (the name of the Sugali settlement) in close proximity to forests. They claim to have originated from the off-spring of 'Vali' and 'Sugriva' (mythological figures in Ramayana). Their subdivisions are Chavans, Pamars, Bhukyas and Vadithiyas or Vadtyas. Each subdivision is further divided into a number of smaller groups based upon sectarian and other differences. Sugalis have settled as cultivators, labourers and carriers. The women collect firewood and forest produce and also burn chunam (lime). A council consisting of the Nayak (a hereditary office), Karubari and Bavo (elected members) settles their caste disputes. The Sugalis of Pedapalle (Penukonda) worship Maremma and Tholigamma during tonsure ceremonies.

Yerukalas:

Yerukalas are also called Korichas and speak Yerukalabhasha.† They are classed as Dabba, Bidari, Nawabpeta and Bayata Yerukalas. Of these Dabba Yerukalas are makers of bamboo baskets while Bidaris wander from place to place to gain a living by making ropes and 'utlu'. Nawabpeta Yerukalas also make ropes while their women are noted for their sooth-saying. Bayata Yerukalas, however, rear pigs.

Yerukalas are further divided into three groups—Sathpadi, Kavadi and Mandragutti, the first two being

*It is said that during the days of Rana Pratap Singh Sugalis are said to have taken a vow to leave the villages and towns until they regain independence.

†50% of Yerukalas returned Telugu.

of the pure Yerukala race and the third a mixed one. Most of the Yerukalas are Saivaites and it is said that a Jangam is their priest. They live in huts constructed generally in open places near villages. Pigs and cattle constitute their main property. They also gather and sell 'Karepaku', a leaf used as condiment. They eat game and flesh of all sorts. They were at one time associated with house-breaking and other petty thefts and classed among the criminal tribes.

Dabba Yerukalas have a peculiar custom according to which a three-month old girl is generally betrothed to the son of her maternal uncle.

Inter-caste relations:

In this district, as in others, the dominant factor that once regulated inter-caste relations was the distinction between high caste and low caste Hindus. The Brahmins and other higher castes formed the upper rung of the communal ladder and were at the apex of the social hierarchy. The Madigas and the Malas were the lowest in the hierarchy and their value to the community was essentially economic as they constituted the bulk of agricultural labour. A series of caste inhibitions tended to sustain this hierarchy. Untouchability was widely practised and it prevented contacts among the different castes. Inter-dining and inter-caste marriages were regarded as social taboo. This was the pattern of inter-caste relations prevailing in this district a few decades ago.

But these conditions which perpetuated the stratification of society into water-tight compartments could not last long. The growth of liberal Hinduism, the work of social reformers and the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi were some of the forces which created a change in the social outlook of the people. The growth of English education and the spread of democratic ideas produced a similar effect. The rapid pace of urbanisation, the development of means of communication and the introduction of adult franchise also contributed to the virtual breakdown of the old caste barriers. Legislative measures had their own effect in bringing about a change in inter-caste relations. The Temple Entry Authorisation Act of 1947, which threw open temples to

all Hindus irrespective of caste, may be mentioned as an instance in point. With the dawn of independence and the declaration of untouchability as illegal, the social revolution entered a decisive phase. Inter-caste relations have now lost their old rigidity. Inter-dining and marriage between different castes are no longer looked upon with disfavour. It can be stated that the old social order is fast changing and a new society aware of the duties and responsibilities appropriate to the modern age is ushering in.

New religious leaders and movements:

Like many other parts of the country, this district has come in recent times under the influence of several religious movements like those associated with the Ramakrishna Mission, the Theosophical Society, the Radhaswami Satsangh and Sri Satya Sai Baba of Puttaparthi.

Social life: *Property and inheritance*:

As in the rest of the country, the joint family system pervaded for long the social life of the district. Property was held in common and was managed by the father or in his absence by the eldest male member. The pattern of inheritance was in conformity with the prevailing patriarchal system. With the enactment of the Hindu Succession Act and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, both in 1956, the rights of succession and adoption have undergone a significant change. The Muslims of the district are governed by the injunctions of the Quran and the Muslim Law of inheritance according to which the property is divided among the heirs of the deceased. Among the Christians the pattern of inheritance is regulated by the Indian Succession Act of 1925. An interesting practice known popularly as 'Illatam' is in vogue among certain families of Kapus, Kammas and Balijas. According to this practice, the son-in-law is affiliated and gifted a share in the property in the absence of a son.

Monogamy, polygamy and polyandry:

Monogamy is generally followed by all communities—Hindus, Muslims and Christians. Cases of polygamy are occasionally met with but even this is fast

disappearing as a result of legislative enactments like the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 which prohibits it among all classes of Hindus. Polyandry does not exist in the district.

Traditional restrictions on marriage alliances:

A number of traditional restrictions based on caste relations govern the social life of the various communities in the district. Marriage alliances are usually contracted among the members belonging to the same sub-caste. A marriage is generally arranged if the horoscopes of the boy and the girl agree, if they do not belong to the same 'Gotra' (lineage) and if the girl is not older than the boy. Inter-caste or inter-communal marriages are rare, 'Menarikam' is an accepted marital principle among certain Hindu communities. Among the Madigas it is in force both on the maternal and the paternal side although the former is usually preferred.

Muslims also observe certain traditional restrictions based on caste relationship. Syeds, who claim to be the descendants of the Prophet, do not offer their daughters in marriage to the other Muslim sects, although such restrictions are now slowly relaxed. In any case, marriages are not contracted within the degrees of prohibited relationship.

The growth of urbanisation and the spread of western ideas have brought about significant changes in the customs governing marriage. Most of the traditional restrictions are being given up either due to the force of public opinion or the measures of reform initiated by a series of legislative enactments. Thus inter-caste marriages are not unheard of in recent times. Marriages between members of various sub-castes among Brahmins, Balijas, Kammas, Kapus, Muslims and Lingayats are also now common A peculiar custom in this district is that Kapu girls are sometimes given in marriage to Kapu Christians, the former being baptised before marriage.

In spite of the breakdown of the traditional restrictions based on caste, those based on the degree of relationship are still observed. Among almost all com-

munities marriage is forbidden between children of two brothers or sisters. Among Muslims there are certain prohibited degrees of relationship based on consanguinity which are strictly adhered to. No cases of 'Sagotra'* marriages have so far been reported.

Hindus observe many of the important rites such as Garbhadanam, Simantham, Namakaranam, Annaprasanam, Kesakhandanam, Upanayanam and Vivaham. Garbhadanam is the consummation ceremony locally called 'Prastham' or 'Nishekamuhurtam.' As post-puberty marriages are now-a-days the rule, a separate ceremony of this kind is dispensed with by almost all classes. The ceremony that characterises the period of pregnancy is the 'Simantham' or 'Saddi' which is usually performed in the seventh or the ninth month before the woman is taken to her parents' house. Among the higher castes the exact time of the birth of the child is recorded with a view to facilitate the drawing of the horoscope correctly. Superstitions associated with the confinement of a pregnant woman in a separate room during the period of eclipse lest the offspring should suffer any deformity continue to prevail. Pregnant women among the Adavigollas are made to stay separately in temporary huts on the out-skirts of the hatti (village) and are re-admitted into their dwellings only after a lapse of three months.

The observance of birth pollution is almost universal among all castes. 'Purudu Panduga' (the day of purification) is observed as a day of feast by several castes. The custom of bringing hot water from each house for the woman's bath is still practised by many classes, particularly in the rural areas. Namakaranam (the naming ceremony) is performed on the eleventh day after the birth of the child. Tonsure is performed in odd years either in houses or at holy shrines such as Tirupati in Chittoor district, Pennahobilam (Uravakonda) and Kadiri in this district. Upanayanam (investiture of sacred thread) is restricted to Brahmins, Vaisyas, Viswa-Brahmins and certain sub-divisions of weavers. In the case of Brahmins it continues to be performed at a comparatively

*Marriages between families belonging to the same lineage or clan.

younger age and among others usually at the time of marriage. Similarly, a ceremony called 'Diksha' is invariably performed by the Veerasaiva Jangams. The Guru imparts 'Panchakshari' mantram (five lettered invocation) to the boys who are made to beg for alms. Some also perform the 'Shashtipurthi' ceremony on the attainment of the sixtieth year.

Marriage customs and rituals:

The marriage customs and rituals prevailing among the various Hindu communities in the district are not substantially different from those in the other parts of the State. Marriage among Brahmins is performed in the traditional vedic style, while the puranic form is adopted by all other communities. It is preceded by Nischithartham' (betrothal) and is performed in the bride's house, the bride's father generally bearing the expenditure. In the case of Brahmins, the bridegroom proceeds on a mock pilgrimage called 'Kasiyatra' and is brought back by the bride's brother. The rituals that characterise the marriage ceremony proper are invocation of Lord Ganesa, proclamation of gotras of the bridal pair, 'Kanyadanam' (offering the bride), tying the tali (sacred marital token) to the bride's neck and 'saptapadi' (the taking of the seven steps round the sacred fire). The Pole Star and Arundhati (Ursa Major) are worshipped in the evening. 'Nagavalli' (more correctly written 'Nakabali' the finishing ceremony of a marriage) is performed by worshipping two vessels representing Siva and Parvati illuminated with 32 lights. When a Brahmin marries a third wife, a mock marriage to an arka plant is celebrated as the third marriage is not usually favoured.

Among the other castes, ordinarily an eldest son does not marry an eldest daughter nor does a boy marry a girl older than himself. As a prelude to marital negotiations, 'Perubalalu' (affinity of names) are usually verified except in cases of 'menarikam'. Considerations of class and status are not generally ignored. Sagotra marriages are, however, avoided. Marriages generally begin with 'Dasangam' a preliminary function of propitiation of the family deity followed by the

bringing of new pots* and 'tali' in procession, Lagnam, kankanadharana (tying the thread to the wrists), Kanyadanam (gift of the bride), Mangalyadharana (tying the tali). Talambralu (pouring coloured rice over the heads of the bridal pair), Chadivimpulu (gifts), Arundhati Darsanam (a look at the Arundhati star) and so on. Old customs like the holding of a procession after marriage and the celebration of 'Marlupendli' (certain marriage ceremonies at the bridegroom's house) are now-a-days not rigidly followed. Pre-puberty marriages have been practically given up and with this the practice of observing a special function to mark the attainment of puberty is fast disappearing.

The traditional practice of the payment of 'Oli' (bride's dowry) still exists among certain classes like Balijas, Gandlas, Bestas, Oddes, Boyas, Yerukalas, Dommaras, Adavigollas, Madigas and Malas. A Boya bridegroom has to pay Rs. 15.75 as bride's money. The amount fixed among Gandlas is Rs. 150. Among the Dabba Yerukalas it is 101 'madalu' equivalent to Rs. 202, among the Bidaris 40 Varahas or Rs. 120 and among Mandragutti Yerukalas Rs. 4. The maternal uncle is entitled to a share in the 'Oli' paid for the first two girls. Among Muslims it is necessary that the amount of money to be paid to the bride by the bridegroom be specified in the formal contract of marriage. It amounts in this district to at least Rs. 130 and is paid either at the time of the marriage or at some future date. The former is called mehr-i-muajjal (immediate) and the latter mehr-i-muwajjal† (deferred).

The marital customs followed by some of the communities make an interesting study. The Pedda Kodide Kapus, for instance, observe a curious custom according to which a plain twisted cord of cotton thread is besmeared with saffron and used as 'tali'.

*Ariveni is an old practice observed at some weddings. Previous to the marriage day a potter is called on to make pots. These pots are coloured outside with ornamental designs. The potter is given a present. The pots are then brought to the dwelling of the bride. The married couple then worship them. Lights are kept burning near them, day and night.

†Probably the amount Rs. 130/- has been calculated on the basis of the mehr of the Prophet's daughter Fatima. When her marriage with 'Ali' was decided upon the Prophet asked 'Ali' whether he had any money to offer to his prospective wife as mehr, to which 'Ali' replied that he had none. He had, however, a coat of mail which he sold for a price equivalent to about one hundred and thirty rupees.

Similarly, the Motati and Pedakanti Kapus do not tie the 'tali' but only a cotton string. The Bhavasara Kshatriyas or Rangaris perform a ritual called 'Virlu puja' (Hero worship) just before the marriage. A dagger is worshipped near a well and the bridegroom holds it in his hand during the marriage. A peculiar custom observed by them is that the bridegroom's mother is not allowed to witness the marriage. Upparas perform a function called 'Kalida' a couple of days in advance of the marriage. The Koricha couple are invited to wash with cow's urine the feet of the bride or bridegroom after which a bath is taken. Among the Gowdas of Bestarapalle (Kalyandrug), it is customary to permit a childless widow to marry.

Marriages among Adavigollas are celebrated at the bride's place, on Tuesdays outside the Gollahatti without any musical accompaniment. Some of them use a blackbead necklace instead of the tali.

Among the Boyas, a function called 'booma-traguta' (food consumption) is performed on the night of the marriage ceremony when a large 'Gangalam' (metal vessel) filled with rice, ghee, curds and sugar is placed before the bridegroom and his brothers who sit around and eat all they can, leaving the remnants to be buried. Some superstitious beliefs are also associated with this function.* Marriage is not, however, permitted between the Nyasa and other Boyas.

Togatas and other sub-divisions of weavers worship the 'Done' (a part of the loom) on which the bride and the bridegroom take their seats during the marriage ceremony. Among them there is the practice of performing a pseudo marriage of widows with the sanction of the elders. The bridegroom pays a fine imposed by the 'Guru' (caste head) and the widow is permitted to wear the 'tali'. Togatas arrange a function called 'Simhasanam' on the last day of the marriage ceremony. They place a 'Kalasam' in a big bowl over 1,600 arecanuts and fill it with betel leaves. Puja is performed to the Kalasam and caste dis-

*If anything goes wrong while eating or afterwards it is regarded as an omen of impending misfortune and some even consider it as an indication of the bad character of the bride.

putes are heard before the 'tambulam' (betel leaves) is distributed. Those found guilty of violation are fined and are not given 'tambulam' until the fine is paid. Among Devangas it is said that the rites conclude with 'pot-searching', a ceremony in which a pap-bowl and a ring are put into a pot for being picked up by the couple.*

There is a custom among Sugalis according to which a widow has to marry her husband's brother to the exclusion of a stranger. The person intending to marry the widow compensates the family of the deceased by meeting the expenses on the widow's first marriage. Marriages are preceded by a ceremony of betrothal which usually takes place in a tope. A Nayak (an elderly person) conducts the marriage ceremonies which are usually held in the bride's house. In recent times 'tali' is used in the place of the ivory anklets and 'Jada Kuppulu' (Braid ornament). The customary practice of the bride permanently going with her husband after marriage never to return to her father's house is now disappearing. Inter-sect marriage is permitted between Vadtyas and other Sugalis.

Among the Gampa and the Illuvellani Kammas, the marriage is generally celebrated in the bride's house. A peculiar custom obtaining is that quite in advance of the function, the bridegroom visits all the Kamma families and accepts sweets. Gampa Kammas use a concave disc tali while the Illuvellani Kammas use a flat one. The bridegroom stays in the bride's house till the sixteenth day after marriage. Consummation used to take place three months after the marriage due to a belief that it was unlucky to have three heads in a house-hold within a year of marriage. But it now follows the marriage almost immediately and in any case not later than the sixteenth day. The only exception to this is the case of the Adavigollas who continue to hold the ceremony after three months.

Dommaras permit what is locally known as the 'Kudagattusampradayam' or the practice of marrying

*The underlying superstition is that if the bride picks out the bowl, her first born will be a girl and if the bridegroom gets hold of the ring, it will be a boy.

a girl from any caste excepting that of Malas and Madigas. The couple are re-admitted into the caste fold on payment of a fine.

Marriage alliances among Madigas are contracted on the basis of 'intiperlu' (septs). 'Oli' continues to be in force while dowry does not exist. The 'Pedda Madiga' or 'Dasappa' conducts the marriage rites. The old practice of giving 'tambulam' to Muchi, Golla, Reddy, Karnam, Talari and Vetti has been given up. Inter sub-caste marriages are not uncommon among Yerukalas. They are performed by three married women and the bride wears no 'tali'. Another peculiar custom prevailing among the Dabba Yerukalas is that even a three-month baby is betrothed to its maternal uncle's son.

Marriages among the Muslims are preceded by 'nisbat' or betrothal, and a day is fixed for the marriage according to the Muslim calendar. There are no particularly auspicious days, but no marriages take place in the month of Muharram and the first ten days of the next month, Safar owing to the tragedy of Karbala and the martyrdom of Imam Hussain. The ceremony attending the betrothal consists generally of the distribution of betel leaves and gifts to the bride and bridegroom while now-a-days rings are also exchanged. When the actual 'nikah' or wedding ceremony approaches, the customary anointing and bathing of the bride and the bridegroom follows the exchange of wedding presents and wearing apparel between the two parties.

Muslim marriage is a civil contract pure and simple and is entered into solely by the bride and the bridegroom. The contractual words are first repeated by the bride in the presence of two witnesses or vakils who are nearly always her relatives. This is done in the Zenana part of the house where the only males are the two vakils. The bride either says 'yes' to the queries whether she would accept a bridegroom as her husband in consideration of a certain amount of money as her mehr, or keeps quiet which is regarded as meaning assent. The message is then carried by the two witnesses to the Khazi who is attending the bridegroom.

Sometimes the Khazi also repeats the identical questions to the bridegroom three times and every time the bridegroom answers in the affirmative in a loud voice. After the civil contract is completed the Khazi or some one learned in the traditions of the Prophet, delivers a sermon containing the verses of the Quran and the Traditions pertaining to the rights and duties of the husband and the wife accruing from the marriage contract. Then a prayer is recited for the success of the marriage, and the party disperses after dates, almonds and sugar-candy are showered.

A curious ceremony, connected with the Muslim marriage in South India is called Arsi-Mus-haf or the Mirror Ring and the Quran. This ceremony is also called 'Julwa'. The bridegroom sits on one side of the curtain and the bride on the other side. The bride is brought in all her splendour by seven Suhagans or ladies whose husbands are alive. The bride wears the mirror ring in such a way that when the curtain is slightly raised the bridegroom sees the face of the bride in the mirror. After this interesting ceremony the bride is literally lifted and carried to the conveyance waiting outside to take her to the bridegroom's house.

Wahabis do not observe some of the customs obtaining with the rest of the Muslims. Besides the differences in the mode of prayer they do not attend Urs. They neither worship the tombs nor observe the Muharram festival. Music is not generally allowed to be played during their marriages. 'Shera' (the veil made of flowers) is not also worn by the bridegroom on his face.

There have been several survivals of Hindu customs among the Christians. Chief among them are the performance of ceremonies similar to the 'Simantham', the tying of the 'tali' as part of the marriage ceremony and the performance of Sradha or annual ceremony in memory of the dead. Marriages are generally arranged by parents, although they reflect the wishes of the bride and the bridegroom. When an alliance is concluded, the bridegroom presents a ring to the bride and a date is fixed. Marriage is generally solemnised in the Church. The priest conducts the ceremony and blesses the union. The bridegroom ties the 'tali' round

the bride's neck which is treasured by her as long as she lives. With the invocations by the priest the solemn ceremony closes and the bridal pair returns home. The guests are then treated to a feast at the residence of the bride.

Dowry System:

The system of dowry exists among the various castes in the district. It is usually paid in cash and sometimes in the form of property and jewellery. With the stress and strain of modern economic conditions, the Brahmins, Vaisyas, Kammas, Kapus and Muslims suffer most from this old custom which, in spite of the endeavours of social reformers, still persists. To counteract the evil, mutual marriage alliances are arranged under which the daughter and son of one family are married to the son and daughter of another. With the enactment of the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, the demand for and receipt of dowry have been made legal offences.

Civil marriages:

An overwhelming majority of marriages among all communities are performed according to the personal laws of each community within their homes, or temples, or churches. People generally avoid civil marriages owing to the social odium attached to them. Such marriages are generally resorted to only when inevitable. Thus love marriages, inter-caste and inter-sub-caste marriages are sometimes registered by the parties concerned, when parents of both the parties, or either of them do not consent to the marriage. But the adherence of the people of the district to traditional usages has tended to keep down their number to the minimum. From 1960 to 1964 nineteen marriages were solemnised under the Special Marriage Act 1954, of which two were inter-community marriages and only one was declared null and void.

Marital age:

Till recently, pre-puberty marriages were common among all the communities. Kapus and others also used to marry their daughters at a very early age. But the conception of marital age has changed in recent years

and late marriages are now more the rule than the exception. The advantages of late marriage have been realised with the spread of education and the necessity to foster a sizeable family. Legislative enactments like the Special* Marriage Act, 1954 have also played no mean role in bringing about this change.

Divorce:

Divorce is not a matter of common occurrence in the district. All communities regard marriage a solemn and inviolable contract and endeavour to keep it unbroken. Even in communities like Yerukalas, Sugalis, Dommaras and Boyas where divorce is allowed by custom, it is not often resorted to and cases of dissolution of marriage are rare. But divorce is permitted by the Muslims and it is also allowed among Christians. Cases of desertion of wives are sometimes noticed particularly among the poorer sections of the community. Occasionally divorces are urged in courts of law on grounds of personal cruelty or temperamental incompatibility or considerations of chastity. It is, however, interesting to note that in spite of the recent provisions for judicial separation and divorce, the number of cases recorded for the five years ending 1964 is hardly six.

Marriage of widows:

Widow marriage is a field of social reform in which law and custom are usually at variance with one another. It is now sanctioned by law although till recently custom did not favour it. Even now such marriages are rare among Brahmins, Vaisyas, Kapus, Kammas, Veerasaiva Lingayats and certain other castes. Among Kurubas widow marriage is freely allowed and is performed in a temple. The Boyas, the Togatas and the Sugalis permit widow marriage, although there is an innate feeling in certain quarters that it is not quite respectable to do so. Among the

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*The Act fixes the minimum age for marriage at 21 for men and 18 for women. A vast majority of men marry only after they attain the age of 25 and women after the age of 18.

Christians the marriage of a widow has been generally allowed. Among the Muslims widow marriage was taboo till about a hundred years ago. Even now it is not generally resorted to, though it is socially permitted and there is nothing in Islam against widow marriage.

Funeral customs of Hindus:

There is some diversity in the observance of death ceremonies among the different Hindu castes, although broadly the pattern is the same. The Namdars and the Modis for instance, differ in various matters of detail. When a person (Namdar) dies, a lamp is lit and left in the house and a Dasari or Satani (priest) is sent for. By the time he arrives, rice is cooked, mixed with fowl's blood and sprinkled all over the place. When the food is prepared, the dead body is removed outside, bathed and wrapped in a new sheet of cloth. The priest puts the 'namam' (Vaishnava mark) on the forehead of the corpse and of the bearers. The priest, the wife and other relations of the deceased eat food along with the bearers. The corpse is then lifted and placed upon a bier, wrapped in cloth and taken to the burial ground. As the priest goes ahead of the corpse reciting a funeral hymn, the people following it cry 'Govinda' (one of the names of Vishnu). Shortly before reaching the burial ground, a halt is made and the corpse is moved again. The son sprinkles a little water on the ground after reaching the burial ground and the bier is placed on the spot with fire at its head. The face is then uncovered and all cast their last look at it. The body is placed in the grave with the head turned towards the south. As a rule Vaishnavites take off the cloth in which it is wrapped and bury the corpse with its face upwards. After the grave has been filled up half way with earth, three stones are placed, one at the head, another in the middle and a third at the feet. The priest stands on the middle stone and is paid his usual fee called 'Dakshina'. The grave is thereafter completely filled and the fire is placed at the head of the grave and incense burnt. Water is sprinkled over the grave and all depart homeward. On their way, they stop at a wayside well and take a bath. The relations, who attend the burial, do not enter the house of the deceased but return home only after a look at the lamp lighted inside.

The 'Divasam' (funeral ceremony) is generally performed on the 5th day at dead of night when all the *Namdars are invited. The Nambi draws the 'ashtakshari mantram' (eight lettered invocation) upon the* floor where the death occurred. Then the pall-bearers are invested with the 'namam' (caste mark). The party takes the food required and proceeds to the grave. A lamp is lighted and the priest sits on the grave while others sit round to eat and drink. The priest is then rewarded with presents. On the 12th day the whole house is cleaned and all the inmates bathe and wear new clothes. An animal is killed and the flesh is cooked. The Nambi and the corpse bearers eat the meat cooked and proceed to the grave to perform the rites. If the deceased were a married woman, the widower would be deprived of his toe ring, presented with a new cloth and if he were a married man, the widow is stripped of all the jewels, bangles and the 'tali'.

Modis take the deceased person outside, wash the body and place it on the bier. The corpse is carried to the grave, people accompanying with fire and water. Shortly before the grave yard is reached, a halt is made. A cooking pot is broken and the body is taken to the grave and buried lying on the face. After the grave has been filled in, the son takes an earthen pot full of water, makes three circuits allowing the water to escape through the holes and then goes without looking back. The ceremonies start on the third day. There is no animal sacrifice, but food prepared with vegetables is offered at the grave along with fire and water. A tray is left at the head of the grave and people retire a short distance and wait until a crow perches and takes food from the tray. They then proceed to a well or river and bathe. On the 12th day all those taking part in the ceremony proceed to some place outside the village where they shave and put on new clothes. They then go to some temple and take a little holy water. If the deceased were a married man the wife's jewels would be taken off and her bangles broken. A Brahmin purohit is invited to officiate.

Namdars observe 'Peddalapanduga' on Mahalaya Amavasya (September or October) and the Modis on

Vijayadasami (October). The Brahmins and Vaisyas perform monthly ceremonies during the first year followed by 'Edudi' for three days at the end. Among the other Hindus, the two important ceremonies are 'chinna divasam' performed on the third or fifth or seventh day and 'peddadivasam' on the eleventh or twelfth or thirteenth day. The wife of the deceased is considered widowed on the 'Peddadivasam' day and pollution also ends with it. Modis do not attend the death ceremonies of the Namdars although the latter attend if invited.

Veerasaiva Lingayats observe a peculiar funeral custom by which the corpse is placed in a sitting posture and worshipped. Then follows the usual distribution of coins and betel to Jangams. The body is carried to the burial ground in a 'Vimanam' or bamboo chair decorated with plantain stems, coloured cloths and flags. A grave is dug with a niche on the side in which the corpse is placed in a sitting posture. The 'lingam' which the person wears in a silver casket or tied up in a silk cloth, is placed in the left hand, while Bilva (Aegle Marmeles) leaves and Vibhuti (ash) are kept in the right. The body is then wrapped in an orange saffron cloth and the grave is filled. The Jangam (priest) stands on the grave and, after receiving the usual gift, shouts the name of the deceased and announces that he has gone to Kailasa (heaven). Muthrachas or Muchis closely follow the death rites of the Veerasaiva Lingayats. In some places the Padmasales (weavers) offer a fowl to the corpse before its removal or tie it to the bier and bury it with the corpse if the death occurs on Tuesday or Friday.

Among Kurubas the dead are buried with face upwards in the case of the married and downwards in that of others. A peculiar funeral custom among them is that the eldest son of the deceased places on his left shoulder a pot filled with water with three small holes made at the bottom through which the water trickles. Proceeding from the spot beneath which the head rests, he walks round the grave, drops the pot on the mound and goes home without casting a look back. Another ceremony usually observed is intended to call back the dead.

The Adavigollas observe another peculiar custom according to which the pall-bearers are not admitted into the village (Hatti) until three days later. The Adavigolla widows are, however, not debarred from wearing kumkum and bangles.

A peculiar feature of ancestral worship referred to in the old Gazetteer is still practised in the eastern taluks of the district. People visit on the annual day and also on the Mahalaya Amavasya the tombs built in fields and offer prayers in memory of the dead.

Funeral Customs among the Muslims:

When a Muslim is about to die one of the relatives or an outsider recites the chapter of Quran called Sura-e-Yasin and the Kalimia or the creed which is repeated many times. The corpse is washed ceremonially as soon as possible. After life is extinct the body is neatly wrapped in sheets of white khadi or longcloth and is carried on a bed like structure generally on the shoulder of the followers and sometimes in a motor lorry to a place outside a mosque where the funeral service is held. It is then taken to the grave yard and laid to rest on its back with the head to the north and face towards Mecca. The grave is paved with cuddy stones and holes closed. Each person then takes up a little earth and puts it gently on to the grave. Prayers are offered and all go home after alms have been distributed. Provision is generally made for the recital of the Quran at the grave for 40 days. There are ceremonies called Tija, Sivum or Ziyarat on the third day and Chehellum on the 40th day. The Ziyarat generally consists of reading of the parts of the Quran by the assemblage in a mosque covering the grave with a white piece of cloth and sprinkling it with flowers while the 40th day ceremony also consists of prayers and a feast. The Ahl-i-Hadiths (the sect which lays great stress on the traditions of the Prophet) do not observe either the one or the other and are generally content with prayers and distribution of food among the needy.

Funeral customs of Christians:

Among the Christians the corpse is washed and dressed and then taken in a decorated coffin to a church

to be buried in the cemetery. The priest accompanies the coffin and hymns are sung before burial takes place. All return home and bathe. On the eleventh day the Roman Catholics clean the house, visit the burial ground and offer prayers. In the case of the death of the husband, the widow removes the tali, bangles, kumkum and flowers and wears a white saree. All the relations and friends are then treated to a dinner. Roman Catholics pray at the grave yard and hold a feast on the day of the annual ceremony.

Economic dependence of women and their place in society:

In this district, as in the rest of the country, economic dependence of women is almost proverbial in the case of all communities. The burden of maternal duties is considered to be too heavy to impose additional responsibilities on them. But this is getting gradually changed and women have come to assume a fairly dominant role in various spheres of activity. By and large a good number of them are employed as teachers, nurses, midwives, clerks. typists and receptionists in offices. Some among them are also lawyers and doctors. These are signs of a promising trend of a section of population slowly liberating itself from its past state of dependence. Among the poorer classes, women work in large numbers as agricultural and industrial labourers and as unskilled workers in industrial establishments. Cases are also not rare of men, relying on the earnings of their womenfolk. It must, however, be conceded that a large proportion of women is unemployed primarily due to lack of opportunities. The natural disabilities associated with women are also a factor to be reckoned with.

Prostitution, Drinking and Gambling:

None of the temples in the district now maintains dancing girls. A few women of this class who are called 'Bogams' have taken to married life. In the western part of the district, however, the custom of dedicating 'Basavis' prevails to some extent among the Boyas, the Dommaras, the Malas and the Madigas. A girl who is dedicated as a 'Basavi' does not marry but

lives in her parents' house under the protection of some man of her own choice.

Prostitution is resorted to at a few places by some women in spite of the social disapprobation associated with it. In towns like Anantapur, Hindupur and Guntakal prostitutes used to set up temporary brothels. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956 which was brought into force with effect from 1st May 1958, has mitigated the vice considerably. The active raids of the police with the support of the people were also responsible for preventing prostitution from being continued on a large scale. It is interesting to note that no person was charged under the Immoral Traffic Act during the years 1960 to 1964.

Anantapur is one of the districts where prohibition is in force. In spite of its enforcement, the consumption of country arrack continues, while a few persons are given permits for the use of foreign liquor. The following is the number of persons convicted for drunkenness in recent years:—

Year	*Number convicted*
1960	6,267
1961	523
1962	288
1963	220
1964	26

Gambling is another social evil occasionally leading to petty quarrels. The number of cases convicted under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Gaming Act of 1930 which prohibits gambling is given below:—

Year	*Number convicted*
1960	574
1961	680
1962	490
1963	683
1964	623

Home Life—Types of Dwellings:

The pattern of home life of the people, as evident from the types of their dwellings testifies to their popular preference for a simple and quiet way of life. Some of the towns and the bigger villages of the district have not shed their archaic look. They are built up of stone and mud mostly with flat roofs. The ones that are thatched have an inclining roof. The larger houses of cultivators are squareshaped with an opening at the centre. Cattle are tethered either inside the house or in a yard adjoining it. Grain heaps, hay stocks and agricultural implements are also kept in or near the house. The bigger cultivators maintain large enclosures called 'Dodlu' generally on the outskirts of the village, where they stock huge ricks of paddy hay, jowar, groundnut and Korra. These enclosures also provide for threshing floors.

Most of the houses, particularly in the rural tracts, are not well ventilated. Windows are rare and light and air find their way only through small circular or square openings in the roof at the top. The circular ones are covered with an earthen pot in wet weather while a basket shaped contrivance called 'Illari' fills the square ones. The roofs are generally leaky during the rainy season and are approached by a staircase outside. Some of the larger houses have huge verandahs in front supported by tall wooden pillars which are often nicely carved. In the rural areas a pial or an outer verandah is almost an invariable adjunct of a house. Very few houses provide for an inner court-yard and still fewer have a backyard. In some, a small room is set aside separately for worship. Bath rooms have been mostly improvised with roofless enclosures formed generally by mud walls, slabs or tatties and sometimes by thorny fences.

Most of the old houses were constructed to answer the needs of the joint family system. But, with the social and economic changes in recent years, significant changes in style and design can be seen in their construction. The dark and labyrinthine rooms, characteristic of old construction, are fast disappearing. Self-contained houses are now built to suit individual fami-

lies ensuring economy in space and providing for ventilation, convenience, accessibility and all modern amenities. Houses constructed of cement concrete are taking the place of those built with mud or lime. New materials like girders, tubes, railings, asbestos sheets, iron and cement have largely entered the constructional components of the buildings now springing up.*

But the huts in villages have not shed their old appearance. The accommodation they command is awfully meagre. In Kadiri and parts of Penukonda and Hindupur taluks, small huts of a circular shape resting on a central pole with walls either of mud or of tatties are in evidence. In towns and villages can be seen large huts locally called 'Kottams' which are partitioned into compartments.

Furniture and Decorations:

Human wants in early times were very few. The essential articles of furniture consisted of a few wooden cots, mats and boxes; sometimes a large jar or two for grain and a few brass and earthen pots and plates for culinary purposes. In recent decades, furniture has multiplied itself considerably. Most of the houses of upper and middle class families are well furnished and decorated. Chairs, tables, bedsteads, stools, benches, shelves, teapoys, mirrors, a chest of drawers, coat stands, radio sets and fans are now an almost invariable part of furniture and decoration in a modern house. Some items of furniture particularly chairs are made of rattan. Screwpine products are used both for fancy and utility. Coir mats are laid at the door step. Articles made of ivory, wood or plastic, a flower pot and an ash-tray lend colour to the drawing room. The houses of well-to-do are ornamented with carved wood work. In some houses may be seen framed and glazed pictures which are chiefly the representations of deities. Oil lamps and kerosene lanterns have now been mostly replaced by electric lights in large villages and towns. Yet in every Hindu household a

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*A report on housing and establishments published by the Superintendent, Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, reveals that out of every 1,000 houses surveyed 763 are used as dwellings, 7 shops-cum-dwellings, 11 workshops-cum-dwellings, 2 hotels or Dharmasalas, 10 shops, 3 business houses or offices, 5 factories and workshops, 4 schools, 1 sweet meat shop, 18 places of entertainment, 1 hospital and 80 for other purposes while 95 houses are reported to be vacant.

'Niranjanam' (light) is lit in the prayer room at sunset when the members of the household join in prayer. Vessels made of stainless steel and ceramic saucers and cups are widely used.

The poorer classes cannot, however, afford most of these items of furniture. All households have at least a cot of country timber and nulaka (twine) and a mat of date leaf. The cot, besides being used for sleeping, serves numerous other purposes, taking the place of a chair, becoming a crib, screen or stretcher and a common receptacle for all sundries. Cots made of bamboo, with a tatty on its top, supplement the 'nulaka' ones. A few earthen pots are used for carrying water and for cooking. An iron safe, a wooden almirah, a few chairs and even petromax lights feature in some of the economically better households.

Dress and Ornaments:

The pattern of dress varies from one community to another. But the perceptible link that can be discerned is its simplicity. White garments seem to be generally preferred to coloured and gaudy ones. Both in towns and villages, men wear white dhotis of varying counts. The more aged among them wear the long dhoti. The ordinary cultivator dresses himself in the coarse cotton stuff locally woven. Sometimes he spins the yarn himself and hands it over to the local weavers paying them for their labour. Some ryots wear short trousers reaching the knee. The 'Kambali' (blanket) is almost invariably carried by them. The turbans worn are generally white and are very large. The labourers wear short cotton drawers, while agriculturists wear dhoti and 'Sella' (upper cloth). Others simply wrap the short dhoti called 'Addapancha' round their waist. 'Jubba', a collarless shirt, is another item of popular wear. Some young men take a fancy for wearing the long dhoti in a somewhat different style usually referred to as 'cyclekattu'*. Some of the villagers, especially in Madakasira taluk, still wear a 'Puttagochi', a small strip of cloth passed

*The long dhoti is passed in between the legs after once or twice wrapping the waist tightly and both the ends are brought on either side of the hips and tucked in the waist in the back. The usual ornamental fold appears in front.

between thighs and attached at the front and the back to a string tied round the waist. Muslims usually wear fez caps while young boys put on shirts and shorts.

Women generally wear handloom sarees of varying colours and patterns, six to nine yards in length. The mode of wearing the saree varies among the various Brahmin sects. Madhwa and Desastha Brahmin women pass the saree between their legs, while all others bring it again round the waist. Brahmin widows wear red sarees and cover their heads with a portion of the saree. Kapu widows don white sarees. Among others the saree is passed once round the waist and a knot is tied to keep it fixed and then folds are made in front. The saree is then tied tightly round the waist and its end is thrown over the left shoulder. Generally women wear 'Ravika' (short tight jacket) and an underwear called 'Langa'. Some of the women among Oddes and Gollas do not wear 'Ravika' although in recent years a short jacket is put on by the young women. Those accustomed to chew pan, carry with them a cloth bag containing three or four pockets in which are kept the betel leaf, arecanut, lime and dried tobacco leaf or dust. Muslim girls wear 'Pavada' and 'Kurtha'. In towns, the grown up girls put on pyjama, kurtha and vodni. 'Duppata' is universally carried by all women observing 'gosha'.

Due to the impact of western life, sartorial fashions are fast changing. A more or less uniform pattern of dress is being adopted by all irrespective of distinctions* of caste. The ward-robe of modern men and women excels in its variety and consists of coats, waist coats, pants, neckties and hats in the case of the former and cholis, blouses, jumpers, brassiers, petticoats and sarees of five to six yards in that of the latter. A pair of trousers along with a shirt or bushcoat or bush shirt or American slack forms the usual out-fit of young men. The shirt is usually tucked underneath the trousers and the sleeves are rolled up above the elbow.

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*One interesting trend noticed in recent years was that the Sugali women, in particular, have been adopting the style of dress of the other Hindu women.

The Scheduled Tribes in the district, however, still adhere to their traditional style of dress. Some like the Sugali women wear a petti coat, patchy and of bright colour. They have also a tight fitting jacket and their arms are covered up to elbows with bangles and bracelets.

All Hindu women except widows, wear "bottu" of Kumkum. Tattooing was formerly common but now-a-days it is fast disappearing. Women are fond of jewellery, the married treasuring the 'tali', ear-rings, bangles and toe-rings. The higher classes go in for a variety of ornaments ranging from necklaces, pendants and girdles to bangles, ear-rings and nose-screws made of gold and often studded with precious stones. Others take to a cheaper variety of jewellery mostly of silver. All women love flowers and all except widows use them on almost all occasions. Christian (except Roman Catholic women) and Muslim women do not put on Kumkum. The favourite ornaments of the Sugali women are bangles of ivory from the wrists to the elbows. These are sometimes dyed red. They also wear ear, finger and toe rings and necklaces. Their hair is usually dressed in plaits or put up in a knot to a side, bulging out with an artificial chignon of wool or hair. Teen aged girls of all communities use an ornamental bunch of balls called 'Kuchchulu.'

Golla women wear on the right wrist 'Kadiyams' made of brass bearing the image of Krishna. In addition to ear-rings, they also wear silver ornaments called 'Bundi' on the upper arm and a 'Dabu' round the waist. They are also accustomed to wear necklaces of beads. A gold chain with a large pendant embedded with stones called 'Nanupathakam' is usually worn round the neck by Kapu and Kamma women. Vaisya families possess a variety of gold ornaments, now mostly out-dated, like Vaddanam, Vanki, Rettakadiyam,, Nagottu, Kasuladanda, Nagara, *etc.* An ornament which commonly arouses some curiosity is 'Tiripam Kante' a plain silver wire-ring worn round the neck made out of charitable money doles and supposed to ward off evils. Muslim women wear necklaces, ear-

rings, bracelets and anklets, while men mostly put on silver rings.

Fashion has now come to be associated with wearing as few ornaments as possible. Men generally do not wear ornaments except for some finger rings, gold chains and wrist watches. Women wear a gold necklace and some bracelets or bangles made of gold. A pair of 'Kammalu' (studs) also adorns their ears. Children generally wear anklets. On important occasions like marriages women display most of their ornamental wear. They also use cosmetics. The educated use footwear made in towns while shoes made locally are worn by cultivators and others.

Food Habits:

Rice constitutes the staple food of the people both in towns and villages. Korra, cholam, ragi and sajja are also consumed in places where they are grown. Brahmins and some other castes abstain from meat. Madigas and Malas are the only classes among the Hindus who eat beef. Pork is eaten by the Yerukalas. Christians and Muslims generally take mutton, fish and the flesh of ordinary edible birds. The former also consume pork and the latter sometimes beef. The older among the Brahmins and the other higher classes take only two meals a day, one at mid-day and the other after sunset. But now-a-days they supplement these by some light refreshments and coffee in the morning and coffee or tea in the afternoon. Their meal commonly consists of rice, ghee, dhal, rasam, sambar made of vegetables, appalams, pickles, curds or butter milk. On festive occasions these are supplemented by a few sweet and savoury dishes and some fruits. Orthodox Brahmin widows do not take a regular meal at night but are content with light food consisting of cakes of rice or fried and pounded rice called 'Atukulu'. The labour classes subsist on three meals, a breakfast of cold rice in the morning, a lunch of porridge at mid-day and a dinner of hot rice, meat, soup or curry at night. At breakfast, cold rice is now-a-days widely replaced by coffee. To an average ryot, rice is a delicacy taken usually on festival days. Most of the ryots consume half the meal with a 'chatny' made of tamarind, chil-

lies and salt with an occasional admixture of dhal and the other half with curd or buttermilk. Porridge made of cholam or ragi flour is their principal food. In the northern taluks, korra is used at night while in parts of Rayadurg rice is used instead. The usual food of the labour classes is Cholam and Ragi. In Gooty, Tadpatri and Anantapur, Cholam and Korra are the staple foodgrains while in the southern taluks, Ragi is their chief source of sustenance. It is only the richer classes who regularly eat rice. Borugulu, rice cooked in sand and Atukulu, rice fried and pounded, are considered delicacies. Vegetables are not regarded as an invariable necessity except in towns. Some use buttermilk and ghee, the latter being more often sold than consumed. The popular items of breakfast of the upper and the middle class families are preparations like 'Dosa', 'Idli', *etc*., prepared from dough rice and blackgram and cholam-cake and those from wheat like 'Chapati', 'Upma' and 'Puri'. Pickles of mango, lime and tamarind form part of lunch and supper. The consumption of wheat 'Parota' or 'Chapati' and 'Kichidi' made of rice and dhal or plain rice is usually confined to Muslims.

Groundnut oil generally figures in all culinary preparations and the condiments used include pepper, turmeric, ginger, cardamom, cloves, spices, chillies, mustard, asafoetida, onion and garlic. To most curries is added coconut in some form or other.

In towns there are a number of hotels and restaurants catering to various categories of people and serving hot beverages like tea and coffee besides food. During summer cool drinks, sherbets, aerated waters like soda or orange squash are largely in demand. Smoking, 'pan' chewing and use of snuff are also common.

Amusements:

Young and old, people of all castes and communities play a variety of indigenous games. Children play with dolls of various kinds. They also play 'odd and even' (the one holding seeds in one hand and the other guessing odd or even) and 'hide and seek'. Performance of doll marriages is also their favourite pastime.

Boys play with marbles and tops and other games like 'tip cat', 'prisoners base', 'rounders' and 'cricket'. Another game popular in the district is the one in which the participants divide themselves into two parties and try to catch each other in the moonlight. Young boys also divide themselves into two batches, one enclosed in a circle formed by another and trying to escape from it. Kotikommalata, *i.e.*, skipping on trees is played by boys. They also play a game called 'chedugudu' or 'baligudu' in which a boy has to touch one of the boys of the other party while holding his breath. Men play 'Pulijudam' (a kind of fox and geese), chess and cards. Indoor games like 'kolatam', 'dance', 'skipping', 'chemmachakka' and 'Tokkudubilla' are generally played by girls, while women spend their leisure time in playing games like cowries on a board or the more absorbing 'Barakatta'. Some people particularly of the lower classes play games of cards which involve gambling. The richer and the educated also play cards for small stakes. Some indulge in cock fighting which often leads to gambling and quarrels. In addition to these amusements and recreations, there are a large number of old time sports in which people participate in their leisure hours specially during festivals. One can hardly think of the Ugadi festival without 'Paruveta' (hunting the wild boar or rabbits) organised chiefly by the Boyas. Young and old join the sport alike as it is considered a good augury for the new year. 'Kamadahanam' or Holi is celebrated mostly in towns and coloured waters are sprinkled on all.

Itinerent players* of dramas go round the villages and stage performances in places where they can secure sufficient patronage. Scenes from the great epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata are their most favourite plays. Sometimes Oddes, Kamsalas and Kammaras get up a performance among themselves. Dommaras also roam about and display gymnastic and acrobatic feats. Tolubommalata, a marionette play, is very popular in this district. The entertainments that mostly feature during festivals and at important public and social

*The old Gazetteer refers to them as Killekyatas.

functions are 'Veedhinatakams' (street dramas), 'Thandana katha' or 'Burrakatha' (Ballad singing), 'Pandari bhajans', 'Harikatha-kalakshepams', 'Bharatanatyam' and other dance performances. The first impression that a street drama creates is its curious blend of elaborateness and dignity. In this the characters move with stateliness in a decorated jacket with voluminous skirt and dangling stole. An elaborate head-dress is worn besides ornaments like girdles, loin chains, necklaces, armlets, bracelets, anklets and finger-rings. The impressiveness of the actors is made out by an excellent facial make up and the use of masks, while the 'Harmoniam' and the 'Tabala' provide the background music.

In recent times even these popular pastimes have undergone a significant change. Newspapers and periodicals have greatly stimulated the reading habit and seem to monopolise the leisure hours of the people. The influence of motion pictures and radio can hardly be exaggerated.

Festivities:

The lives of the people of the district are not only enlivened but also chastened by a great variety of festivals. The most important of these common to all Hindu castes are the New Year's day, Ayudha Pooja, the Deepavali and the Sankranti or Pongal. The New Year's day or Ugadi for Andhras falls generally in the later part of March. The day is marked by great rejoicing when relations are invited and a juice prepared out of margosa flowers, jaggery and new tamarind is distributed. Towards the evening, the Purohit produces the new 'panchangam' (almanac) and reads out the more striking of the passages. Ayudha pooja is dedicated to Saraswati, the goddess of learning and falls in October when Brahmins worship books and others their tools and instruments. Deepavali, which commemorates the destruction of the demon Narakasura by Sri Krishna, is celebrated with great eclat, particularly by wearing new clothes and firing crackers. The Sankranti is the day on which the Sun passes from Dakshinayanam (Sagittarius) to Uttarayanam (Capri-

corn) and falls in the middle of January. The day following this festival is called 'Kanumu' when domestic animals are washed and garlanded and their horns painted. Besides these, there are several other festivals observed by various communities. Sriramanavami, the birth day of Sri Rama which falls towards the end of March, is celebrated particularly by all Vaishnavites. Sri Jayanti, the birth day of Sri Krishna, is another important festival observed towards the end of August. Vinayaka Chaturthi which follows shortly afterwards and which is dedicated to Ganesa, is celebrated by all Hindus. Navaratri and Vijayadasami which commemorate the victory of goddess Durga over the demon Mahishasura, are generally observed by all Hindus for ten days. They are celebrated in October by the display of dolls and puja to Durga. Both morning and evening the pupils of the pial school, dressed in new apparel holding bows and arrows in their hands, parade through the streets preceded by their teacher reciting and shouting poems and go from house to house seeking presents. Mondays in the month of Kartika which are held sacred to lord Siva, are marked by worship in all His temples. Vaikunta Ekadasi is a day of solemn observance for Vaishnavites. Similarly Mahasivaratri is sacred for all Saivites and it falls in the beginning of March and is observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

Muslim Festivals:

Muharram, the first month of the Hijira year, is a festival marked by solemn mourning in remembrance of the martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson, Imam Husain. It lasts for 10 days. Houses called Ashur-Khanas are set apart for the mourning ceremonies. The festival is mainly a Shia one, but Sunnis also take part in these ceremonies while Wahabis, who believe in the letter of the tradition have nothing to do with it. There is an interesting alam (pir) at Gugudu (Anantapur) ascribed to one Kullayiswami (the saint with a long cap) which is held in great veneration and people of all communities visit it in fulfilment of their vows. One of the principal attractions of the festival is the fire walking ceremony, which takes place on the ninth

and the eleventh days of Muharram. In Enumuladoddi (Kalyandurg), Dommaras celebrate this festival with a Dommara as the Mullah (priest).

It was on the last Wednesday of the second month of the calendar, Safar, that the Prophet partially recovered from his last illness and he could take a short walk. On the anniversary of this called the Akhiri Chaharshamba, the Muslims, especially women leave their seclusion, go to open places and enjoy it as a sort of picnic.

Th twelfth day of the third month, Rabi-ul-Awwal called Eed-i-Milad is held sacred as it was on that day that the Prophet was born. This day is marked by a series of lectures and speeches (called Maulud Sharif) delivered in Telugu and Urdu on the life of the Prophet and these are attended by Muslims as well as Hindus and Christians without distinction.

The eleventh day of the fourth month, Rabi-us-Sani is observed as the anniversary of the Hazrat Mahboob-i-Subhani Pir Dastagir and is called Yazdahum Sharif. On this day those who can afford it provide fare to the poor and the needy.

The night before the twenty-seventh of Rajab, known as Shab-i-Mi'raj, is held sacred as the Prophet is said to have had a vision of ascent to the Heavens, and many Muslims consider that he was bodily lifted to the divine abode. The event is celebrated by night long prayers in mosques by devout Muslims.

"Shab-e-barat" is the Urdu version of the Arabic "Lailatu'l-Baraat" meaning the Night of Forgiveness and is the name given to the night preceding the 15th of Shaban. The Prophet announced that on that night God forgave the sins of many sinners and enjoined prayers. But this direction is now mostly forgotten. The "Shab-e-Barat" is celebrated with much merriment particularly by children, by firing crackers and illuminating homes, almost in the same manner as the 'Diwali' is celebrated among the Hindus.

The month of Ramzan is held most sacred and is scrupulously observed in the district by fasting. The 27th day of the month, the Shab Qadr, the night on which the first verse of the Quran was revealed to the Prophet, is marked by night long prayers in the local mosques.

The Ramzan Eed and the Baqrid are the two chief festivals, the former at the end of the Ramzan and the latter on the tenth of the last month of the Hijira year. Muslims go to the local Eedgahs dressed in new clothes. The Ramzan Eed, also called the Eed-ul-Fitr is marked by alms giving and feasts, while Baqrid is celebrated with the sacrifice of goats and rams and the distribution of meat among the members of the family, the poor and the needy.

Christian Festivals:

The important festivals of the Roman Catholics are the Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter, All souls day and Christmas. Like Hindus they also celebrate Ugadi, Dasara, Deepavali, Sankranti *etc*. The festivals held sacred by the Protestants are Good Friday, Easter, Christmas and Harvest. Like Roman Catholics they also observe important Hindu festivals. Christmas is the festival day most important for them. It is the day when Jesus Christ was born. Good Friday is preceded by a period of fasting known as Lent. Easter day which falls on the Sunday immediately following Good Friday is a day of rejoicing as it was on this day that Christ's resurrection took place. In addition to these festivals, all Fridays in the week are observed by orthodox Roman Catholics as days of fast when meat is not taken. On Sundays or at Church festivals the entire community assembles and attends Church service.

Communal Life—Pilgrim Centres and Jataras:

There are a large number of temples and mosques in the district which attract pilgrims. The Aswattham or the Pipal tree at Chinna Pappuru (Tadpatri) is held in great veneration and it is an important pilgrim centre attracting people from all parts of the taluk on the 3rd Sunday in the Telugu month of

Magha and they take bath in the Penneru. The deity installed here is Aswartha Narayanaswami.

The Prasantinilayam at Puttaparthi (Penukonda) where Sri Satya Sai Baba resides is a famous pilgrim centre. Hundreds of devotees from very distant places within and beyond the district gather for bhajan in the morning and evening. Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswami temple at Kadiri is another important pilgrim centre in the district. Its Brahmotsavam (annual festival) starts on Phalguna Suddha Dasami and ends on Bahula Navami (March-April). A notable feature of this festival is that two days after the car procession, Harijans enter the temple after bathing in the Maddaleru. It is commonly referred to as 'Mala parasha'. The tomb of Yogi Vemana at Katarupalle (Kadiri) attracts a vast concourse of pilgrims particularly during the annual festival which starts on the first Sunday after the Telugu New Year day and lasts for five days. Another famous pilgrim centre which draws considerable crowds on every Saturday is the Nettekanti Anjaneyaswami temple at Kasapuram (Gooty). An annual festival is held here for three days commencing from the Telugu New Year's day. Gadekal is another pilgrim centre in Gooty taluk where the tomb of Vemulawada Bheemakavi is located. The annual festival of Sri Bhimalingeswara also takes place here for four days in the month of Ashadha. The famous temple dedicated to Lakshminarasimhaswamy at Pennahobilam (Uravakonda) also draws a huge concourse of pilgrims. Its annual festival held in the month of Vaisakha lasts for eleven days and dedicated prostitutes drawn from Boyas, Malas, Madigas and Dasaris are branded with the Vaishnava sacred marks on the occasion. There are many other festivals celebrated in the various other temples all over the district. For a detailed list of Fairs and Festivals in this district readers may refer to the Anantapur District Census Hand book of 1961.

Penukonda, where the tomb of the Saint Baba Fakruddin is situated, is an important pilgrim centre for Muslims. Urs is celebrated every year at the Dargah from the 9th day in Jamadi-us-Sani lasting

for seven days and Muslims from far and wide gather here. An interesting feature about the Urs held at Honnuru (Rayadurg) in the month of Jamadi-ul-awal is that the procession is led by the Boyas of Honnahalli on horse back. Guntakal is another important pilgrim centre for Muslims as the tomb of Syed Shah Mastan Vali is located here. Both Muslims and Hindus hold the Saint in reverence. A Urs takes place on the 24th day of Muharram and lasts for 3 days. There are no pilgrim centres for Christians in the district.

Communal Dances:

Although Muharram is supposed to be a month of mourning, both the Muslims and Hindus of the district celebrate it in a festive mood. They go well dressed in groups to the Ashurkhanas and participate in the traditional songs and dance with the beating of drums. Enthusiastic men putting on the disguise of tigers, horses and monkeys provide considerable fun. During Ugadi and Dasara displays of 'Kolatam' attract large crowds. Similarly 'Pandaribhajana' in which devotional songs are sung also attracts interested listeners. On Ugadi batches of girls go to the nearby gardens or groves and enjoy themselves swings which are arranged on branches of trees. Gangeddulavandlu with their decorated bulls and cows* visit villages and towns and exhibit varied performances. "Soligadu" appears with his face smeared and his dancing and begging provides entertainment to the passers by.

Sugali women perform their traditional dances during festivals like Holi. Hindu girls and women play 'gobbi' *i.e.*, Songs sung and paces taken to synchronise with the rhythm of clapping. An allied performance is 'Kolatam' in which songs are sung by young girls to the sound of the beating of sticks. During the Jyoti festival, Togatas go in procession preceded by groups of bhajan parties and dancers to a margosa tree from the temple of Chowdeswari. The Veerasaiva Lingayats participate in a procession with 'Nandi-Kola' during the course of which a Jangam

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*A decorated bull and a cow are usually called Rama and Sita and they are made to listen intently to various questions and respond by the nod of their heads.

(priest) performs the 'Sivatandavam' (Siva's dance). Dances are also performed by Bogam women in some marriage processions. A favourite pastime of the Muslims is the 'Qawali' held especially during the urses of saints and Moulud Sharif of the Prophet. These 'Qawalis' are sung with the accompaniment of musical instruments, in a distinctive tune and cover a wide range of themes particularly of the Sufi kind. Of late Urdu 'Mushairas' (gathering of poets) are also becoming popular in the district.

Public Games and Recreation Clubs:

Most of the indigenous games have now been replaced by Western games and sports. Of the in-door games, the most common are the carrom, table tennis, draughts and at times billiards. Carrom is a popular game within the reach of even the middle income group. Facilities for playing table-tennis and billiards are provided mainly by organised clubs and associations. Cards are a favourite pastime with adults but it sometimes degenerates into gambling. Outdoor games like football, cricket, basketball, volleyball, badminton, tennis and hockey are now-a-days common, but they are played mostly by students and members of Sports Clubs. Annual meets of the police and Revenue employees attract large crowds. The district has a fairly good number of sports organisations and recreation clubs promoting games and sports as indicated in appendix II.

Various institutional Agencies such as Mahila Mandals, Bhajan Mandals and Youth Clubs have been started to foster social consciousness particularly among womenfolk. There are also a few amateur dramatic associations.*

The Anantapur District Secondary Schools Athletic Association**, formed in this district in the nineteen

*Abhyudaya Kalasamithi, Anantapur. Lalithakala Samiti, Hindupur: The Anantapur Amateur Association, Anantapur: Navodaya Natakakala Samithi, Kadiri, Sri Saraswati Nataka Parishad, Rayadurg: Sarvakala Parishad, Anantapur and Tyagaraja Sangita Sabha, Anantapur are some of them.

**The Association owed its inception to the late Mr. Grigg, former Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Province. The annual sports meet named after him is held to perpetuate his memory.

twenties conducts the annual 'Grigg Memorial Sports Meet" at which competitions in games and athletics are held among the pupils of Secondary Schools in the district. An endowment was created and a "Grigg Medal" was instituted for being awarded to the best Champion athlete at each District Sports Meet.

Economic and Professional Classes in relation to Social Life:

The most striking of the changes in the social life of this district in recent times are the decline in the importance of caste and the emergence of new economic and professional classes. It can confidently be said that there has almost been a trans-valuation of the traditional, social and economic values pervading the district. The sanctions upholding caste have weakened. The progress of western education, the influence of the various movements of social reform, the increasing entry of the so-called low caste Hindus into positions of responsibility in administrative and commercial services, the introduction of adult suffrage, the growth of industrialisation and the increasing pace of urbanisation have contributed to the breakdown of the old caste barriers. Further, the prestige derived by the Upper Caste Hindus from their land holdings has now become almost an anachronism. This is the result of the gradual break-down of the ancient institution of joint family. Frequent partitions have led to the disappearance of large holdings and the formation of smaller family units. Many young men have left their homes in the wake of these family partitions and have settled down in urban areas where they have come into close contact with the new social forces at work. The introduction of ceilings on land and of tenancy reforms designed to protect the interests of the cultivating classes and the consequent difficulties experienced by the old landed aristocracy in evicting their tenants have taken away from land much of its fascination as a source of social prestige.

In the wake of these changes, new economic and professional classes have come to the fore. Social influence is now associated with economic classes such

as industrialists and owners of factories and buses. Affluent businessmen and contractors command greater prestige than the traditional landed aristocracy. New industrial and commercial values have taken the place of the old pattern of economic life. The learned professions and the administrative services have also come into lime light, attracting young men with a spirit of individualism and vision. But, in spite of these changes, the district has remained tradition-oriented, with its people endeavouring to retain their old social moorings. They are slow to accept new values and perhaps the responsibility of carrying conviction to them of the abiding strength of these new values rests as much on social reformers as on others.

The district had no Zamindaris and even the number of Inam Estates has been reduced from 138 to 51 with Government taking over 87 villages under the provisions of the Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act XXVI of 1948.

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX

Distribution of Population

Taluk	Telugu		Kannada		Urdu	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Anantapur . .	80,802	75,165	178	236	3,507	3,631
Kalyandurg .	55,641	51,410	8,152	7,947	2,302	2,139
Rayadurg	36,196	35,123	20,037	19,185	3,258	3,276
Uravakonda	32,647	31,516	4,237	4,263	2,465	2,506
Gooty .	38,359	36,832	117	120	2,620	2,574
Tadpatri	58,741	55,915	17	19	3,173	3,250
Dharmavaram	57,375	54,755	160	197	1,748	1,849
Kadiri .	97,842	90,894	115	116	12,854	12,000
Penukonda .	61,486	57,283	588	639	3,579	3,515
Hindupur	65,691	61,916	2,611	2,698	6,922	6,255
Madakasira . .	19,519	18,475	41,557	39,788	1,862	1,814

Note :—These figures do not include the urban Population.

N.B.—M—Males; F—Females.

by Important Languages

Lambadi		Yerukala		Tamil		Marathi		Malayalam		Hindi	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
,145	1,089	411	579	723	606	133	94	80	13	18	16
1,301	1,178	416	369	60	55	86	68	3	7	1	..
,602	609	198	237	74	81	45	127	8	3	7	..
1091	1,063	313	282	34	33	28	135	6	2	..	..
1,039	1,027	464	464	69	75	45	43	2	..	..	..
97	82	176	158	32	25	28	51	12	5	11	6
769	795	194	123	63	35	20	19	6	1	2	1
5,411	5,406	474	925	144	128	65	163	3	2	2	..
2,224	2,476	275	157	81	61	84	190	10	2	1	1
1,851	1,617	170	190	108	110	06	93	8	5	19	19
882	856	29	23	95	62	64	327	4	..	22	19

APPENDIX II

Taluk		*No. of Recreation Clubs.*
Anantapur	..	13
Gooty	..	10
Tadpatri	..	8
Kadiri	..	5
Uravakonda	..	4
Penukonda	..	4
Hindupur	..	3
Dharmavaram	..	2
Rayadrug	..	2
Kalyandrug	..	1
Total	..	52

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE* AND IRRIGATION

Land Reclamation and Utilisation:

The pattern of land utilisation in the district is presented in Annexure-A. The territorial changes the district had undergone during the present century do not seem to have affected the pattern to any considerable extent. It can be seen from the Annexure that the percentage of area under forests has remained practically stationary while the proportion of the net area sown to the total geographical area has registered a fairly perceptible increase. The only persistent drawback is the vast extent of barren and uncultivable land. There is also a considerable extent of cultivable waste which, with the advent of mechanised agriculture, is likely to be brought under cultivation.

Annexures 'B' and 'C' portray a taluk-wise picture of land utilisation based on the averages for the quinquennium of 1954-55 to 1958-59.

An analysis of Annexure 'C' reveals that Kadiri and Anantapur taluks have the maximum geographical area while Kadiri and Penukonda taluks abound in forests. Barren and uncultivable land is again largely found in the taluks of Kadiri and Anantapur while cultivable waste is at its highest in Dharmavaram followed by Kadiri and Kalyandrug. Large extents of fallow lands are found in Penukonda and Anantapur taluks. The only taluks which have a substantial proportion of net cultivated area are Anantapur, Rayadrug and Kalyandrug.

Pattern of Irrigation in the District:

Both on account of its location and the light and uneven rainfall that it receives, the district has only a small proportion of its area under irrigation. Its tanks are mostly rainfed and even its rivers and

*Unless otherwise stated, the statistics presented herein are based on the averages for the quinquennium 1954 to 1958. The figures for the latest year available (1963-64) are given at the end of the tables.

streams carry little supply. It is, therefore, not surprising that it has not witnessed any substantial increase in the proportion* of its net irrigated area to the net cultivated (Appendix-D) between the turn of this century and now. Its share in the corresponding State average is less than one-third (Appendix-E). Judged even by the number and mileage of its irrigation sources in any of the recent years, it does not hold out any encouraging prospect (Appendix-F). The distribution of the various sources among the taluks and the areas irrigated by them present a rather heterogeneous pattern (Appendix-G). Thus, while tanks in Hindupur account for about three-fourths of its net irrigated area, Kadiri with its innumerable small tanks manages to irrigate a little over 9 per cent. Even in Penukonda and Madakasira, where tanks continue to play no mean role, the proportion of irrigated area is only about 17 and 15 per cent respectively (Appendix-G). Tadpatri taluk irrigated by the canals taken from the Chitravati and the Penneru and Gooty by those of the Penneru, Pulivanka and Maravavanka have only 6 and 4 per cent respectively under irrigation. It is not surprising that under these conditions even the doruvu wells in the district (300) and the channels taken from Penneru, Chitravati, Jayamangali, Kushavathi, Papaghni and Hagari seem to improve no more its irrigational prospects. How effective these irrigation sources are and how vital their contribution has been, can be inferred by a study of the famine calendar of the district.† A peculiar feature of the district is that the proportion of its net irrigated area to its net cultivated is markedly uneven (Appendix-H). Thus, Hindupur taluk with a percentage proportion of 21, leads the rest followed by Penukonda (17), a distant second and Uravakonda, a dismal last with just about half a per cent. And it is not always the case that the taluks with the richest soils are endowed with the best of irrigation facilities. Uravakonda, Gooty and Tadpatri cultivating about 82, 63 and

*Unless otherwise stated the percentages and the averages referred to relate to the quinquennium ending 1958-59.

†More over, the sharing of waters of these rivers which was the subject of on agreement concluded in 1892 between the Mysore Darbar and the Composite Madras Government continues to be an inter-state problem.

59 per cent of their areas respectively, are least served by irrigation sources.

Some of its tanks, with their long bunds and situated amidst picturesque surroundings, stand as monuments of the glory of ancient kings who "not content with reigning in the dispensation of happiness during the contracted term of human life, had strained, with all the reachings and graspings of a vivacious mind, to extend the dominion of their bounty beyond the limits of nature, and to perpetuate themselves through generations to generations."* They now lie at places like Dharmavaram, Anantapur, Singanamala, Penukonda, Roddam, Parigi and Rayalacheruvu. References have also been made to some of them in the old epigraphs. An inscription dated S. 1451 (A.D. 1529) in Maravapalle Agraharam (Dharmavaram) speaks of Kriyasakti Odayar as having constructed the tank at Dharmavaram. An undated inscription in Chinnarayapatnam (Dharmavaram) records the construction of a dam called Ananta Setu by Ananta son of Bukka. A third dated S. 1416 (A.D. 1538) in Gorrepalle (Hindupur) mentions the excavation of an irrigation channel called 'Nuttana Tungabhadra' in the village of Achyutarayapura by one Veerappa Nayaka

River Channels:

The excavation of river channels often involves considerable labour and expense. The local practices connected with it reflect the salient features of the old Kudimaramath† Act The small surface flow in the rivers and streams is diverted by means of temporary sand dams during the rainy season and when the rivers become dry, channels are excavated with large wooden spades locally called 'Goralu', drawn by bullocks. They are annually cleared of their silt and sand by the united efforts of the local land-holders who choose a 'Pinnapedda'†† to supervise the project. The contribution of labour from each land-holder is also fixed by common consent. The defaulter is liable to

*Burke's speech in Parliament.

†Kudi is community and marammath is repair (repairs by the community

††Pinnapedda is the young local leader.

pay twice the value of labour as fine, locally known as 'Kuntu'. The proceeds of the levy are credited to a common fund and utilised on the performance of pooja at the commencement of the agricultural season, and also on some of the village festivals.

Spring Channels:

Spring channels which are an interesting feature of the irrigation pattern of the district mostly abound in Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Kadiri taluks and the Yadiki firka of Tadpatri taluk. They are taken from hill-streams, valleys, springs in tank beds and in some cases in ordinary dry lands. Although more dependable than some of the tanks, they irrigate only small areas.

Wells:

But what is striking is the contribution made towards irrigation by wells in almost all the taluks. They sustain, in particular, the taluks of Kadiri, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Anantapur. With the extension of power to agriculture and the popularisation of well-subsidy scheme by Government, their number has steadily grown in recent years. During 1964 there were as many as 3,978 agricultural electricity connections and 1,989 oil engines, supplementing the irrigational sources in the district.

A taluk-wise appraisal of the irrigation facilities substantiates the general economic backwardness of the district.

Hindupur:

Hindupur taluk, with the Penneru and its tributaries Chitravati and Kushavati, owes its irrigation mainly to tanks, wells and river channels. The taluk has large tanks like those at Utakur (1,312 acres), Kotnur (1,530), Hindupur (1,130), Parigi (2,851) and Pulamathi (666) and a number of small wells called 'saravu'* wells.

The Penneru-Kumudvati project in this taluk, designed to augment supplies to the tanks nearby, is

*These wells tap the perennial springs fed by the subsoil water from river beds.

situated half a mile below the confluence of the two rivers and about two and a half miles south-west of Hindupur. Investigations into this project were taken up as early as 1929. Gauge readings and velocity observations were recorded in 1936 but owing to its poor financial return, the proposal did not materialise. It was, however, sanctioned in 1949 as a "Grow More Food" scheme and completed in 1953 at a cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs.

It consists mainly of an anicut, 473 feet long of the Ogee type constructed across the Penneru. The channel on the left, about 3½ miles long, is led into the Jayamangali river from which waters are picked up lower down to feed the (New) Parigi, Kodigenehalli and Sasanakota tanks and commands an area of 4,341 acres. The channel on the right feeds the Kotnur, Kollakunta and Utakur tanks and caters to an ayacut of 3,527 acres.

Apart from this project taken up in the First Plan, the other schemes undertaken during the Second Plan are 'raising the F.T.L. of Santhebidnur tank', 'emergent repairs to the Hindupur large tank supply channel', 'special repairs to the Utakur tank', 'special repairs to the anicut across the river Jayamangali at the head of supply channel to Parigi tank' and 'repairs to the Kodigenehalli tank'. The tanks of Srikantapuram, Kotipi and Pulamathi which breached during the heavy floods of 1964 have also been restored.

Kadiri:

More than half of the irrigation in this taluk is effected through wells, as tanks, though large in number, are generally small in size and of precarious supply. About ten per cent of its irrigational needs are met by a number of spring channels and also the channels of Papaghni river.

One of the medium irrigation projects under the First Plan—the Chennarayaswamigudi project—is constructed in this taluk across the Papaghni near the village bearing that name. Taken up in 1954 and completed in 1960 at an estimated expenditure of

about Rs. 32.5 lakhs, the project was expected to irrigate 1,125 acres, through two channels on either side. The extent so far localised is 914 acres out of which 693 acres have been developed.

Of the schemes taken up during the Second Plan, the 'restoration of Uppalapadu Pedda Cheruvu', 'restoration of Kothacheruvu of Peddannavaripalle village', 'construction of a new tank 'near Charupalle village', and 'forming a new tank across Peddakalava' near Vepalakunta hamlet of Somayajulapalle, pertain to this taluk. 'Restoration of the breached tank at Tsoudepalle near Sunnampalle village' was taken up as a Third Plan Scheme. The Dorigallu, Pedaballi and Zillelabanda schemes, contemplating the formation of reservoirs across the Maddileru, a tributary of Chitravati, near Adavi Brahmanapalle hamlet of Dorigallu village, across the Papaghni near Pedaballi, and across Jillalabanda nadi, a jungle stream near Mudigubba respectively, are the three projects awaiting sanction.

Dharmavaram:

In the Dharmavaram taluk there are some good river channels, taken from the Chitravati, particularly in the Dharmavaram and Tadimarri firkas and from the Penneru, Pandameru and Paletivanka, besides 13 major tanks of which two command an ayacut of over 500 acres and the rest between 200 and 500 acres With these and the Upper Pennar Project*, almost one-fifth of its net cultivated area is brought under irrigation.

The big tank at Dharmavaram (with an ayacut of 1,922 acres) is referred to as the 'Kriyasakti Odayar' tank. The deity in one of the temples situated on the bund of the tank is locally known as 'Odayarswami' and the tank 'Odayarthirtham'. The tank breached in A.D. 1672 due to heavy floods in the Chitravati and even after it was closed, it breached again. It is said that a woman Thimmamma offered herself as sacrifice and the breach was reported to have been closed with her sitting in it. A temple called Veerathimmamma-

*Details of this project are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

The Swarnamukhi river feeds a few of its tanks. Wells play a predominant part in its irrigation picture. The only scheme taken up in the taluk under the third plan is the 'restoration of the breached Chatram tank'.

Anantapur:

Only about a tenth of the total cultivated area in the taluk is irrigated. There are two fine tanks besides the river channels taken mostly from the Penneru* which irrigate lands in some villages.

The tank at Anantapur (with an ayacut of 2,511 acres) is fed by the Pandameru. It is also said to have been constructed by Chikkappa Odayar and is called after him. A portion of its bund is locally known as the Musalammakatta.† The tank at Singanamala (2,524 acres), also known as Sriranga Rayala Cheruvu, is fed by the Tadakaleru and is formed by a bund connecting three hillocks. A shrine dedicated to Hanuman stands on the hill in the middle providing a panoramic view of the tank and its ayacut.

The Plan schemes executed in the taluk are 'special repairs to Kandukur chowti tank', 'permanent improvements to the supply channel to Rapthadu tank', 'repairs to Aravakur tank', 'raising the F.T.L. of Singanamala tank' and 'restoring the lost capacity of Pamurai tank' under the First, 'restoration of Narayanappa kunta' and 'restoration of Marutla tank' under the Second and 'restoration of the breached tank of Nayani cheruvu of Korrakodu village' under the Third.

Tadpatri:

Tadpatri taluk, with the Penneru flowing right across it and the Chitravati meandering on its east, has one-tenth of its cultivated area under irrigation. In villages like Dadithota, Goddumarri, Singavaram, Kalluru, Aravedu and Yellanur, lands are irrigated

*The river channels from the Penneru irrigate lands in villages like Koppalakonda, Penakacherla, Kalluru, Illur, Tarimala and Rachepalle.

†According to a local legend, Musalamma, the daughter-in-law of Basireddy of Bukkarayasamudram village, offered herself as a sacrifice when the tank breached. A head, carved in stone, underneath a cluster of margosa trees, to the west of the bund, is still worshipped with reverence. Some local songs also refer to the sacrifice and it forms the theme of one of the poems written by the late Dr. C. R. Reddy.

by the channels from the Chitravati while those from the Penneru benefit quite a number of villages in the firkas of Tadpatri and Peddapappur. One of the noteworthy irrigation sources is the Rayalacheruvu tank associated with Krishnadevaraya, the Vijayanagar emperor and it has an ayacut of 647 acres. The Yellanur tank (1,087 acres) which breached about 1804 and restored in 1907 is fed by a supply channel taken from the Chitravati. The other big tank at Bhogasamudram (445 acres) has seldom received full supplies in the recent past and consequently remissions of land revenue have become almost a permanent feature under it.

The schemes executed during the Third Plan are 'the construction of a new tank across Konavagu near Konauppalapadu village' and another 'across the Alur Konavagu' near the Alur village. The pattern of irrigation in this taluk may change with the execution of the Tadpatri branch canal, as part of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal* Scheme, designed to irrigate about 30,000 acres.

Gooty:

Gooty taluk, separated by the Penneru from Anantapur, relies on river channels from the Penneru and the twin streams of Pulivanka and Maravavanka. Wet cultivation is carried on with their help at places like Pamidi, Appajipeta, Nagarapuram and Chitrachedu. The Gooty tank (1,037 acres), the biggest in the taluk, is said to have been constructed in A.D. 1619 by Ramadevaraya of Vijayanagar. The formation of a reservoir across the Pulletivanka near Mamadur village with an irrigation potential of 650 acres is awaiting execution. An extent of about 13,500 acres in this taluk is expected to be irrigated by the north canal of the Mid-Penner regulator.

Uravakonda:

Only about 5 per cent of the cultivated area in Uravakonda is under irrigation. A few villages in the southern boundary of the taluk like Rampuram

*Details of the scheme are found in the succeeding paragraphs.

and Kathrimala are irrigated by river channels from the Penneru. Well-irrigation in this taluk is rendered difficult as most of the wells are deep and contain brackish water. Quite a number of wells popularly known as 'vakkarenis' in which rain water is stored provide water for drinking.

Kalyandrug:

Kalyandrug taluk, drained by the Penneru and the Hagari, has under irrigation less than a quarter of its cultivated area. In villages like Ramapuram, Kalvapalle and Budigumma the surface flow in these rivers is diverted by means of masonry dams which are locally known as 'panthams'*. The taluk is substantially benefited by the Bhairavanithippa Project† with an area of 3,760 acres being the ayacut under the Project right side Canal. The following are the schemes executed during the various plans—'restoration of Pilligundla tank of Kannepalle village' under the First Plan; 'restoration of lost capacity of Brahmanapalle tank', 'restoration of lost capacity of Ralla-Anantapur tank' and 'restoration of Brahmasamudram tank' under the Second Plan and 'restoration of Thimmanayanicheruvu near Konapuram hamlet of Santhe Kondapuram' and 'restoration of Anumpalle tank' under the Third.

Rayadrug:

Rayadrug taluk, benefiting from the Hagari and its tributary, the Chinna Hagari, has about one-twentieth of its cultivated area under irrigation, shared by canals, wells and tanks. River channels from the Hagari, a more reliable river than the Penneru, irrigate small strips of land on either side. Paddy is raised in large areas in the villages of Veparala, Gummaghatta. Bhoopasamudram and Tallakera. The river also feeds the tanks of Veparala, Kollagal, Kanekal and Bhoopasamudram. An area of 8,240 acres in this taluk is served by the left side canal of the Bhairavanithippa project. Under the third

*These are bunds constructed across the river by plugging the gaps in the natural rock formations in the bed of the river and are about a foot high.

†A description of this project is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Five-Year plan, the 'scheme of improvements to Doddaghatta tank' was taken up and completed.

Irrigation Projects:

It was remarked over a century ago by Col. Henderson, an Engineer, that "the construction of four or five anicuts across its (Penneru-ed) bed would change the character of this district and diffuse happiness and plenty where there is now but misery and starvation, and all this could be accomplished by the judicious expenditure of five lakhs of rupees". This dream is likely to be realised, when the projects recently executed, the Penner-Kumudvati, the Upper Penner, and the Mid-Penner dam now in progress, yield their full benefit.

Upper Penner:

During the early years of this century, the formation of a reservoir across the Penneru in Dharmavaram taluk engaged the attention of the Public Works Department. An estimate was prepared during 1906-07 for about Rs. 23.85 lakhs and gaugings were taken consecutively for five years but the scheme was ultimately abandoned in 1915. The investigation of the project was once again taken up and work on it was commenced late in 1950 and completed in December, 1958 at a cost of Rs. 155 lakhs. The villages* benefited by this project lie in Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Anantapur taluks. A regulator across the river Penneru about half a mile upstream from the Peruru village has been constructed. There are two main canals taking off from either side of the reservoir which pass through the undulating terrain involving deep cuttings, construction of aqueducts, under-tunnels, bridges and other cross-drainage works.

The left canal, called the Chennampalle distributary, runs for about 3½ miles and feeds an ayacut of about 600 acres. The canal taking off from the right, called the Upper Penner Project main canal, runs for

*Chennampalli, Rallanantapuram, Karthanaparthi of Kalyandrug taluk, Perur, Konetinayanipalem, Maddalacheruvu, Thumucherla, Thogarakunta and Elakunta in Dharmavaram taluk and Palacherla, Bandameedapalli, Yerragunta, Gandlaparti, and Gondireddipalle in Anantapur taluk.

a little over 15 miles and feeds directly an ayacut of about 3,073 acres. At its sixth furlong, it enters the Peruru small tank and emerging from it, runs through deep cuttings and embankments and falls into the Thogarukunta vanka. The waters are picked up after about 3 miles by the Thogarukunta anicut from which distributaries take off on either side. Of these the Guntapalle distributary on the left feeds an ayacut of 1,130 acres, while the Gandlaparthi distributary first Reach on the right, after running for about 3½ miles and feeding over 1,500 acres, falls into the Jali vanka. At the Palacherla anicut four miles downstream, the waters are again picked up and let into the Pandameru which runs into the Anantapur tank. At this anicut, the distributary on the right, known as Gandlaparthi Distributary second Reach, runs for nearly 6 miles feeding an ayacut of over 3,364 acres.

The gross area irrigated during 1962-63 was nearly 3,600 acres. It rose to 6,900 the next year and to over 9,809 in 1964-65. In 1965, owing to inadequate rains, the extent irrigated was only about 1,500 acres.

High Level Canal:

The possibility of utilising the waters of Tungabhadra for the benefit of the endemic famine region of Rayalaseema engaged the attention of several engineers even from 1861. Various schemes for forming a reservoir across the Tungabhadra, with a high level canal to irrigate the valleys traversed by it, the Hagari, the Penneru and the Chitravati, were formulated from time to time. A note, presented to the Irrigation Commission in 1902 by Col. Smart, the then Chief Engineer, also envisaged the formation of a large reservoir and the excavation of a canal through the water-shed into the Penneru so as to supplement supplies to the famine ridden tracts of Rayalaseema and Nellore. The investigation of the scheme was taken up in 1902 on the recommendation of the Irrigation Commission. An estimate prepared in 1906 by Mackenzie provided for the construction of a reservoir at Mallapuram, three miles above Hospet (Bellary) for the irrigation of about eight lakhs of acres of first crop

and one and a half lakhs of second and for the protection of over eight lakhs of acres in those districts. The project was then estimated to cost Rs. 17 crores. The Nellore section of the scheme was later eliminated. But nothing emerged as the Krishna and the Caveri projects secured preferential treatment.

The scheme came up again for consideration in 1929 but was delayed pending an agreement on the sharing of waters among the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad which was ultimately reached in 1938. Investigations into the project were resumed in 1940. For the first time, excavation of a low level canal was also taken up in view of its lower cost and the possibilities of power generation it held out.

With the formation of the Andhra State, the areas in which the head works and some portions commanded by the High Level Canal were located, were transferred to the Mysore State. Consequently, Inter-State discussions regarding the apportionment of costs and water were resumed. In 1956 an agreement was arrived at between the two States on the question of sharing the waters of the High Level Canal in the ratio of 35 to Mysore and 65 to Andhra. An estimate for Rs. 21.90 crores was prepared in 1957 and the scheme was split up into two stages on the suggestion of the Planning Commission and the Government of India.

The first stage of the scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 13 crores, is under execution. It involves the excavation of the main canal from the Tungabhadra dam up to Uravakonda cut, about 116 miles long, out of which the first 69 miles lie in the Mysore State. The canal below the 69th and up to the 116th mile is expected to irrigate 35,000 acres in Andhra Pradesh. In this reach, the canal traversing a flat country crosses the Chinna Hagari and the Pedda Hagari by means of aqueducts. Below its 116th mile, it pierces the Hagari-Penneru watershed through the Uravakonda cut about 5½ miles long with a maximum depth of 81'. Following the course of Pedda vanka, it reaches a steep ridge at the Indravathi village. Cutting through this ridge, the canal is let into the Pennahobilam vanka

which falls into the Penneru. The waters are picked up by means of a regulator across the Penneru near Penakacherla. It is called the Mid-Penneru Regulator, in view of the Upper Penner Project near Peruru and a contemplated project lower down at Gandikota. The regulator is located about 1½ miles upstream of Konamanayanipalle village and has two canals, one on the north irrigating 13,500 acres and another on the south bringing in 70,615 acres. The storage capacity of the reservoir would be 3 TMCft., in its first stage and 5 TMCft., in the subsequent stage. The villages of Rampuram and Udiripikonda thanda have been submerged by the construction of the reservoir. The inhabitants of the former have been settled in a new village bearing the same name, and a separate colony for the latter is under construction. Marutla is another village likely to be submerged during the completion of the second stage of the reservoir.

The north canal is about 34 miles long, almost the whole of it running in Gooty taluk. At its tail end the canal falls into a vanka which ultimately flows into the Rayalacheruvu tank in Tadpatri taluk. The construction of this canal has been completed and water was let into it in October 1963. The south canal runs for about 60 miles in Anantapur and Tadpatri taluks, directly serving an ayacut of 40,600 acres and terminates in the Narepalle vanka. The waters are to be picked up at the Amalladinne village from where originates the Tadpatri branch of the canal designed to supply water to 30,000 acres. The south canal at the second stage is designed to carry sufficient water for serving an additional area of 55,000 acres in Pulivendla taluk of the neighbouring Cuddapah district. Work on the scheme taken up in 1957 is expected to be completed by the middle of 1966. The ayacut contemplated is 1,19,115 acres of which 82,000 acres have so far been localised.

Bhairavanithippa Project:

Various schemes for the utilisation of the Hagari waters for the parched soils of Kalyandrug and Rayadrug taluks were examined from time to time but were deferred pending a decision on the construction

of the Tungabhadra project. All the schemes that were investigated only envisaged the construction of an anicut across the river. Between 1922 and 1926, gaugings were taken up at Bhairavanithippa and Bhoopasamudram villages. In view of the uneven and untimely supplies of water in the Hagari river, it was later decided to construct a reservoir across it. Preliminary investigations, based on considerations of technical superiority and economic feasibility, resulted in the selection of Bhairavanithippa as the project site.

Work on the project was commenced in 1954 and completed in all aspects in 1961 at an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 142 lakhs, although water from the project was made available in 1958 itself. A special engineering feature of this project is the successful diversion of the course of the river itself. About 4,000 acres of area in the Mysore State was submerged in the reservoir and the villages of Mallela, Vittalagutta and Basapuram were rehabilitated. The Bhairavanithippa village was, however, shifted to the other side of the project. The total length of the dam is 7,330′ with canals taking off from the reservoir on either flank. The left canal runs with 24 distributaries entirely in the Rayadrug taluk for a length of about 15½ miles. The ayacut localised under this canal is 8,240 acres and lies in the villages of Tallakera, Gummaghatta, Kalugodu, Belodu, Bhoopasamudram, H. Hosahalli and Junjurampalle. The right canal, nine miles long runs with 14 distributaries, in Kalyandrug taluk, and commands an ayacut of about 3,760* acres spread over the villages of Bhairavanithippa, Gundiganipalle, Vepulaparthi, Chelimepalle, Bhairasamudram and Kannepalle.

Water potential and possibilities of further exploitation:

It is estimated that 48,138 Mcft., of water is available for utilisation in the district, consisting of 10,458 Mcft., from the Hagari catchment, 4,100 Mcft., from upstream Bhairavanithippa Project and 33,580 Mcft.

*The main reasons for the non-development of ayacut are the neglect of absentee land lords and the non-reclamation of lands by the ryots due to poverty.

from the Penneru catchment. Out of this, 38,295 Mcft. is to be utilised through schemes existing or under execution and proposed for inclusion in the Plans, leaving a balance of 9,843 Mcft. for future utilisation. New proposals for making use of this balance are circumscribed by the inter-state agreement in respect of the sharing of the Krishna and the Tungabhadra waters and also by the fact that the storage at the Gandikota weir depends on the supplies in the Penneru, downstream the Mid-Penner Regulator.

Soil Conservation:

The district suffers from soil erosion caused more by rain than wind. A major portion of its surface soil is lost by run off causing sheet and gully erosion. The problem is acute in almost all the taluks and no particular area can possibly be high-lighted in the absence of any regular and scientific soil surveys. Even the traditional practice followed by ryots of raising huge bunds at the borders of fields often proved a failure as they breached frequently due to the pressure of water.

Encouraged by the experience of the Bombay State, the erstwhile Government of Madras launched in 1949 a scheme of soil conservation through contour bunding for the retention of soil moisture and an increase in crop yields. This scheme covering the deep black soil areas of Guntakal in Anantapur district and Alur and Hagari of the then Bellary district, was first sanctioned in January, 1949. The Madras Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1949 provided the necessary legal sanction for its implementation. Work was carried on till 1957, and since then it was stopped due to breaches in bunds caused by heavy rains in 1955 and 1956.

A scheme for the conservation of red soils covering an extent of 10,000 acres in Itikalapalle and Mudigallu blocks of Anantapur and Kalyandrug taluks respectively was taken up in 1954. By the end of 1956 an area of 9,000 acres was bunded and an amount of Rs 7.79 lakhs was spent.

Since 1961 considerable progress has been made, with the simplification of the legal procedure by the introduction of the 'Agreement Bond' system* as is evident from the following figures:

Taluk	area bunded (Acres).		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Anantapur	1,316.88	1,010.41	1,390.00
2. Dharmavaram	405.49	752.87	970.77
3. Kadiri	72.00	25.56	..
4. Rayadrug	1,043.35	764.07	873.91
5. Kalyandrug	1,452.67	2,140.76	2,390.53

A Soil Conservation Research Station was also started during 1964-65 at Rekalakunta in Anantapur taluk to evolve techniques of soil conservation suitable for red soils particularly in areas receiving less than 30" of annual rainfall.

Apart from these measures, agronomical methods of demonstration, contour cultivation and sowing have also been undertaken by the Department The difficulties encountered in respect of soil resistance owing to the age long practice of ploughing straight and in big plots are sought to be overcome by educating the ryots in the art of ploughing in smaller patches and in curves where needed.

Soils and their suitability:

The soils of the district are predominantly of the black and the red type. During the course of conversion of estate areas to ryotwari tenure in 1948, it was estimated that 18 per cent of the soil was black and 82 per cent red.

*Under the 'Agreement Bond' system, the beneficiaries execute agreement bonds consenting to the repayment of the cost of soil conservation works in 15 equal instalments at 4½% interest.

The district falls into three natural divisions according to the types of soils therein. Fertile black cotton soil predominates in the northern division, consisting of Gooty, Uravakonda and Tadpatri taluks. The central division, of which the taluks of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Rayadrug form part, presents a picture of poor and inhospitable stony red soils with slight admixture of black in parts. The southern division, comprising Madakasirà, Penukonda, Hindupur and Kadiri taluks contains chiefly red soils and is somewhat better than the central division. In the areas adjoining the Bellary district, one can see the Dharwar series of geological formations occurring in several long bands.

Soil classification was first undertaken in the ryotwari areas in 1887 in accordance with what was popularly termed the 'original settlement'. A number of resettlements were effected in various taluks during the second and the third decades of the present century. Resettlements have also been carried out in respect of estate areas taken over and settled under the Madras Estates Abolition Act XXVI of 1948. The following table presents a taluk-wise classification of soils both in the ryotwari and the estate areas.

Taluk	*Classified area in acres.*	*Percentage distribution of classified area.*					
		Black Clay.	*Black Loam*	*Black Sand*	*Red Clay*	*Red Loam*	*Red Sand*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gooty ..	5,70,520	32.78	13.00	2.97	..	11.66	39.58
Tadpatri ..	4,17,120	41.77	25.85	3.75	..	20.63	8.00
Kalyandrug ..	5,34,702	0.01	3.18	0.54	..	27.00	69.27
Anantapur ..	5,96,135	5.35	9.15	3.02	..	35.29	47.18
Dharmavaram	4.74,144	1.01	5.00	0.79	..	40.00	53.19
Penukonda ..	4,46,755	..	9.21	4.90	..	26.72	59.17
Kadiri ..	7,48,969	0.99	0.25	0.02	40.00	36.73	22.01
Madakasira ..	2,73,620	0.20	6.79	0.30	..	64.17	28.54
Hindupur ..	2,87,073	0.57	12.94	1.05	0.19	63.92	21.32
Rayadrug ..	4,42,641	0.05	26.77	..	18.72	53.56	0.90

No systematic soil survey covering the entire district has been taken up. A survey conducted in 1931 in the Tungabhadra Project area revealed that the black soils of the area were irrigable with Tungabhadra water without any harmful effects provided precautions were taken by way of proper drainage, avoiding of indiscriminate use of water and continued laboratory testing of soils.

The soils of the Bhairavanithippa Project area were also the subject of a survey undertaken in 1950. 42 profile pits, representing various types of soils, were dug and 112 samples collected for analysis. Their examination revealed that the mixed and black soils, which were irrigated with spring channel waters from the Hagari, developed alkaline patches in some places. They were found generally poor in fertility and organic matter. The project was, however, approved subject to the avoidance of water logging, provision of adequate drainage, incorporation of green manures, use of fertilisers and the cultivation of saline resistant varieties of paddy like S:R. 26 B.

A reconnaissance survey of Anantapur taluk was also conducted in 1958 to assess the potentialities of the soils. It revealed that the soils were found to be similar to the three non-calcareous and the two calcareous series which are generally found in the neighbouring Chittoor district.

Again, a semi-detailed soil survey was taken up in 1963 in the Mid-Penner Regulator area. It revealed the existence of clay loams, sandy loams and sandy clay loams with considerable lime concretions. An area of about 41,000 acres was surveyed under the Tadpatri Branch Canal of which about 30,000 acres were expected to be brought under irrigation. An analysis of the water collected from the reservoir showed that it had a high degree of salts and was, therefore, unsuitable for irrigated dry and second crop paddy unless diluted with the waters of the Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal.

The crops now grown such as paddy, jowar, ragi, korra, horsegram, redgram, greengram, blackgram

and groundnut are found generally suited to the prevailing soil pattern. The red soils which range from brown to red in colour and are low in humus nitrogen and phospheric acid are found congenial for rice cultivation. The light textured soils, however, are found particularly favourable for the cultivation of Kharif crops, while the clay loams, with their high degree of moisture retention, are found congenial for the Rabi crops. The addition of tank silt, compost and green manures and the adoption of moisture conservation practices are likely to bring about a change in the cropping pattern.

Agricultural practices and Major and Subsidiary Crops in Anantapur District:

The more important of the crops grown in the district are paddy (vari), jowar (jonna), bajra (sajja), ragi (chodi), korra (korralu), horsegram(vuluvalu), chillies (mirapakayalu), onions (ulligadda), sugarcane (cheraku), cotton (prathi), gingelly (nuvvulu), castor (amudalu), groundnut (verusenaga) and tobacco (pogaku).

The total cropped area in the district during 1963-64 was 24,99,821 acres. The percentage distribution of this acreage among the more important crops is indicated in the following table along with a comparative estimate of the percentage distribution for the State as a whole.

Crop	*Percentage of total cropped area*	
	Anantapur	*State*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Paddy	6.5	26.3
Jowar	14.9	20.5
Bajra	7.5	4.7
Ragi	3.9	2.7
Other Millets	21.6	9.3
Total Pulses	11.0	11.0
Groundnut	20.0	7.7
Gingelly	1.0	1.7
Cotton	7.7	3.3
Castor	1.1	2.4
Tobacco	0.1	1.7

Over nine-tenths of the cultivated acreage in the district is covered by its ten principal crops of paddy, jowar, bajra, korra, ragi, varagu, samai, horsegram, cotton and groundnut. The total cropped area in the State, in the district and each of its taluks and its percentage distribution among the crops cultivated are given in Annexure 'I'. The total area under each crop and its percentage distribution among the taluks are detailed in Annexure 'J'. The actual acreage under each crop during 1963-64 both in the district and in each one of its taluks is given in Annexure 'K'. Annexure 'L' furnishes the statistics of crop outturn during 1963-64.

The crop pattern is relatively simpler at the taluk than at the district level. Almost half of the total cropped area is accounted for by the taluks of Anantapur, Rayadrug and Kadiri. Of the total cropped area, about nine-tenths in Uravakonda, more than eight-tenths in Tadpatri and over seven-tenths in Rayadrug taluks were covered by four of the principal crops namely jowar, korra, cotton and groundnut. Similarly in the taluks of Gooty and Anantapur, a substantial proportion of their cropped areas is accounted for by jowar, korra and groundnut. In the taluks of Penukonda and Madakasira, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, korra, horsegram and groundnut constituted about eight-tenths and nine-tenths of their respective cropped areas. About seven-tenths of the cropped area is shared by jowar, korra, horsegram and groundnut in Kalyandrug taluk; by paddy, jowar, korra, horsegram and groundnut in Dharmavaram; by bajra, korra and groundnut in Kadiri; and by paddy, bajra, ragi, korra and groundnut in Hindupur.

A short account of some of the principal crops of the district is presented below:

Paddy:

Among the cereals raised in the district, paddy occupies the fourth rank. About one-twentieth of the cropped area of the district is devoted to paddy and

more than half of it is in the taluks of Penukonda, Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Rayadrug. Since the turn of the present century, the district recorded the maximum acreage under paddy during 1916-17 (2,11,783) and the minimum during 1922-23 (35,612). Paddy is raised mostly as an irrigated crop in the district. Its nurseries are grown on separate beds for which sowings commence from June-July. It is generally transplanted during the Kharif season and its sprouts are broadcast during July-August. Of late, transplantation has become the normal practice due to the efforts of the Department of Agriculture as it leads to economy of seed and increased yield. Paddy is harvested with sickles, bundled and carried to the thrashing floor and thrashed generally within 3 to 4 days. The traditional varieties most popular in the district are sannavadlu, vankavadlu, channangi, kesari, yerravadlu and barigavadlu. Of the improved varieties, however, C.O. 2, C.O.20, G.E.B.24, S.R.26 B and T.K.M. 6 are slowly gaining ground.

Jonna:

Jowar is a staple food particularly for the hard-working sections of the population. During the six decades ending with 1960-61, the crop rose to considerable prominence, the maximum acreage having been recorded during 1960-61 (5,41,620) and the minimum during 1933-34 (2,29,360). About 1/7th of the district total cropped area is devoted to jonna and 1/5th to groundnut. Within the district, about 3/4ths of the area under jonna is found in the taluks of Kalyandrug, Rayadrug, Anantapur, Tadpatri and Uravakonda.

Two distinct seasons are commonly adopted for sowing jonna—the Kharif, commencing from May-June and extending to September-October and the Rabi from September-October to February-March. It is sown in the middle of August in parts of Tadpatri, particularly in its light black cotton soils. The strains largely under spread are the mungari pacha jonna and the tella jonna. After harvest jonna earheads are thrashed under a roller and are stocked under-ground in what are called "Pataras" or "Kanujulu". Such a mode of preservation can be seen particularly in the

taluks of Tadpatri, Uravakonda and Gooty. The traditional varieties grown in the district are the pacha and the tella jonna besides the improved varieties of N.1 N.10, N.12, H.I and CHS*.1.

Bajra:

Bajra is one of the important millets grown in the district. Next to jowar, this crop occupies an important place and is usually raised on red soils under rainfed conditions. Although the district devotes about 1/13th of its cropped area to bajra, the crop occupies about 1/7th of the area in the State. Nearly ¾ths of the area under this crop is covered by the taluks of Kadiri, Hindupur, Kalyandrug and Rayadrug. Since the turn of the present century, the area under the crop was at its highest during 1953-54 (2,56,218) and at its lowest during 1900-01 (54,950).

Ragi:

Ragi is grown on all the soils where paddy is raised, particularly under wells in the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira. It is sown and harvested in three distinct seasons April-May, June-July and October-November and is harvested in July-August, September-October, and February-March. A large proportion of the crop is irrigated and it generally succeeds the first crop paddy. Some of the local varieties in vogue are the "giddaragi". "peddaragi", "muddaragi" and "palaragi". Of the departmental strains, C.O.1,C.O.2 and H.1 alone have established themselves in the district. The taluks of Madakasira, Hindupur, Penukonda and Kadiri form the ragi belt of the district. Chilamathur in Hindupur taluk, Nallamada in Kadiri, K.K. Agraharam in Anantapur and Malayanur in Kalyandrug are some of the villages reputed for its cultivation. In Madakasira, semi-wet ragi is raised after the advent of the south-west monsoon by growing the ragi nurseries under wells and dibbling the seedlings behind the plough in rows. The area under ragi cultivation has increased by more than ⅓rd between 1902-03 and 1960-61.

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*CHS. 1 Hybrid Jowar is gaining popularity due to its high yield, particularly under irrigated conditions.

Maize:

The cultivation of maize is a comparatively recent development. From an extent of 30 acres during 1957-58, it increased to 2,621 acres by 1963-64. Anantapur has now a distinct place in the cultivation of this crop among the Rayalaseema districts. The black cotton tracts of Gooty and the soils of Uravakonda are found most suitable for its growth.

Korra:

Korra constitutes the staple food for the working population of the district. It is raised on both red and black soils mostly as an unirrigated crop. It is sown during July-August and harvested during October-November. The local variety popularly called "Botchu korra" is widely grown in Anantapur, Tadpatri, Dharmavaram, Gooty, Uravakonda, Rayadrug, Kalyandrug, Madakasira and Hindupur taluks. 'Jada Korra' with its long semi-compact ear-heads is another variety raised in Anantapur during August-September. Besides these indigenous varieties H.1 and H.2 are the improved strains in vogue. The only district in the Rayalaseema zone with which Anantapur shares its importance in korra cultivation is Kurnool. Within the district about 1/6th of the cropped area is occupied by korra. The taluks of Anantapur, Tadpatri, Gooty and Rayadrug practically constitute the korra zone. Peddavaduguru in Gooty taluk, Budili in Hindupur, and Kodavandlapalle in Kadiri are some of the villages noted for the crop.

The preservation of korra grain in what are called 'Pataras' is a practice largely found in the taluks of Tadpatri, Uravakonda and Gooty. Such storage is presumed to render any deterioration impossible even over a period of five years.

Horsegram:

Of the pulses, horsegram has an important place in the district. As a crop it thrives on even the least fertile soils with casual cultivation and minimum rainfall. The way it is raised answers the proverbial saying "grow gram on gravelly ground". The dew,

characteristic of the Deccan cold weather, is particularly helpful for its maturing. Though the district devotes about 1/14th of its cropped area to horsegram, it occupied a second place in the State next only to Mahboobnagar. Within the district, more than half the area under the crop is found in the taluks of Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Anantapur. Nasanakota in Dharmavaram taluk, Hemavathi and Halukur in Madakasira, and Gowkanapalle in Kadiri are some of the villages noted for the cultivation of this crop.

Chillies:

Among the Rayalaseema districts, Anantapur stands second to Kurnool in raising chillies. About 50 per cent of the area under the crop is found in Hindupur, Kadiri and Tadpatri taluks. Improved strains G.1 and G.2 which are released by the Research Station at Lam, (Guntur) are more popular than the local variety. Malayanur, Enumuladoddi, and Muddinayanapalle villages in Kalyandrug taluk, Parigi and Sirekolam in Hindupur, Kallumarri and Rallahalle in Madakasira, Chandana and Yadiki in Tadpatri and Tadimarri and Darsimala in Dharmavaram are well known for chillies. It is also cultivated in dry black soils in Gooty, Tadpatri and Rayadrug taluks.

Onions:

Onions occupy relatively a larger area in this district than in the other Rayalaseema districts, perhaps with the exception of Cuddapah. The taluks of Tadpatri and Anantapur share more than half the area under the crop. It is an irrigated crop of considerable commercial importance. Nidragatta in Madakasira taluk, Ammalladinne and Nagaruru in Tadpatri, and Palthuru in Uravakonda are some of the villages associated with its cultivation.

Vegetables and Flowers:

Vegetables and flowers are not largely grown because of the proximity of the district to Bangalore. But there are a few kitchen gardens raised with seeds of vegetables obtained either locally or from the Vegetable Research Station, Kurnool, or from any of the other nurseries in the State.

Sugarcane:

Sugarcane is an irrigated and heavily manured crop. Its cultivation is mainly confined to the taluks of Hindupur, Penukonda, Madakasira and Kadiri. The entire area under it is covered by C.O. 419 an improved strain. The cultivation of the local variety "Tellacheraku" is now on the decline. The agro-economic practices connected with sugarcane cultivation include wide spacing, deep furrowing, adoption of contour bunding, strip scooping and cover cropping. Their adoption is largely responsible for an increased acreage under the crop. The district has registered a record acreage during 1947-48 (10,190) as distinct from the low level it touched during 1928-29 (1,028). Within the last sixty years, the district has shown remarkable progress in increasing its area from 2,293 during 1902-03 to 8,878 acres during 1963-64. The villages of Hindupur and Kirikera in Hindupur taluk, R. Anantapur in Madakasira, Vemulapadu and Kallur in Tadpatri, and Gummaghatta and Kalugodu in Rayadrug are noted for its cultivation.

Cotton:

The varieties of cotton raised in the district are popularly known as the 'mungari' and the 'hingari prathi'. Improved strains such as H.1 Lakshmi and H. 420 cotton, evolved by the Department have also been tried with varying degrees of success. A kind of long staple cotton called "Pandharpur" is now becoming popular among the ryots because of its good yield on mixed soils. Cotton is widely grown in the black cotton tracts and of all the taluks. Tadpatri is considered the 'cotton home' of the district. In most of the villages of the Uravakonda firka, ryots resort to the cultivation of Lakshmi as well as H.1 cotton. The growth of long staple cotton is slowly extending with the increasing irrigation facilities made available in the district under its developing projects.

Anantapur shares over one-fifth of the cotton area in the State surpassed only by Kurnool, its neighbouring district. During the last six decades, the district had registered the maximum area under the crop in 1918-19 (2,18,952 acres) and the minimum in 1945-46

(80,932 acres). Some of the villages noted for cotton cultivation are Kamalapadu and Nitturu in Tadpatri taluk, Miduthuru and Peddavaduguru in Gooty, Tamadehalli and Nidragatta in Madakasira and Narpala and Podaralla in Anantapur. Besides cotton, other fibre crops like mesta and sunhemp are also raised in the district.

Gingelly:

Gingelly is an important edible oilseed crop grown in the district. The statement in the old Gazetteer that Dharmavaram was the most famous for this crop is true even today. In the past six decades, gingelly attained its highest acreage (50,512) during 1915-16 and fell to its lowest during 1936-37 (6,389). Among all the Rayalaseema districts, Anantapur has a distinct place in the cultivation of gingelly and the area commanded during 1963-64 was 26,134 acres. The taluks of Dharmavaram, Anantapur and Kalyandrug cover nine-tenths of the district area under the crop. Some of the villages well-known for the cultivation of gingelly are Bathulapalle and Dadulur in Dharmavaram taluk, Bandameedapalle and Bukkacherla in Anantapur and Enumaladoddi and Malayanur in Kalyandrug.

Groundnut:

Groundnut is one of the major crops of the Rayalaseema districts containing as they do roughly two-thirds of the State area under it. Anantapur has one-fifth of the area under the crop in the State and within the district the taluks of Kadiri, Anantapur, Gooty and Rayadrug account for more than half of the area under the crop. The crop is raised on its sandy soils as well as red and black loams. The principal strains in vogue are TMV.2 and TMV.3, the bunch and the spreading types. After maturity, groundnut is uprooted by hand if it is of the bunch type or by Pedda Guntaka or HM. No. 2 Guntaka with a curved blade if it is of the spreading type. In the red soil tracts of the district, groundnut pods are separated by beating the haulms and winnowing, although in the black cotton areas picking is done and paid for on the Unit-wage basis. The produce so harvested is stored in

gunny bags, in storage towers called 'Gadelu' and in underground shelves except where the water table is high. Of the principal groundnut growing villages, mention should be made of Reddipalle in Kadiri taluk, Tadimarri and Kanaganapalle in Dharmavaram, Kalludevanahalli in Rayadrug and Malayanur in Kalyandrug. The area under this crop reached its zenith during 1956-57 (6,46,472 acres) and touched the lowest during 1918-19 (40,765 acres).

Castor:

Castor is a non-edible oil seed raised over one percent of the cropped area of the district*. The taluks of Kalyandrug, Anantapur and Dharmavaram virtually constitute the castor belt in the district. It was reported that during 1904-05, a local variety called "Thota Amudamu" was collected from Hindupur and sent to Ceylon for being sown in the Ceylon Agricultural Farm. The villages of Atmakur in Anantapur taluk, Togarakunta and Maddulacheruvu in Dharmavaram, Kodur in Hindupur and Enumaladoddi in Kalyandrug are some of the important castor raising places in the district. Between 1920 and 1963-64, the crop registered its maximum acreage during 1926-27 (84,890) and its minimum during 1960-61 (24,290).

Indigo:

In consonance with the general trend, the extent of indigo raised for dyes in this district is on the decline. This is substantiated by the fact that while it occupied an extent of 18,913 acres during 1916-17, its acreage during 1963-64 was only 22. Indigo raised for manurial purposes is now gaining ground.

Tobacco:

The variety of tobacco commonly found is the chewing type, called 'Natupogaku' or 'Desavali' which is also used locally for smoking. Though Virginia tobacco was tried in Hindupur, Madakasira and Kadiri taluks during the fifties of this century, it could not replace the local variety. The crop had its highest

*Old records refer to castor along with lamp oil seeds, a practice discontinued since 1921-22 when the crop secured independent statistical recordings.

acreage (7,872) during 1931-32 and its lowest (551) during 1943-44. During 1963-64, it commanded an area of about 2,000 acres spread over all the taluks. Villages like Muthukur in Madakasira taluk, Parigi in Hindupur and Talupula in Kadiri are some of the principal tobacco growing areas in the district.

Turmeric:

Although turmeric is a very important cash crop, Anantapur does not exhibit as much interest in its cultivation as Cuddapah, its neighbour. Among its taluks Rayadrug, Tadpatri and Hindupur chiefly take to its cultivation. Since the fifties of the present century, the crop has been particularly gaining ground. Its acreage during 1963-64 was 1,019.

Fodders:

Fodder crops are not regularly grown in this district. But there has been a perceptible tendency to accelerate their growth since the turn of this century. While the area under them was 39 acres during 1900-01, it has increased to about 4,000 acres during 1963-64.

Although the cropping pattern of the district is not exhausted by the crops enumerated above, those* like betelnut, garlic, coriander, tamarind, sweet potatoes, and fruits do not merit detailed treatment as the acreages under them are low. The Cheeni and grape gardens in Tadpatri, Kadiri and Anantapur, the garden lands in Uravakonda and the natural vista in Madakasira, though unfortunately fading, are still the cynosure of all eyes.

Changes in the area under different crops:

The cropped area in the district together with its percentage distribution among some of the principal crops since the turn of the present century are given in Annexure 'M'. The figures for 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, are also included to indicate the recent pattern.

The increase in the acreage under paddy since the turn of the present century has been gradual. Jowar,

*Talukwise acreage is given in Annexure 'K.' The acreage under rape and mustard is 39, under Linseed 221, Nigir Seed 520 and Indian hemp 21 in the district.

on the other hand, has been stabilising its position, particularly since the thirties. The acreage under bajra has not undergone any substantial change over the decades. Ragi has not lost its importance in the crop pattern of the district. The acreage under korra has been almost stationary. The cultivation of castor is on the decline, while that of groundnut is on the increase. Horsegram which held an important place in the economy of the district till the fifties, has lost its significance during the sixties. While the cultivation of cotton and gingelly has not registered any increase, sugarcane is slowly improving its position. With the increasing irrigation facilities assured under the developmental projects, there is bound to be a perceptible shift in crop pattern in favour of commercial crops.

Agricultural Implements:

Sir F.A. Nicholson, the Collector of the district, remarked in 1887 that "in the matter of education and intellectual status, the district is most backward in the Presidency... ....; no new agricultural departure, save only in the matter of a few ploughs in the richer part of the district has been taken."* But some of the time honoured implements, simple to construct and easy to repair, proved "a marvel to the western engineers who attempted to effect improvements in the original models without much success."† Of them 'Madaka' or the country plough, 'Guntaka' or the blade harrow. 'Gorru' or the seed drill, and 'Gundu' or the stone roller are the most important ones traditionally used by the local ryots.

Madaka or Country Plough:

Madaka is made of wood at a low cost and is used for the preparatory tillage, the formation of ridges and furrows, the pulverising of clods and the weeding out of small unwanted plants and stubbles. It consists of the body called 'Nagali' connected with all other components and supplies the required weight to facilitate the penetrating action of the plough

* Anantapur Gazetteer 1905, p.53.

† Member of the Department of Agriculture 1954, P. 1290.

share (Karru). The bullocks are hitched to the beam (Naga) by means of a yoke (Kadi) and tied by means of a rope. The plough share guided by the handle (Medithoka) penetrates into the soil and opens it. This country plough is commonly employed for dry cultivation. A heavier type, known as Pedda Madaka or 'Areddula Madaka', made of thick log of babul wood, weighing about 156 lbs., drawn by three pairs of bullocks and covering daily about an acre is generally used in the black cotton soils of the district* once in 3 or 4 years.

The Guntaka or 'Blade Harrow':

The Guntaka, variously designed, is regarded indispensable by the ryot. The 'Pedda Guntaka' or the big harrow is used by him for the pre-sowing operations and also for lifting the spreading type of groundnut; the 'Bara Guntaka' or the lighter harrow for pulverising clods, eradicating superficial weeds, levelling the land and lifting the bunch variety of groundnut; the 'Pratti Guntaka', 'Metla Guntaka' and 'Rekkala Guntaka' for inter cultural operations. and the 'Bode Guntaka' for making shallow basins across the slope as an anti-erosion measure. In general, the Guntaka is also employed for spreading the manure and harvesting crops like sweet potatoes. It lends itself admirably to the sowing of mixed crops. Besides the prongs, the handle, the grip and the head, the Guntaka also consists of a blade made of mild steel and a beam which transmits power to it. Its repeated operation on dry lands leaves the soil in a state congenial for drilling it with Gorru. It is also used immediately after sowing.

The Gorru or Seed-Drill:

The Gorru is specially used in dry lands. It helps in sowing seed in lines uniquely symmetrical and in the preparation of lighter soils. It is made of wood such as babul, billedu, mulukudu, bamboo and also of mild steel, and is provided with a hitching rope made either of sunhemp or coir or palmyra fibre. Organically, it is a grubber convertible into a drill when

*In Tadpatri taluk, in particular, this implement is widely in use for the deep tillage it provides.

the 'Zadigam' or seed hopper is fixed to it with tubes and tynes provided with holes. These parts are interconnected in such a way that the seed poured into the hopper—generally done by a woman of the ryot's family—is uniformly distributed in the furrows caused by the tynes. The number of tubes and tynes varies from 3 to 6 according to the requirements of cultivation. A separate seed tube called 'Akkadilotta' is attached behind the seed-drill for sowing crops like sajja, redgram *etc.*, in alternate lines and at different intervals.

The Gundu or Stone Roller:

The Gundu is used for crushing the clods left behind by the country plough and also for thrashing the cereal and the millet crops. It is usually 3′ long and of 2′ diameter fixed with 2″ thick iron rod on either side at the centre as an axle and is drawn by a pair of bullocks.

Other Indigenous Implements:

The other indigenous implements in use are the crow bar and the pick axe, made of mild steel employed for digging pits, the spade or 'Para' for repairing the field bunds, the sickle for harvesting the produce, the 'Danti' for stirring the soil and removing the weeds, the wet-land puddler popularly known as 'manu' for puddling operations on wet lands, the 'bullock mhote' for lifting water, the iron tyred country bullock cart for transporting the produce, the levelling board for crushing clods and the scraper for thrashing crops like cholam.

Some of these indigenous implements are being slowly replaced by the improved ones, although the attachment of the local ryots to the traditional ones is still intense. Thus the country ploughs are being substituted by the iron ploughs with their mould boards and shares particularly in Tadpatri, Gooty, Uravakonda, Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Rayadrug and Hindupur taluks. These are supplied to the ryots on hire through the Agricultural Depots as well as the Co-operatives.

Puddlers, with their inclined plates, mounted on cast iron hubs, fixed to an axle with revolving blades, are becoming increasingly popular in the taluks of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Rayadrug, Tadpatri, Gooty and Uravakonda. Tramplers are used for the incorporation of green manure crops, while push-hoes are employed as inter-cultivating implements on paddy fields under the Japanese method. Bund-formers, with their long sweeping wings, are seen in the taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Uravakonda, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Anantapur and Rayadrug. Serrated sickles, buck scrapers, handrakes, sugarcane crushers with iron rollers, H.M.* and R.E.* Guntakas and mechanical seed-drills are also gradually getting established.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture:

The problem of agricultural implements has attracted official attention from 1863 when Sir William Denison, the Governor of the Madras Presidency, advocated the holding of exhibitions of implements and machinery with a view to educate the ryots. Till 1915-16, this branch of agriculture was under the Department of Industries and was later taken over by the Department of Agriculture. Till 1920-21, the efforts of the Department were directed towards encouraging the local implements, popularising the improved ones and granting special loans for the erection of pumping installations.† In December, 1937, a simple bullock-drawn implement known as 'Basin Furrower', designed for the purpose of making shallow basins in furrows to prevent soil erosion and conserve soil moisture, was tested in the gravelly red soils near Anantapur. By 1941, a scheme of training village blacksmiths to repair the iron ploughs and manufacture accessories was also introduced in the Presidency. Again, during 1943-44, large scale demonstrations of wooden bund-formers were reported to have been conducted at Anantapur. By about 1946-47,

*The former named after G.R. Hilson and D.G. Munro and the latter after a Research Engineer.

†It is on record that as early as 1907-08, oil engine pumpsets were owned by Messrs. Venkataramappa and K. Kurugodappa, palthur village of Uravakonda Sub-taluk.

the supply of agricultural implements and machinery on hire was intensified in the district. In December, 1958, a scheme of hiring oil engine pump-sets was initiated under the intensive cultivation programme. Loans were also given for the purchase of oil engines and electric motors to facilitate lift irrigation. The scheme of digging filter point tube wells, however, did not forge ahead in this district although a beginning was made during 1954-55. Since 1957, sprayers and dusters for plant protection and rotary push hoes have been distributed on a subsidised basis for popularising the Japanese method of cultivation. The repair and manufacture of agricultural implements are now under-taken by the General Engineering Workshop at Anantapur and the Rural Community Workshop at Agali (Madakasira).

Large Scale Cultivation:

Tractor ploughing does not appear to have made much progress in this district until the allotment of tractors by about 1946 from the mandated bulk transfers of American Army surpluses. During 1950-51, a scheme was sanctioned for the supply of tractors on hire purchase to enable private land holders in the district to own them for mechanical cultivation and land reclamation. During 1964-65 the number of tractors supplied under this scheme was 25.

Another scheme of hiring tractors and bulldozers for ploughing and levelling introduced in recent years has also been responsible for achieving substantial progress in large scale cultivation in the district. The area brought under cultivation during the last three years is given below:—

Year	*Acres*
1962-63	... 485
1963-64	... 287
1964-65	... 129

Seeds:

Enough has been said elsewhere on the local varieties of seed and the method of seed preservation. The improved strains under spread in respect of the principal crops of the district are presented in the following table:—

Name of the crop and strain number	*Local name*
Paddy.	
GEB.24	... Delhi Bogam
CO 20.	... Sannavadlu
CO 2.	... Pedda Coimbatore.
S.R. 26 B.	... Chouduvadlu.
MTU. 15	... Dalwa Sannam.
TKM. 6	
Korra.	
H1, H2	... Boda Korra.
HK. 282	... Jada Korra
Jonna.	
H1	... Tella Jonna.
N 10	... Mungari.
N 12	.. Patcha Jonna.
N 1	.. Patcha Jonna
CHS (1)	... Sankara Jonna (Hybrid Jowar)
Ragi.	
CO 1	... Sarkar Ragi
CO 2	... Yadagaruragi or Muthiragi.
H1	... Pedda Ragi
Groundnut.	
TMV 2	.. Pikaya (Guttikaya)
TMV 3	... Thigakaya.

Name of the crop and strain number		*Local name*
Castor.		
TMV 1	...	Mudda Amudalu
Pulses.		
Redgram No. 37	...	Kandi
Bengalgram No. 482	...	Sanaga
Cotton.		
Laxmi	..	Laxmi Prathi.
Westernal	..	Farm Prathi.
H1	...	
H 420	...	
P 216 F	...	
Gingelly.		
TMV 3	...	
Chillies.		
G 2	...	

Seed Farms:

Since 1957-58 a scheme under which seed farms have been organised in an area of five acres of wet and ten acres of dry lands in each block has been implemented in the district. Five such seed farms were started at Chennakothapalle, Guttur, Kodigenahalli, Madakasira and Talupula during the year. By 1958-59, they were also opened at the headquarters of the remaining blocks. The total extent of these farms was 347.48 acres dry and 212.82 acres wet. Towards the close of 1960-61, seed stores were also started at the rate of one for each block to serve as ancillaries to these farms. These are intended to preserve and ensure timely supplies of seed and other agricultural requirements.

Experience has, however, proved that the small sized seed multiplication farms at the block level were uneconomical. Consequently, a large sized seed farm with an extent of 53.03 acres wet and 98.83 acres dry

land was started during 1959-60 at Chennampalle (Kalyandrug) under the Upper Penner Project. The strains of seed multiplied at this farm are GEB. 24 and CO 20 paddy, TMV.2 and TMV.3 groundnut, N 12 Jonna and H1 Korra. Two medium sized farms were also established at Parsanapalle (Anantapur) during 1958-59 and Chennakothapalle (Dharmavaram) during 1959-60 over an extent of 26.95 acres and 43.00 acres of dry land respectively. But they were also found uneconomical and were consequently closed during 1964-65.

Various facilities like providing takkavi loans for the purchase of seeds and subsidising the cost of seeds are extended to the ryots for the spread of improved strains. The statement presented below reveals the quantity* of improved seed distributed by the Department during the last three years in the district.

Year	*Paddy*	*Millets*	*Jowar*	*Pulses*	*Oil Seeds*	*Green manure Seeds.*
1961-62 ..	189	57	46	6	..	..
1962-63 ..	244	44	39	4	60	3
1963-64 ..	458	129	..	19	90	8

Since 1961 the district has also been participating in the World Seed Year Campaign with a view to popularise the use of improved seed.

Mixed and Rotational Cropping:

The cultivation of two or more crops on the same land in order to maintain soil fertility, satisfy domestic requirements and guarantee the survival of at least one crop is an age-old practice followed in the rainfed lands of this district. The following are the chief combinations usually adopted by the local ryots.

On red soils:

1. Jonna—Cowpea—Seasamum—Greengram,
2. Jonna—Sunhemp,
3. Jonna—Redgram,

*Figures in tons.

4. Sajja—Jonna,
5. Horsegram—Korra.
6. Korra—Redgram,
7. Korra—Castor,
8. Korra—Mungari cotton,
9. Groundnut—Redgram,
10. Groundnut—Sajja,
11. Groundnut—Mungari Cotton.

On the Black Cotton Soils:

1. Jonna—Indigo,
2. Jonna—Safflower,
3. Jonna—Bengalgram,
4. Safflower—Bengalgram,
5. Horsegram—Cotton,
6. Groundnut—Cotton,
7. Korra—Cotton,
8. Jonna—Korra.

Crop rotation is also adopted to conserve the fertility of the soil and enhance its yield. Some popular rotations followed in the district are:—

1. Paddy rotated with summer ragi or paddy after paddy.
2. (*a*) One year rotation in red-soils.
   (*i*) Jonna after groundnut, Jonna after korra Jonna after cotton, Jonna after castor.
   (*b*) Three years rotation in black soils.
   (*i*) Jonna—Cotton—Coriander.
   (*ii*) Jonna—Cotton—Korra or coriander or bengalgram.
3. Korra after groundnut.
4. Paddy after ragi, ragi after onions, ragi after Chillies and
5. Sajja after groundnut.

Manures:

The manurial pattern prevailing in the district has been largely influenced by the agricultural practices

traditionally followed by its ryots. The conditions of climate and rainfall, the relative dearth of cattle wealth and the scarcity of vegetation have set the existing mode of conservation and application of manures. The use of organic manures such as cattle manure, green leaf, farm-yard manure, oil cakes, sheep and goat manure, tank silt and urban and rural compost is almost ingrained in him. Even the application of fertilisers such as ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate, ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, super phosphate and urea is no longer new to him.

Among the bulky organic manures, his mainstay is the cattle manure*. Its conventional source is the 'Dibbagunta' generally dug in the back-yard into which, cattle refuse, house sweepings and leafy waste are thrown. He invariably applies it in substantial quantities to his groundnut fields, to the paddy crop in wet lands under tanks and to the garden lands under wells. Penning of sheep and goats in large numbers is a practice generally followed throughout the district. Green leaf collected from the forest areas such as the Nagasamudram hills, the Muchukota range, the Mallappakonda, the Penukonda and the Madakasira hills is also a good source of manure for his paddy, groundnut, onions, chillies and sugarcane fields. His efforts to raise green manure crops such as indigo, sunhemp, diancha, pillipesara, vempaly and greengram are facilitated by free distribution of green manure seed by the Department.†

The practice of growing sunhemp in between the rows of sprouting sugarcane and the planting of Pungam and Kanuga trees has, of late, gained much ground especially in Hindupur taluk. The leaf of Ipomea cornea, a creeper which thrives under natural conditions, is used as green manure in the taluks of Hindupur and Kalyandrug. Kanuga is a favourite green leaf yielding tree planted in Kalyandrug taluk, while the cultivation of sunhemp and the rais-

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*Its over all availability constitutes about 30 to 35 per cent of the manurial requirements of the district.

†The quantities of green manure seed distributed during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 are 18, 15 and 12 tons respectively.

ing of pungam and glyrecidia trees in and around the garden areas are increasingly popular with the ryots of Dharmavaram and Rayadrug taluks. The use of pungam leaf as green manure is almost traditional with the ryots of Penukonda taluk, while indigo and sunhemp are substantially raised in the irrigation basins of Tadpatri taluk and the Bhairavanithippa Project area. The cultivation of sugarcane in Penukonda taluk is marked by heavy manuring. Bird guano and fish manure mostly imported from Malabar and Katpadi, are applied to fruit gardens, particularly in Madakasira taluk. The use of tank silt, however, is relatively limited owing chiefly to its scarcity and the distance over which it has to be transported. The only tanks which partly meet the demand are those of Anantapur, Bukkapatnam, Hindupur Peddacheruvu, Utukur, Gooty, Singanamala and Kanekal.

The district is known for the export of oil cakes particularly groundnut, neem, castor and pungam to the neighbouring districts. The centres noted for such export are Pamidi and Kallur.

In recent years, compost prepared by municipalities and panchayats, has been also increasingly used. As early as 1934-35, its manufacture with rubbish and nightsoil was reported to have been undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, 'in co-operation with the Anantapur Municipality'.† Hindupur was the next municipality to take up the preparation of compost by about 1940. The following figures indicate the quantity of urban and rural compost manufactured during the last three years.

Year	COMPOST (*Tons*)	
	Urban	*Rural*
1962-63	5,238	2,06,499
1963-64	5,799	3,02,179
1964-65	7,707*	3,14,715

*This figure does not include the compost prepared by the Rayadrug Municipality.

†Report of the Subordinate Officers of the Department of Agriculture, 1934-35.

A scheme for the "Development of Local Manurial Resources" was sponsored in 1957 by the Department of Agriculture. It provides for the practical training of a select number of progressive farmers in scientific composting. Its implementation has set an impetus to the conservation and utilisation of manures in the district.

A fillip was given to the use of inorganic manures by their distribution through the District Co-operative Marketing Society and the Agricultural Depot. The quantity distributed during the recent triennium is indicated in the following table:—

Name of Fertiliser	1962-63 M. Tons.	1963-64 M. Tons.	1964-65 M. Tons.
1. Ammonium Sulphate ..	1,454	3,391	3,255
2. Urea	1,069	958	5,345
3. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate ..	197	145	452
4. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate ..	584	2,353	2,686
5. Super Phosphate	102	274	392
6. Others	1,342	..	1,347

Pests and Diseases:

Most of the crops of the district are not free from pests and diseases. They are affected sometimes more virulently and sometimes less. The magnitude of the loss caused by them is sometimes confined to a few taluks and at times extends to the entire district. The following table indicates the important pests and diseases that cause injury to the principal crops and the measures adopted to control them.

PESTS

Sl. No.	Crop	Name of the pest	Its popular name	Plant protection measures
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	*Paddy*	. (a) Stemborer Schoenobius incertellus	Tellakanki	Spraying with (i) D.D.T. 50% (ii) Endrin 20%
		(b) Jassids. Nephotetix-Bipunetatus	Pachapurugu.	Spraying with D.D.T 50%
		(c) Leaf folder Cnaphalocrocis-medinalis.	Akumudutha Purugu.	Dusting with B.H.C. 1 %
		(d) Field rats. Bandicoot Bengalinsis.	Yelukalu	Baiting with Zinc Phosphide in cooked rice or boiled onion or fish as attractants.
		(e) Thrips. Oryzac Thripidae.	Akuyendu	Nicotine Sulphate at the rate of one ounce in eight gallons of water or endrin at the rate of two to three c.c. perr gallon of water ot BHC. 5 per cent dus.
		(f) Swarming cater pillar. Spodoptera mauritia.	Laddepurugu	Dusting with BHC. 10%
2.	*Jonna*	(a) Earhead bug. Calocoris angustatus.	Doma or Aggipurugu.	Dusting with BHC. 10%
3.	*Ragi*	.. (a) Caterpillar Laphygma exigna.	Laddepurugu	Dusting and spraying with 10% and 50% BHC respectively.
		(b) Stemborer. Chilo Zonellus.	Muduthathegulu	do
		(c) Pink borer Sesamia infereus.	Muvvachatchuta	Spraving with Endrin.
		(d) Grasshopper Aelopus Sp. Chrotogonus.	Miduth?	Dusting with BHC. 10%
4.	*Korra*	.. (a) Deccan grasshopper. Colemania Sphenarioides.	Midutha	Dusting with BHC. 10%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	*Citrus* ..	(*a*) Leaf eating caterpillar. Papiliodemolies	Akupurugu	Spraying with BHC. 50% wettable powder or Endrin.
		(*b*) Leaf minor Phyllocnistis citrella.	Akumudutha	Repeated spraying with parathion or wettable BHC. 50% during the rainy season where there is heavy foliage production.
		(*c*) Plant lice. Toxopera-Citricidus.	Penu.	Spraying with Parathion.
		(*d*) Mites. Tetranychus hindustanicus.	Puthapindiralika	Spraying with wettable Sulphur.
		(*e*) White ants. Odontotermis-Obesus.	Chedalu.	Spraying with BHC. 50% at periodical intervals.
6.	*Mangoes*	(*a*) Mango Hopper. Indiocerus-Niveosparsus.	Tenemanchu	Spraying with wettable DDT. 50% in two rounds during the flowering period.
		(*b*) White ants. Odontotermes Obesus.	Chedalu	Spraying with B.H.C. 50% at periodical intervals.
7.	*Tomato* ..	(*a*) Epilachana Spilachana punctate.	Akshinthalapurugu.	Spraying with Endrin.
		(*b*) Mealy bug (Pseudococcus) Virgatus.	Pindipurugu	Spraying with Parathion in the case of young crop and with H.E.T.P. in the bearing stage.
		(*c*) Caterpillar. Prodenia litura.	Akupurugu	Spraying with B.H.C. 50% wettable powder or Endrin.
8.	*Sugarcane*	(*a*) Stemborer. Argyria Sticticraspis and Diatroea Venosata.	Sudipurugu	Spraying with D.D.T. 50%.
9.	*Chillies* ..	(*a*) Thrips Seritothrips doraslis.	.. Muduthathegulu	Dusting and spraying with B.H.C. 10% and 50% respectively.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	*Groundnut*	(*a*) Redhairy Caterpillar Amsacta albistrig.	Yerra Gongali	Dusting with B.H.C 10% and spraying witl parathion.
		(*b*) Aphids Aphis laburnii	Penu	.. Spraying with H.E.T.P.
11.	*Castor* ..	(*a*) Semilooper Achoea ganata	.. Namala purugu	Spraying with Endrin.
12.	*Onions* ..	(*a*) Thrips Thrips tabaci	Ungaralathegulu	Spraying with Endrin.
		(*b*) Caterpillar Laphygma exigna.	Laddepurugu	Dusting with Endrin.
13.	*Tobacco*	(*a*) Caterpillar Prodenia litura	Laddepurugu	Dusting with B.H.C. 10%.
		(*b*) Top borer Gnorimoschema	Igurutholuchupurugu	Spraying with Endrin.
		DISEASES		
1.	*Paddy* ..	(*a*) Blast Piricularia sp.	Aggithegulu	Spraying with 1% Bordeaux mixture.
		(*b*) Blight. Helminthosoporium.	Machathegulu	Pre-treatment of Paddy seed with Agrosan G.N.
2.	*Jonna* ..	(*a*) Smut. Spacelothe casp	Katukathegulu	Pre-treatment of jonna with Sulphur dust.
3.	*Ragi* ..	(*a*) Blast. Piricularia-Sp.	Aggithegulu	Spraying with 1% Bordeaux mixture.
4.	*Citrus* ..	Canker. Xanthomonas citri.	Gajji.	Removal of affected branches at least 18'' below the point of infection and applying Bordeaux mixture.
5.	*Korra* ..	Smut. Ustilago crameri.	Katukathegulu	Pre-treatment of Korra with Sulphur dust.
6.	*Chillies* ..	Fruit Rot. Colletotri Chum-Sp.	Kayakullu	Spraying with Bordeaux mixture or Copper fungicide.
7.	*Onions*	Leaf Blight. Alternaria. Palanduli.	Majjigathegulu	Spraying with 1% Bordeaux or Copper fungicide.
8.	*Turmeric* ..	Leaf spot. Colletotrichum Copsici.	Akumachathegulu.	Spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

The local ryots are quite alive to the scientific system of plant protection popularised by the Department of Agriculture and avail themselves of the facilities extended. An idea of the extent of the crops treated in some of the recent years can be had from the following table: —

AREA TREATED IN ACRES

Nature of Crops	PESTS			DISEASES		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Food crops ..	7,223	2,063	9,160	1,98,732	1,28,764	2,09,263
2. Fruit crops ..	2,849	1,783	5,406	3,035	1,354	3,258
3. Vegetable crops .	1,218	593	827	24	7	18
4. Commercial crops	14,752	11,781	14,699	521	753	22,839
Total ..	26,042	16,220	30,092	2,02,312	1,30,878	2,35,378

Besides adopting these scientific methods, cultivators continue to resort to the indigenous methods of pest control. The more popular among them are the 'Pongali'† and 'Poli'† the sprinkling of 'neem cake' solution and the application of tobacco decoction.

Occasionally crops like groundnut, paddy, sugarcane and jowar are also damaged by wild animals particularly in the fields adjoining the forests. The groundnut fields are specially subject to the "Monkey trouble".

There have been only a few cases of virulent and prolonged epidemics. As early as 1911-12, an outbreak of the Deccan Grass-hopper was reported. About 1915, the district also witnessed the Cholam smut. The other epidemics that occurred were the mildew on

*The figures pertain to Anantapur Division only

†Pongali is the practice of boiling rice near the field and throwing it duly mixed with blood, while ,Poli refers to the slaughtering of animals near the field and sprinkling their blood over the crops,

grapes and the hopper on mangoes during 1928-29, the paddy stemborer during 1931-32, the dieback-wilt gummosis on citrus during 1941-42, and the sugary disease and rust on cholam during 1944-45. Of the recent occurrences, the most frequent are the red hairy caterpillar, blast, stemborer and the rodent menace.

A scheme was initiated in 1949 for the control of pests and diseases through the free distribution of sprayers and dusters to ryots. During 1957-58, however, this was replaced by a system of 50 per cent subsidised distribution. The number distributed under the scheme during the last three years is given below:

Year	*No. of sprayers* *
1962-63	... 60
1963-64	... 32
1964-65	... 196

Plant protection equipment is also supplied on hire to the ryots to ensure timely and effective control of pests and diseases.

Agricultural Research Stations:

Agricultural Research received significant attention in the district in 1898 with the cultivation of Agave Rigida Var Sisalana plants on waste lands for the purpose of setting up a cottage industry on an experimental basis. Though the experiment failed, the trials were repeated till 1910†, in selected areas in Hindupur and Somandepalle under the supervision of an Agricultural Inspector deputed for the purpose. Round about 1938-39, notes were prepared on gardening for the benefit of higher elementary schools and ornamental trees were planted in the premises of the Ceded Districts College to serve as specimens to the students of Natural Science. The introduction of Agriculture during 1946-47 as a special subject in the Malthus Smith Multipurpose School, Gooty to which an agricultural farm was attached was another important landmark.

*The number of dusters distributed during the period is nil.

†The scheme was given up as the results were not found encouraging.

A Pulses Research Centre was started at Kadiri during 1958-59 as one among the five similar centres in the State. It was designed to explore the possibilities of the development of pulses and the evolution of improved strains. As no remarkable results were achieved, it ceased to function after about four years. Another research station for the demonstration of CO.419 and CO.997 strains of sugarcane was started at Hindupur during 1957-58 but was closed after about three years.

There are at present five research stations in the district. Of them, the Regional Oil Seeds Research Station, started originally at Anantapur in 1954 and shifted to Kadiri in 1958, is an important one. Its main object is to evolve the high yielding and drought resistant strains of groundnut, castor, gingelly and safflower besides determining certain agronomic schedules for general recommendation to farmers. It is located on an area of 54 acres. In its early years, it was wholly financed by the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee but later its expenditure came to be met by the Committee and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis. The work of the station covers the introduction of various strains and a study of their acclimatization, the conduct of cultural, manurial, rotational and mixed cropping experiments, and the trial of strains already evolved. Certain cultures of groundnut have been found promising and these are under trial for determining their suitability for large scale cultivation.

The Nucleus and Foundation Oil Seed Farm at Kadiri was initially started in 1952 at Vayalpad (Chittoor district) as one of the six zonal nucleus oil seed farms in the composite Madras State. The object of this farm is to multiply and distribute strains of groundnut and castor. The station was shifted to Kadiri in 1957, as it was found more suitable. It covers an extent of about 50 acres of leased land. From April, 1961, it was merged with the Integrated Oil Seeds Development Scheme and named "Nucleus and Foundation Oil Seed Farm". It has so far produced TMV.3 groundnut and TMV.1 castor for distribution.

The expenditure on it is shared by the State Government and the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee.

The Millet Research Station, Dharmavaram, was started in 1961 with the object of evolving hybrid bajra strains suitable for the Rayalaseema zone. The station collected samples of bajra strains from local ryots and different research stations both within and outside the State for building up suitable hybrids. The station is likely to disseminate the results of its research after 3 to 4 years. The scheme was originally initiated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and is administered by the State Government, the expenditure on it being shared equally by both.

A Soil Conservation Research Station was started during 1964-65, over an extent of 277 acres at Rekalakunta, about six miles from Anantapur. Its object is to evolve new techniques of conservation in the red soil areas receiving less than 30″ of annual rainfall. The station is subsidised by the Government of India to the extent of 50 per cent of its expenditure.

An Agricultural Demonstration-*cum*-Research Farm was established during 1963-64 over an extent of 149 acres at Reddipalle, about 5½ miles from Anantapur, for the purpose of demonstrating the value of the agricultural practices connected with the cultivation of crops on red soils with the waters of the Mid-Penner Project.

Colonisation Schemes:

Some land colonisation schemes were implemented in the district through the agency of Co-operative Societies. At the end of 1963-64, there were ten Co-operative Farming Societies besides one Tenant Co-operative Farming Society and Field Labour Co-operative Societies. They were intended for the promotion of the economic and social welfare of Harijans and other landless labour by the distribution of Government waste land and the grant of financial assistance.

Of the ten Co-operative Farming Societies, the one at Regatipalle (Dharmavaram) and the other at Dodaghatta (Penukonda) were the earliest to be started

(1951). The societies at Rolla (Madakasira), Seegipalle (Hindupur), Kandukur* (Anantapur), Thimmasamudram, Balavenkatapuram, Pinzirikottala and Lakshmipalle (all of Kalyandrug), and Chigicherla (Dharmavaram) were established between 1958 and 1964. An extent of over 4,300 acres of land was alienated by Government in favour of all these societies.

A Tenant Farming Society was started in 1953 at Udegolam (Rayadrug). Of the three Field Labour Co-operative Societies, the one at Vanavolu (Hindupur) was sponsored in 1953 while the others at Kogira (Penukonda) and Nidigallu (Dharmavaram) were established in 1956 and 1957 respectively. During 1963-64, these societies had a membership of 355 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 1,635.

Other activities of the Department of Agriculture:

Besides specific research and developmental schemes, various measures are undertaken to improve the agro-economic pattern of the district. Chief among them are the Crop Competition Scheme, the Package Programme and the Intensive Dry Farming Scheme. The Crop Competition Scheme was sanctioned first for paddy in 1950-51 and later extended to jowar, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton and tobacco. The competitions in tobacco and cotton were, however, discontinued a year later, while citrus and grapevine were brought in during 1961-62. When the scheme was first introduced, one Siddanna Sambayya, a landlord of Pendurthi in Penukonda taluk, annexed the regional prize for the record yield of 8.910 lbs., of paddy per acre. The district also enjoyed the distinction of annexing the State prize consecutively for 2 years in 1953-54 and 1954-55. Hardly two years later one Nagella Siddappa of Vanamvandlapalle village in Kadiri taluk secured first prize in the State for having registered the highest yield of 4,480 lbs. of Jowar per acre under irrigated conditions.

The Rabi and Kharif campaigns covering paddy, jowar, ragi and korra have also been organised since

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*The societies at Kandukur (1953) and Chigicherla (1954) were originally started as Field Labour Co-operative Societies and converted into Co-operative Farming Societies in 1960 and 1964 respectively.

the Rabi season of 1958-59 . Based on the experience gained in the first two years they have been given a package bias by 1960-61. Analogus to the Package Scheme inaugurated in West Godavari district, villages are selected in this district on a pilot basis at the rate of one each during the Kharif and *Rabi seasons. In 1961-62, the experiment was extended to one village in each block. From the Kharif* season of 1962, the entire programme was converted into a Package Scheme, envisaging the provision of agricultural credit through the disbursement of short term loans, concessional sale of green manure seed, subsidised sale of pesticides (50 per cent) and the conduct of aerial spraying operations.

The Intensive Dry Farming Scheme was launched in this district in October, 1963, with the object of increasing the yields of major dry crops cultivated in Kharif and Rabi seasons by the adoption of improved dry farming practices. The crops selected were jonna for the Rabi, and jonna, korra, groundnut, cotton and pulses for the Kharif. The scheme is designed as a phased programme to cover all the crops cultivated during the Kharif and the Rabi seasons.

Some of the other schemes implemented in the district relate to the multiplication of cotton seed, the extension of arecanut cultivation and the development of sugarcane and cashewnut.

As a part of the Grow More Food Campaign, the Japanese method of cultivation was also introduced in 1953. As a result of propaganda and demonstration, this method has been made increasingly popular as is evident from the fact that while 20,193 acres of paddy were brought under it during 1956-57 the corresponding figure during 1964-65 was 53,234.

As part of the Rural Welfare Programme, the Firka Development Scheme was introduced in the district during 1946-47 for carrying on intensive agro-developmental activities. Hindupur was the first Firka selected for the purpose. The scheme was extended to the Firkas of Parigi and Madakasira by 1950-51 and to Roddam by 1952. Demonstration with improved ploughs and tractors, green manuring and

transplantation of seeds and seedlings, distribution of loans for implements, seeds and manures, collection of applications for the purchase of sugarcane crushers, disbursement of subsidy to compost makers and sale of insecticides and fungicides were some of the salient features of the Firka Development work undertaken. Since April 1954, the scheme was merged with the National Extension and Community Development Programme.

A pilot project scheme designed to increase production through the provision of agricultural credit facilities, was sanctioned in 1960. Some of the villages in the Singanamala Block of this district were selected for its implementation. Again, under a Plant Protection Scheme, sponsored in 1962 for the demonstration of spraying and dusting operations, Guntakal* was chosen as a pilot village. The scheme was later extended to the entire district.

In addition to these schemes, work connected with agricultural propaganda and publicity is also undertaken by the Department of Agriculture in coordination with other departments like Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forests, Public Works, Co-operation and Social Welfare. Subscribers are enlisted for the journal "Padi Pantalu", and villagers' Calendars are distributed through official and non-official agencies. Gram Sahayak Training Camps and group discussions on agricultural problems and activities are also conducted.

Agricultural Legislation:

There are not many instances of legislative regulations of agricultural operations in the district. The Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1919, the Madras Manure Dealers Licensing Order, and the Madras Oil Cakes Movement Order, both of 1943 and the Fruit Products Order of 1948, were some of the earlier legislative measures in operation in the district. But the only Acts now in force are the Cotton Transport Act of 1923, the Madras Commercial Crops Market Act of 1933 and the Fertiliser Control Order of 1957.

*Guntakal, though a town, is regarded as a Pilot village.

Of these, the Cotton Transport Act provides for the imposition of restrictions on the transport of cotton to certain zones so as to maintain the quality and the reputation of cotton grown therein. It prohibits the transport of any kind of cotton into an area notified as 'protected' except under a licence granted by the Department of Agriculture. This district, along with Cuddapah and Kurnool, falls under the 'Protected zone' for ginned cotton and cotton waste.

The Commercial Crops Market Act*, intended to regulate the transactions in commercial crops, is also enforced in this district.

The Fertiliser Control Order, promulgated by the Government of India in 1957, came into effect from October, 1958 in all the districts of this State. This order fixes the prices of fertilisers, lays down the conditions for the grant of licences to dealers, specifies the nature of manure mixtures to be sold, stocked and distributed, and the standards to be maintained in respect of packing, marking and grading, and prescribes punishments to be awarded to those who contravene it.

Animal Husbandry:

Livestock has always held a prominent place in the rural economy of the district. But it cannot be said that Anantapur is either very rich in its cattle wealth or extremely well-known for any particular breed of its livestock. Of the total livestock population in the district (22,59,068 according to the 1961 Census), the bovines (cattle and buffaloes) constitute nearly 40 per cent and the ovines (sheep and goats) about 59 per cent, the remaining 1 per cent consisting of horses, ponies, donkeys and pigs. The density of livestock per square mile is 305.9 in this district as against 307.8 in the State as a whole. For every thousand people, the number of cattle in the rural areas is 455 and in the urban 69 as against 405 and 50 respectively in the State. Similarly, the livestock per thousand acres of cultivated area is 828.1 as against 1,007.2 in the State.

*The details connected with the working of the Act have been given in Chapter VI of the Gazetteer.

Numerically the district ranks third in the State in respect of livestock population. Of the 9,09,189 bovines, more than two-thirds are cattle and the rest buffaloes.

Among the ovines, 9,79,760 are sheep and 3,27, 792 goats. This district excels all the others in the State in the number of sheep, while it ranks third in respect of goats. Within the Rayalaseema region, it stands second in the number of horses and ponies, Kurnool being the first. It also records the largest number of donkeys (17,140) in the State. A taluk-wise statement presenting the important livestock species is appended in annexure 'N'. Since the turn of this century, it is seen that the density of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats in the district per thousand population has been going down. While it stood at 583.95 for cattle, 192.10 for buffaloes and 1,249.05 for sheep and goats during 1900-01, it declined to 389.0, 125.7 and 739.7 respectively during 1960-61. The fourth decade of this century has been marked by a perceptible decline in the bovine population, while the ovines recorded a very substantial increase. These trends of diminution and increase have been rather erratic, perhaps due to recurring famines.

Grazing Facilities:

Compared with the adjacent districts, Anantapur is relatively poor in its grazing facilities. Its poor soils and sparse vegetation and its susceptibility to seasonal uncertainties are the main reasons contributing to the scarcity of fodder. According to the livestock Census of 1961, the total area of land available for grazing in the district is 10,03,376 acres which works out to 475 acres per 1,000 livestock. There are 15 'pentas' (forest reserves for grazing) in Bukkapatnam forest range, 2 in Kadiri and 4 in Anantapur; but even these contain poor types of grasses and are subject to frequent famine conditions. The number of cattle and

sheep allowed to graze (during 1964-65) in the forest areas is indicated in the following table:

Name of the Range	*Number of Livestock allowed for grazing**			
	Cows	*Sheep*	*Buffaloes*	*Goats.*
1. Anantapur Range (Dharmavaram and Anantapur taluks)	2,851	37,433	129	57
2. Bukkapatnam Range (Penukonda and Hindupur taluks)	10,832	33,968	938	190
3. Kadiri Range (Kadiri taluk) ..	12,054	31,163	872	307
4. Kalyandrug Range (Kalyandrug, Rayadrug and Madakasira taluks)	5,391	39,369	791	660
5. Gooty	3,613	37,273	600	54
Total ..	34,741	1,79,216	3,330	1,278

In normal years the district is self-sufficient in fodder but the deficiency occasioned in years of adverse seasonal conditions is made good by imported fodder as was done during the famine of 1953 when fodder was obtained from the Circar districts and Nallamalas in Kurnool. The indigenous grasses raised in the district are Chengali (Iseilema Wightic), Hariali (Cynodon Dactylon), Kolukattai (Pennisetum Cenchroides), while exotic grasses are grown in Government farms on a small-scale. The dry animals are sent out for grazing during the day and are maintained on dry fodder. The milch animals are fed with concentrates also.

Fodders:

The type of fodder used is relative to the nature of the soil and the kind of crops raised. Thus Jonna straw is the main fodder for cattle in the black cotton soils, while paddy and ragi hay constitute the chief fodder in the other areas. Groundnut haulms and horsegram bhoosas are also used as fodder for animals. In the sugar-cane growing areas of Hindupur taluk, tops of sugar-cane are used as fodder, and in some

*Grazing is allowed on permits and the fee charged is 25 P. per sheep, 50 P. per cow and Re. 1 per buffalo. Two goats for every flock of sheep above 25 and below 100 and four for flocks of 100 and over are permitted to graze in the forest reserves though in principle, goats are not so permitted.

places a little jaggery is also added. Calcium deficiency in fodders is made good by feeding the working cattle with groundnut cake, rice bran and cholam or ragi flour or horsegram and the cows and she-buffaloes in-milk with groundnut cake, rice bran and cotton seed. Green grass is also used in places where it is available. However, in the tracts growing groundnut, the stumps form the common feed. The sterilised bone-meal sold by the Animal Husbandry Department constitutes another source of minerals for them.

Dairy Farming:

Dairying which is a necessary concomitant of any agricultural economy is undertaken on a fairly substantial scale in this district. In villages most of the cultivators own a cow or a buffalo to provide milk and milk products for personal consumption. But in villages adjacent to urban areas, it is not uncommon for people to turn to dairying as a commercial concern. This avocation is mainly in the hands of women. The livestock Census of 1961 reveals that 36,883 tonnes of cow's milk and 50,853 of buffalo's milk were produced in the district. The per capita consumption was 4.9 ozs., per day. The production of milk in this district, next to that of Srikakulam and Vizag is the lowest in the Andhra districts. The milk yield* in the district is poor compared to delta districts, a cow yielding on an average 4 lbs., milk per day, and a she-buffalo 6 lbs. In the southern taluks of Penukonda, Madakasira and Hindupur the poorer sections consume sheep and goat's milk. The milk of the ovines is not sold. Butter or ghee is generally obtained from villages and sold either directly at the weekly shandies or to the ghee merchants or their agents. Except in Tadpatri taluk where she-buffaloes are largely maintained and where comparatively better fodder resources are available, the production of ghee in the other parts of the district barely meets the local requirements. Tadpatri is noted for its fine ghee which is exported to the neighbouring areas of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Muddanur all in Cuddapah district†. It exports on an average about 100 to

*The dry period for cows and buffaloes is generally 12 to 15 months.

†From these near—by places it is graded and exported.

150 tins of ghee, each of 16.7 kgs. per week. Yadiki is another exporting centre for ghee, about 20 tins being sent weekly to Adoni in Kurnool district.

There are no private dairy farms anywhere in the district. Milk and milk products are supplied to urban areas from the adjoining villages and the trade is not the monopoly of any particular section of the community. Though attempts have been made since 1941-42 to constitute co-operatives for the supply of milk, only seven milk supply co-operatives were working by 1964-65 at Tadpatri, Gooty, Anantapur, Sevamandir (Kodigenahalli), Sasanakota, Thimmapuram and Kirikera. Nearly twenty societies either became dormant or were liquidated during the intervening period. Two milk supply unions were registered in 1949 at Hindupur and Anantapur and two years later another was started at Gooty. Of these, the one at Anantapur is now dormant. These unions arrange to collect milk from the co-operative milk supply societies situated within a radius of ten miles and supply it to the consumers. On an average, 2,500 litres of milk are handled daily by the co-operatives in the district and are sold to consumers by a system of advance payment through coupons. Since 1964, these societies have been under the control of the Milk Commissioner at Hyderabad and under a Dairy Officer at the district level. Government provide short term loans for the purchase of milch animals to the members of registered milk supply societies for improving dairying and also loans and subsidies to select societies for purchase of equipment. The position of milk supply co-operatives in the district is indicated in the following table:

Year	Number of		*Membership*	*Value of Dairy supply (Rs.)*
	Milk supply societies	*Milk supply unions*		
1961-62	26	4	2,159	7,54,858
1962-63	26	4	3,100	5,63,726
1963-64	25	3	2,036	2,21,076
1964-65	20*	3	2,091	2,15,784

*These societies are at Tadpatri, Rayadrug, Uravakonda, Anantapur Old Town, Gooty, Kudair, S. Brahmanapalli, Guntakal, Itikalapalli, Timmapuram, K. Kotcherla Sevamandir (Kodigenahalli P.S.), Sasanakota, Manepalli, Kirikera, Lepakshi, Gorantla Rolla, Madakasira and Chakralapalli.

A Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Farm was started by the Animal Husbandry department in 1961 at Siddarampuram about 6 miles from Anantapur with the object of supplying clean and wholesome milk to the Anantapur town. About 100 kgs., of milk is produced daily at the farm and sold in Anantapur*.

Sheep Breeding:

According to the livestock Census of 1961, the district claims the largest number of sheep and goats in the State. The rearing of these ovines is practically monopolised by the Gollas and the Kurbas, although a few Boyas, Sugalis and Muslims also pursue this occupation. During the day the herds are allowed to roam about from place to place, but during nights they are securely penned in an enclosure in the fields. This is generally done after harvest and the cultivators remunerate the owners of the flock either in cash or kind as its droppings are a rich source of manure. The breeding rams are allowed to remain in the herds throughout the year with the result that lambs are born at 'herd periods' generally in August-September and January-February.

The two well-known breeds of sheep in the district are popularly known as the 'Bellary breed' and the 'Nellore breed'. The former is of the wooly type, generally black in colour with a small number of whites or browns, about 25 inches to 30 inches height. The latter is of the mutton type, coloured brown or light brown and white intervening with or without patches in the belly and the legs, of 29 inches to 30 inches height. The Bellary sheep weigh about 60 lbs., and the Nellore 80 to 100 lbs. Of the two, the Bellary breed generally predominates in the district and is particularly seen in Rayadrug, Kalyandrug and Penukonda. The Nellore type is confined to Tadpatri, Gooty and Kadiri.

The improvement of the wooly type of sheep was a long neglected project. As early as 1949, the report on the proposals for the Economic Development of

*During 1964-65 about 76.426 litres of milk from the farm was sold in Anantapur town, but the supply is considered in-adequate.

'Rayalaseema'* recommended the establishment of a combined cattle and sheep farm in the district to ensure the supply of Bikaner rams to the shepherds for improving the herds. It also advocated the supply of approved types of shears as in Mysore and improved methods of grading, cleaning, spinning and weaving of wool. In spite of the existence of 28 wool industrial co-operatives in the district, the sale of wool is still mostly in the hands of middle men and merchants.

Shearing of wool is done twice a year during June-July and December-January. The wool is coarse and of short staple and is black, white or mixed. Much of it is used for cumbly weaving. The district is not self-sufficient in wool and, therefore, resorts to purchases from outside. In the southern taluks of Madakasira and Hindupur, in particular, the shearers from Mysore visit the villages, shear the sheep and purchase the wool. A large number of sheep and goats fit for the table are exported to Bangalore and Madras.

A sheep breeding scheme sponsored by the Imperial Council of Agricutural Research was implemented in the composite Madras State in 1938. It was designed to evolve a better type of wooly sheep and pass on the strain subsequently to the sheep owners for improving the quality of their flock. During 1941-42 it was found at the Livestock Research Station at Hosur (Bellary) that the crossing of Bellary buckewes with Bikaner rams resulted in improved strains. Attempts were also made to train the flock owners in the wooly sheep tracts of the Presidency in better methods of shearing, grading of wool, drenching and dipping of sheep by the constitution of a village shearing unit in 1942. During 1947, a combined cattle and sheep farm was set up at Kurukuppi in Bellary district for the development of cattle and sheep in the Rayalaseema zone. Anantapur district was surveyed during 1940-50 by a Sheep and Goat Development Officer. Nine Bikaner Bellary cross breed rams were distributed during 1950-51 for improving the local breeds. Eight Bellary stud rams in 1951 and 25 improved sheep during 1952-53 were distributed free

*By P. V. Subba Rao.

of cost. With a view to educate sheep owners in the proper methods of breeding and management of sheep and also in the improved methods of shearing and grading of wool, a Sheep and Wool Demonstration Unit was started at Bellary in May, 1943, to serve the Andhra Districts in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. The Unit carried out a Survey of the Sheep Industry in the area and recommended certain schemes for improving the industry. In 1951 the head-quarters of the unit was shifted to Anantapur. Now the Unit at Anantapur is serving the three districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool. Three Sheep Seed Farms were established in 1952 at Lepakshi, Gonumakapalli and Kurubanahalli under a sheep multiplication scheme. The seed farmers were each granted Rs. 2,500 as loan for the purchase of 120 white-bodied Bellary sheep, the Government providing the stud rams. The offsprings were purchased by Government from the third year by way of recovery of the loan. Each farm was provided with a stockman compounder for the management of the flock. At present there are eleven Sheep and Wool Extension Centres in the district at Pampanur and Siddarampuram in Anantapur, Komakkapalli and Narinjagundlapalli in Kalyandrug, Nagireddipalli, Gollapalli and Marempalli in Rayadrug, Basavanapalli and Lepakshi in Hindupur and Penukonda and Mahadevapalli in Penukonda taluks. All these centres were opened during the Second and the Third Plan periods. About 50 Bikaner rams are maintained at these centres and are let into the flocks free of cost during the mating season. The offspring is expected to yield 2¼lbs., of superior wool. A Veterinary Iivestock Inspector is in-charge of each of these centres. At present the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in-charge of the Sheep Supervisory Unit at Rayadrug exercises control over these centres except those at Penukonda, Mahadevapalle and Siddarampuram. The centres at Penukonda and Mahadevapalle are under the charge of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Sheep Supervisory Unit, Penukonda, while the Centre at Siddarampuram is directly under the control of the Superintendent, Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Farm, Siddarampuram. Of the two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, the former works under the District Veterinary

Officer, Anantapur while the latter is under the Superintendent of the Sheep Farm at Penukonda. The work done by these extension centres is presented in the following table:

		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65*
1.	No. of breeding rams stationed ..	137	159	123
2.	No. of castrations done ..	395	759	369
3.	No. of cases treated	1,995	2,522	3,003
4.	No. of inoculations done ..	35,807	44,259	24,069
5.	No. of ewes served	4,182	4,334	4,434
6.	No. of lambs born	2,205	1,985	2,080
7.	No. of sheep dewormed ..	9,217	39,847	36,522
8.	No. of sheep deticked ..	41,184	21,943	20.115

A sheep farm was set up during 1958-59 at Penukonda as part of the Second Five-Year Plan to propagate the Bikaner breed of sheep in the district. This breed is reputed for its white and fine wool. Studies are conducted at this farm in respect of its capacity for survival in these tracts. Some demonstrations in methods of scientific breeding and management of sheep, shearing and grading of wool* are also organised. The farm covers an extent of 579 acres and is located about 6 miles from Penukonda. It started with 77 Bikaner breed (both Magra and Chokla types), and had by 1965, 181 ewes, 2 rams and 113 lambs. So far 187 stud rams have been produced at the farm and sold. The breed appears to sustain well in the district except for the stray cases of mortality reported to have occurred from 'Pneumonia' a virus infection. The Nellore breed has also been introduced in the farm to upgrade the local mutton type under a crash programme initiated in 1965 for augmenting food production. 600 ewes and 19 rams have been purchased under this programme.

*As against a yield of 1½ to 2 lbs., coarse, mostly black wool per year of local Bellary sheep, the Bikaner variety yields about 6 lbs., of good white wool in 2 clippings per year.

To improve the mutton type, the flock men at Gooty, Gorantla and Bukkapatnam have been selected for supply, free of cost, of 112 pure breed Nellore rams.

Goats, Pigs, etc.:

The goats in the district are of the ordinary type and are generally penned along with sheep in the fields. Quite a large number are sold to the butchers or are exported to Bangalore for mutton. Pigs are largely reared in Kadiri, Hindupur, Penukonda, Madakasira and Kalyandrug taluks by nomadic tribes such as Yerukalas, Korichas and Dommaras and also others like Boyas, Gollas and Harijans. In Kadiri taluk, it is a common practice to feed the pigs on the remnants of groundnut crop which can no longer be picked, as such feeding is held to fatter them. Pig manure is greatly in demand for garden cultivation within the district and is even exported to other districts. During 1941-42 some Berkshire pigs were reported to have been maintained by a few persons at Neelakantapuram in Madakasira taluk, but they did not multiply. Cross breed Yorkshire pigs are now said to be reared by some Kapus at C. Kodipalli.

Poultry Farming:

The poultry of the district is mostly of the indigenous type. A few birds of the Aseel breed are maintained in the taluks of Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram for cock fighting. Though there is no organised and scientifically managed poultry, most of the non-vegetarians rear poultry for eggs and chicken. They are also sometimes sold by them. According to the livestock census of 1961, the district had 6,37,719 poultry of which 6,35,781 were fowls, the lowest among all the districts of the State. The taluks of Kadiri, Tadpatri, Kalyandrug and Anantapur command the largest number of poultry in the district. Attempts were made during the period 1942 to 1953 to propagate poultry development through veterinary institutions and demonstration units, but no tangible results were achieved. During 1948-49, special attempts were made under the Firka Development Scheme for the development of poultry in Hindupur and Madakasira. A Poultry Extension Centre was started at Penukonda

in 1958-59. Under the Community Development Programme, 14 poultry back-yard farms were established in the blocks of Madakasira, Roddam and Hindupur. Poultry units were also started in all the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. A District Poultry Farm was set up during 1959-60 at Hindupur with the centre at Penukonda merged with it. Its object is to serve as a seed farm for the district to propagate the exotic breed of poultry. Rhode island reds and white leghorns are maintained at the farm. The following statistics indicate the work done by it during the last 5 years:

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. Opening stock ..	197	625	1,018	900	873
2. Eggs produced .	6,481	22,926	21,383	14,029	10,494
3. Used for hatching .	1,664	3,171	2,955	5,204	4,311
4. Sold for hatching .	1,527	4,306	3,771	891	1,116
5. Sold for table ..	3,290	13,782	13,930	7,644	5,293
8 Number of chicks produced.	764	1,470	1,14[illegible]	[illegible]	2,159

Under the Community Development Programme pedigree exotic birds at the District Farms are exchanged for selected local desi cocks. This scheme was sponsored during 1964-65 as a phased programme to cover the entire district by taking up compact areas at a time. About 140 birds were distributed by 1965. Under a scheme of Expanded Nutrition Programme, the Kodigenahalli block of Hindupur taluk was selected during 1962-63 for intensive production of eggs to be supplied free to the undernourished women and children and the nursing mothers through the agency of Mahila Mandals in selected villages. Thirty single poultry units were also established in these villages. Each unit is supplied with 20 hens and 2 cocks free of cost and also premixed poultry feed for two years. In return, the custodian is to supply 30 eggs per week for 25 weeks at a subsidised rate of 5 paise each. By April 1965, 77,395 eggs were produced and 34,514 distributed. A small poultry unit is attached to the Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Farm at Siddarampuram where 35 Rhode island reds and 21 white leghorns are maintained. Under the Applied Nutrition Programme

taken up during 1964-65, five villages in each of the blocks of Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug have been selected for the implementation of the scheme. Two Poultry Farming Co-operative Societies were started in the district at Gooty and Guntakal but both have been dormant since 1965.

Measures to improve quality of breeds, etc.:

Anantapur is not a tract noted for any particular breeds of cattle and buffaloes. A majority of the cattle in the district are of the non-descript and indigenous type. The village of Pamudurthi (Penukonda) and the area surrounding it were once known for a fine breed of cattle noted for their hardiness. 'Hallikar', the chief breed that can now be seen in the district is harnessed for carting and also for agricultural purposes. The Hallikars are of grey or light grey colour with white patches on the face and neck and with bent sharp pointed horns, sinewy legs and are thin, agile and majestic. Besides the indigenous stock which are short, multi-coloured and irregularly horned a few Ongoles appear in Tadpatri and Gooty. One may also see some cross-breed Ongoles and Hallikars in these areas.

The Hallikar is one of the old reputed Mysore breeds well-known as draught animals for both road and field work. The cows are poor milkers. The Ongoles are hefty and powerful and are particularly suitable for the heavy plough. The cows are good milkers. The pure Ongoles are the proud possession of the rich cultivators in Tadpatri and Gooty taluks and the pure Hallikars in Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira. Some Hallikar grades are in vogue in Rayadrug, Kalyandrug and Kadiri taluks. The poorer sections in Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Gooty and Tadpatri taluks use the indigenous, non-descript and graded Murrah buffaloes.

Attempts have been made since 1905 to improve the livestock in the State by the supply of pedigree bulls of recognised breeds. Between 1919 and 1921, three farms were set up in the State, to breed Ongoles at Chintaladevi in Nellore, Murrah buffaloes at Lam (Guntur) and Hallikar and Kangayams at Kuruguppi

and Hosur (Bellary) respectively. The transfer of the livestock section from the Department of Agriculture to a separate Veterinary Department in 1938 had set an orientation to the growth of livestock in the district. The premium scheme was introduced in the district during 1938-39* under which the owners of approved bulls were paid a grant for the maintenance of bulls for the services they performed over a period of three years. The number of bulls maintained during that year was five. The following statement indicates the number of bulls maintained under this scheme since 1955-56:

Year (1)	*Ongole* (2)	*Hallikars* (3)	*Murrahs* (4)	*Total* (5)
1955-56	. .	57	6	63
1956-57	4	121	11	136
1957-58	2	98	2	102
1958-59	2	93	10	105
1959-60	4	121	11	136
1960-61	4	148	20	172
1961-62	4	87	21	112
1962-63	2	79	37	118
1963-64	—	25	15	40
1964-65	3	24	8	35

Another scheme introduced in 1935 envisaged the disbursement of grants to the District Board for purchase of stud bulls for distribution to ryots. The constitution of co-operative cattle breeders societies under which the societies received grants in aid for maintenance of approved bulls marked another step in the development of livestock. But the only society of this kind started at Kurli in Kadiri taluk during 1951-52 was wound up the next year. Another scheme of Government livestock distribution was introduced in 1941 under which adult bulls were purchased and distributed by the Veterinary Department to interested ryots. The response to this scheme was good although the system of free distribution was subsequently given up and the scheme of distribution at 50 per cent subsidised cost was introduced.

*The scheme was first launched in the Madras Presidency in 1916.

The problem of livestock improvement is intimately connected with the elimination of scrub bulls and prevention of indiscriminate breeding. The enactment of the Livestock Improvement Act of 1940 was a significant step in this direction. The Act provided for compulsory castration of unserviceable scrubs and licensing of approved bulls for service. The Act was first extended to the breeding tracts of the State and then to key villages where sufficient number of breeding bulls are provided to serve the cows. Under the Community Development Programme bulls are supplied to ryots in the various Samithi areas and 407 breeding bulls have been distributed during the period 1956-57 to 1964-65 for upgrading the local stock. Stud bulls were maintained in the veterinary institutions at Anantapur, Hindupur and Gorantla.

Due to the ever increasing demand for stud bulls which could not be met, artificial insemination centres and key village centres were started during the First Five-Year Plan period. Under the artificial insemination scheme, a centre was opened in 1954 at Hindupur and was reported to have been run by a 'Cow Club' with contribution from its members and a discretionary grant from the Collector. But the club became defunct during 1956-57. Another centre was opened in 1959 at Anantapur. The key village scheme is a comprehensive plan designed to effect an overall improvement of cattle in selected areas. A centre is formed for a group of contiguous villages with a population of about 500 breeding cows or buffaloes. The entire males of these bovines in the area are castrated and the propagation of better species is carried on either through pedigree stud bulls or by artificial insemination. Each centre has five or six sub-centres within a radius of 5 to 10 miles. The main centre is under a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and each of the sub-centres has a Livestock Inspector. A key village centre was started at Hindupur in 1958 with six sub-centres at Basavanapalli, Kalluru, Manepalle, Parigi, Tsalivendla and Utukuru. Since, 1964, semen has been obtained from the Central Artificial Insemination Station at Bangalore. From 1958-59 to 1964-65, 15,908 animals, (8,029 cows and 7,879 she-buffaloes) were inseminated.

A Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Farm was started in 1961 at Siddarampuram near Anantapur for the supply of pedigree Murrah and Hallikar bulls both to the local ryots and those in the adjoining districts. In addition, it arranges to supply pure and wholesome milk to Anantapur town and also functions as a demonstration unit to create an incentive for starting small scale private farms. The farm extends over an area of 900 acres of which 200 have been brought under the plough and except for 50 acres which is rocky, the rest is used for pasture. It is provided with adequate irrigational facilities particularly farm wells. The farm maintains 91 Murrah and 66 Hallikars and a small poultry farm is also attached to it.

Cattle Fairs:

At the important weekly shandies in the district business in sheep and goats and in hides and skins is also transacted. Such weekly cattle fairs are held at Hindupur and Gorantla every Friday and Monday respectively. A number of cattle fairs are held in connection with the annual festivals of certain temples in the district and the following are the more important among them:

Place (1)	*Description of fair* (2)	*Held in connection with* (3)
Kalyandrug	Cattle fair	Ramaswamy car festival.
Tenagallu (Kalyandrug taluk)	do	Mailaraswamy car festival.
Vepalaparthi	do	Ramaswamy car festival.
Madakasira	do	Anjaneyaswamy festival.
Hemavathi	do	Siddheswaraswamy festival.
Herethurpi (Madakasira)	do	Anjaneyaswamy festival.
Utukur	do	Sangameswaraswamy car festival.
Kodur	do	Kodandaramaswamy car festival.
Kanekal	do	Car festival.
Seshaiahgaripalli H/o Kondukamarla (Kadiri),	do	Akkammagari festival.
Udegolam (Rayadrug)	do	Madhyahnnesvaraswamy car festival.
Gudipalle	do	Ranganathaswamy car festival.
Kothacheruvu	do	Sangameswaraswamy car festival.
Tavalam (Kadiri)	do	Anjaneyaswamy car festival.
Papireddipalle	do	Anjaneyaswamy festival and cattle festival.

Of the cattle markets in the district, the important ones are those held at Guntakal, Yadiki, Hindupur and Gorantla. Besides these fairs, 'cattle shows' and 'Gosamrakshana weeks' (cow protection weeks) where cattle, sheep and poultry are exhibited are also held. The earliest of these shows was the one organised at Kalyandrug during 1909-10. The intending purchasers usually look for certain 'Sullu' (lucky and unlucky marks) before concluding the transaction*.

Cruelty to animals is sought to be prevented through social agencies. Two societies were opened at Hindupur and Anantapur with this object but they are now reported to be defunct.

Animal Diseases:

Some of the contagious diseases affecting the livestock of this district are the Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septacaemia, Anthrax (Dommarogam), Black quarter (Jabba Vapu) and Foot and Mouth diseases (Galikuntlu or Galirogam) for the bovines and sheep-pox, Entero-toxaemia and Anthrax for sheep and Ranikhet disease, Fowl Cholera, Fowl-pox, and infectious Corryza for poultry. These diseases are found to follow every famine when the cattle are emaciated and least resistant to disease. It was only from 1887-88† that diseases were classified and recorded. During 1887-88 and 1888-89, the mortality from Rinderpest†† was rather severe. A Cattle Diseases Stock Inspector was appointed for the district during 1884-85. But it was only since the middle of the present century that well-organised units of veterinary service have been established at the district and the taluk levels.

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*Of them the lucky ones are Kuppu sudi (twist on hump) 2 Romanchi (twist on the side of the brisket), 3. Toka Sudi (Hair twisted beneath the tail). 4. Bosinge Sudi (Hair twisted on forehead) while the unlucky marks are Sanena sudi (on the knees of the front legs). Gotam sudi (on either side of the tail). Korivimatsa (when there is only one mole on the body of the animal, it is a bad sign) and Mukantisudi (hair twisted below the eyes), Samkamady sudi (Hair twisted in the region of the axilla) and Golcum sudi (Hair twisted on either side of the neck).

†This was the year when the practice of maintaining cattle mortality registers was first adopted. Prior to this, it is, however, known that the cattle in the district were subject to severe contagious diseases particularly during the year 1880 to 1882.

††As diseases were not then classified, mention is made of only Murrian or Murraga or Musarrogam or Musarajadyam. All these perhaps refer to Rinderpest as it is difficult to associate them with any other English equivalent now current. Saraka and Peddarogam also refer to Rinderpest.

Among the diseases, Rinderpest is the most deadly and is referred to locally by different names. The indigenous treatment for this disease consisted of the daily administration of the bark of mango and fig trees with the astringent bark of Jamobolena in a pint of sour butter-milk. Segregation of affected animals did not catch the imagination of the ryots almost till the turn of the present century. Inoculation with serum obtained from Muktheswar for Rinderpest and Anthrax was started during 1900-01 and was conducted on payment between October 1922 and April 1925. The two methods used were the serum alone and serum simultaneous method, the latter having been introduced during 1919-20. During the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 the serum was manufactured at the Madras Veterinary College and from 1932-33 at the Madras Serum Institute. The Serum simultaneous method continued to be preferred in this district in spite of the successful conduct of experiments in 1933-34 on the use of goat virus in inoculating cattle against Rinderpest. The Madras Rinderpest Act of 1940 was passed to facilitate compulsory inoculation of cattle as investigations revealed that migration of cattle from and to the grazing areas in Mysore was chiefly responsible for the spread of the disease. During 1953-54, a pilot scheme for its eradication was sanctioned for the districts south of the Krishna river of which Anantapur was one. By 1961, the entire cattle population in the district was protected by inoculation. It is now claimed that the district is practically free from this disease.

The Black quarter is an infectious disease among cattle and sheep. The indigenous treatment for this infection consists of the rubbing of salt and turmeric powder on the tongue of the affected animal. Anthrax which affects sheep more than others is locally treated by the administration of a mash of onion, butter milk and rice, twice a day for three days. The attacks from Anthrax after 1921-22 have been insignificant. The indigenous treatment for the foot and mouth disease which affect bovines, ovines and pigs is the application of a mixture of camphor, green tobacco and soot to the feet of the affected animal. Since the

eighties of the previous century, the mortality from this disease has gone down considerably. Black quarter is endemic in the district and severe attacks were reported during 1905-06, 1917-18, 1926-27, 1937-38, 1948-49, 1950-51, 1952-53 and 1955-56. Cases of Rheumatic Arthritis or Flurosis, a non-contagious disease, have also been reported during 1953-54.

The diseases that infect sheep are Anthrax, Sheep-pox and Entero-toxaemia. Heavy mortality was recorded in the last century, especially in 1894-95 and 1899-1900. During the present century, such attacks have been almost insignificant. Entero-toxaemia was endemic in this district and vaccination with Anaculture supplied by the Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad, is being carried out to arrest its incidence.

The poultry of the district is subject to the diseases of Ranikhet, Fowl Cholera, Fowl-pox and Corryza. Of these the first is the most devastating and is largely responsible for the poor poultry development in the district. Preventive measures are, however, planned to bring it under control.

Veterinary Hospitals and Allied Institutions:

The preventive and curative side of the Veterinary Health Service is provided in the district by a number of veterinary institutions such as hospitals, veterinary dispensaries, minor veterinary dispensaries, stationery dispensaries, rural dispensaries, first-aid centres and touring billets. While the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are in-charge of most of these institutions, the rural dispensaries are managed by Veterinary Livestock Inspectors. The first-aid centres are visited once a week by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon of the nearest institution.

The first veterinary hospital in the district was opened at Hindupur in 1915. During 1922-23, two Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were stationed at Dharmavaram and Hindupur. In 1925, a veterinary dispensary was opened at Anantapur and a third Touring Assistant Surgeon was appointed at the place.

During 1926-27, the headquarters of the three Touring Assistant Surgeons were located at Penukonda, Kalyandrug and Gooty. In the next year, the touring billet at Kalyandrug was shifted to Anantapur. A dispensary was opened at Tadpatri in 1929. During 1934-35, the Penukonda billet was shifted to Hindupur. Though it was decided to locate a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in each taluk under the post-war development scheme, the proposal was deferred in 1946-47, due to paucity of trained personnel. Another proposal to convert touring billets into minor veterinary dispensaries at important taluk headquarters did not also materialise due to lack of initiative from the public and the local bodies. In 1955, a dispensary was opened at Gorantla (Hindupur taluk) along with six minor veterinary dispensaries at Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Penukonda, Gooty, Rayadrug and Kadiri. During 1955-56, a dispensary was established at Guntakal with the municipality sharing 50 per cent of the expenditure. By 1955, a touring billet was started at Madakasira as well and three years later a dispensary was opened at Uravakonda. The dispensary at Anantapur was converted into a hospital in 1959, the year in which the administrative control over the minor veterinary dispensaries was transferred to the Panchayat Samithis. In 1960, a touring billet was opened at Yadiki.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, first-aid centres* on contribution basis were opened in several remote tracts. A minor veterinary dispensary was opened at Kanekal in 1960 and another at Vidupanakal during 1961-62. Pamidi came to have a rural veterinary dispensary in 1961. The two First Class First-aid Centres at Vanavolu and Maddelacheruvu were upgraded to rural veterinary dispensaries during 1962-63. A stationery dispensary was also opened at Dharmavaram in 1963 and the minor veterinary dispensary at the place was shifted to Tadimarri in the same year. The three touring billets at Hindupur, Madakasira and Yadiki were converted into minor

*There were two classes of First-aid Centres, Class I with a compounder and Class II without one.

veterinary dispensaries with headquarters at Chilamathur, Gudibanda and Yadiki respectively.

To encourage indigenous treatment of animal diseases, those trained at the Ayurvedic Veterinary College at Tenali were granted subsidies to practise in remote villages. Three such practitioners were at Seeripikottala (Kalyandrug), Muchukota (Tadpatri) and Narpala (Anantapur). But recent reports show that they have neither a dispensary nor do they now receive any financial aid from Government. Their popularity also seems to be on the decline and this is attributed to the greater attraction afforded by the first-aid centres.

Meat Inspection:

Slaughter-houses and meat stalls maintained by the Municipalities and Class I Panchayats are inspected by veterinary officers to ensure sanitation and the officers are remunerated for the work. At Hindupur, there are both beef and mutton markets whereas the other Municipalities maintain only mutton markets. The Municipalities of Anantapur, Hindupur and Guntakal utilise the services of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at the places for meat inspection. Meat markets are also maintained by the Panchayats at Gooty, Pamidi, Uravakonda, Yadiki, Kalyandrug, Penukonda and Bukkapatnam. Except the one at Bukkapatnam, the others are inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Fisheries:

Owing to the absence of perennial waters and the precarious nature of its irrigation sources, the district suffers from paucity of fishery resources. The three irrigation projects in the district—Bhairavanithippa Project, the Upper Penner and the Mid-Penner—have however, afforded some scope for the improvement of inland fisheries in the reservoirs which are fed by the Hagari and the Penneru.

There has been in recent years a perceptible decline in the number of 'Besthas' (professional fishermen) in the district. According to the Census of 1921 they numbered about 8,000 and were concentrated in Ananta-

pur, Singanamala and Bukkarayasamudram in Anantapur taluk, Dharmavaram, Perur and Kondapuram in Dharmavaram taluk and Talakona and Basapuram in Rayadrug taluk. As fishing is only a seasonal and subsidiary occupation for them and as they could not hold monopoly of the profession owing to the advent of Boyas and Muslims, the number of their families declined to about 350.

Even for the non-vegetarian section of the district population, fish is not an invariable delicacy as its availability is only an occasional feature. The local varieties of fish available in the district are Moyya (Cirrhina reba), Yerragandumeenu (Fimbriatus), Buddapakkelu (Barbus species), Koramenu (Murrel), Makathatta (Notoptrus), Bommidai (Mastacembulus armatus) and larvicidal fish of the varieties of Kasimera (Etroplus maculatus), Narangi (Rasbora daniconus) and Goggarai (Gambusia). But these local types do not meet the demand fully and dry fish is, therefore, imported from Malabar, Bombay and Akivedu (West Godavari district) and sold at the daily markets as well as the weekly shandies. Attempts made by the Department between 1950 and 1953 to import cured fish, iced fish and semi-dried prawns from the Mettur Dam and Malabar district did not succeed. Due to the absence of assured supply they are no well organised and regular fish markets although those at Anantapur and Dharmavaram sell fresh fish—Carps, Cat fish, Murrels. Eel, Barbus species and other local varieties.

The district continues to employ the indigenous tackle for a catch both in its tanks and rivers. They consist of local types of cast and drag nets, basket traps and 'galams' or hooks. The more popularly known among the nets are 'Sannapuvala" (Isuruvala) 'Idupuvala', 'Kandalamu', 'Yethadamu' (Yethavala), 'Kodima', 'Vudu' (Vutha), 'Edavala', 'Turi', 'Dobbuduvala', 'Singitham', 'Alivi', 'Chinnamanuvala' and 'Peddamanuvala'. In recent years, however, the local fishermen have been supplied by the Department of Fisheries with nylon nets to facilitate a quicker and a larger catch. A depot for the supply of yarn and cloth for sales at subsidised rates was also opened at Anantapur

in 1951 but was closed a couple of years later consequent on the decontrol of cotton yarn.

One of the most significant measures taken in the erstwhile Madras Presidency for the development of inland fisheries was the survey of tanks in 1917-18 for examining their suitability for fish culture. Anantapur was one of the nine districts* selected for the survey. The first tank taken over by the department was that of Singanamala. This process continued in subsequent years and by 1965, the number of tanks taken over was 26 of which 23 were departmental† and 3 provincialised††. Since 1965, the provincialised tanks have been leased out by the Department. During 1950-51 the tank of Sri Laxminarasimhaswami temple at Pennahobilam was stocked with suitable carps including cyclopicidal fish to meet the requirements of the taluks of Gooty and Uravakonda, notorious for Guinea-worm§. Considerable work has also been done in recent years mainly under the Rural Fishery Demonstration Scheme and the Intensive Seed Development Scheme. Of these, the first sanctioned in 1945, contemplates the survey of all cultivable waters to determine their suitability for fish culture, besides the opening of demonstration tanks, the supply of fish seed and the rendering of necessary technical aid to interested private pisciculturists. Under this scheme, an extent of 67,994 acres covering rivers, tanks and private wells has been surveyed in the district. Similarly, Seed Collection Centres were also established at Dharmavaram, Mutyalacheruvu, Anantapur and Lingala Vagu

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*The other districts were Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Chittoor, North Arcot, Chenglepul and Tanjore.

†Departmental tanks are those the fishery rights of which are vested in the Fisheries Department and the income from fishing is credited to the department. Such tanks are at Anantapur, Ankanimacheruvu of Pallur, Peddacheruvu of Brahmasamudram, Kambadurcheruvu, Perur big tank, Pathakothacheruvu, Krishnarayalacheruvu, Chikkavadayar tank of Nagasamudram, Kriyasakthiwadavar tank of Dharmavaram village, Locherla tank, Roddampeddacheruvu, Sugur Tank of Hindupur, Lepakshicheruvu, Santhabidnur, Parigi tank, Palasamudram Kasaba tank, Gangampalle tank, Budili tank, Kanekal tank, Veparalla tank, Bhupasamudram tank, Malayamadugu tank and Chalivendla Kasaba tank.

††Provincialised tanks are those taken over from other departments and local bodies and the latter is paid compensation towards fishery rights. The tanks of Singanamala, Yellanur and Kotnur come under this category.

§ The intention of stocking is to have the Guinea-worm eaten away by the fish. The tank was, however, transferred to the temple authorities in 1960.

during 1957-58. The rivers of Papaghni and Maddileru were surveyed during 1960-61. A fish farm was also started in 1959 near the Bhairavanithippa Project site over an extent of three acres with two rearing and five stocking ponds and 12 nurseries covering an area of 56 cents. All the ponds are provided with inlets and a feeder channel is connected to the left side main canal at 0/4 mile with a drop. The farm has been completed in 1961 although stocking could only be started by the end of September, 1962. An Assistant Inspector originally at Perur is in its charge with his headquarters now shifted to its site. Since 1962, deep water fishing operations have also been undertaken in the reservoir. A deep water netting unit, designed to educate the fishermen and train them at the rate of 20 to 30 per year, has also been stationed.

A system of licensing has been introduced during 1963-64 to regulate fishing in project waters. Some Catla and Cyprinus Carpio seed was also stocked during 1964-65 and again in 1965-66 in the Mid-Penner reservoir. But the Upper Penner and the Mid-Penner Projects have yet to be provided with a fish farm and a seed farm respectively.

Fish culture has also been taken up in the villages of Kotnur, Sirivaram, Kodigenahalli and Basavanapalle in the Kodigenahalli block as part of the Expanded Nutrition Programme sponsored by the Government of India in 1961. An Assistant Inspector of Fisheries is in charge of the scheme.*

Again, under the Rural Man Power Utilisation Scheme, sponsored during 1963-64, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Chennakothapalli Blocks have been selected for undertaking deepening, deweeding and repairing of tanks suitable for fish culture.

Co-operative societies have also been established. Eight such societies have been functioning at Anantapur (1941), Singanamala (1951), Yerratimmarayanicheruvu (1951), Gooty (1953), Kanekal (1956), Dharma-

*The Scheme is intended to rear edible fish in selected tanks for their free supply through the agency of local Mahila Mandals to expectant and nursing mothers and school children.

varam (1951), Chennampalle (1961) and Kothacheruvu (1962). Their total membership at the end of June, 1964 was 388 and their paid-up share capital Rs. 5,330.

Forestry—Importance of forestry in the economy of the district:

Forests play an important role in the economy of the district. They fetch an annual revenue of about Rs. 3 lakhs, a bulk of which (Rs. 70,000) comes from the grazing fees.

Besides this, the other major revenue is derived from the sale of lease units such as fuel coupes, faggot wood coupes, minor forest produce, tooki leaves, tangedu bark, rela bark and sandalwood. Collection of honey and wax is generally done departmentally, the collections depending upon the early advent of the monsoon.

Many forest based industries have, however, not yet been fully developed in the district. Much of the tooki leaf that is available is exported to places in the North Arcot district in Madras State and to Palghat in Kerala for manufacture of beedis while a little portion is consumed locally in places like Tadpatri, Gooty and Hindupur. The Tangedu bark is also used in tanneries for purposes of tanning, its local consumption being very little. The forests also afford major quantities of green manure leaf to the ryots and supply thorny species for fencing and wood for agricultural implements.

Although the division is lacking the possession of big timber species, the State Government has not relaxed the movement of timber or other forest produce freely in view of regulating the systematic protection and management of the forests. Specific and rigid rules are made for the purpose, termed as the Timber Transit Rules which prohibit the movement of forest produce unauthorisedly but prescribe the rules of legal transport. The newly enacted Andhra Pradesh Forest Act of 1967 governs the purpose besides separate and specific rules are formulated for the transport of sandalwood (Santalum album) which is present in the district and of red sanders (Pterocar-

pus santalinus) which is present in the adjoining Cuddapah district both of which presently getting fabulous prices going upto Rs. 10,500 per ton of good quality and which are earning good amount of foreign exchange.

To check and to have a control on the illicit transport of the forest produce, checking stations known as the forest tanahs are established at vulnerable points where vehicles carrying forest produce are checked. Such tanahs are found at Anantapur, Tadpatri and Mudigubba and steps to have one more at Hindupur are under way. Pucca buildings are constructed for this purpose. Besides, sometimes the District Forest Officer will be constituting special parties to verify and inspect the suspected localities. There is a flying squad party functioning from the adjoining Kurnool district under the direct control of the Conservator of Forests which also will be making regular and surprise raids on the important roads checking the vehicles carrying the forest produce and inspecting reserve forests for any breach of laws.

A written scheme of management of the Forests, *i.e.*, the working plan for Anantapur forest division sanctioned by the Government has come into force from 1962 and is being implemented from 1963 which will be in force for another 15 years to come when it shall be revised. The district being devoid of any noteworthy forests regular afforestation programme has been prescribed which envisages planting of eucalyptus, sissoo, neem, yepi, dirasanam, red sanders, agave (kalamanda) *etc.* The successful raising and maintenance of these plantations will go a long way in changing the composition of the existing poor stant. The planting programme prescribes raising of 125 acres of eucalyptus under plantation working circle, 125 acres under miscellaneous species and an equal area under Agave sisalana. The district being predominantly drought affected, raising of the plantations of the miscellaneous species has been stopped since 1966 temporarily and planting of agave is being expanded. Agave sisalana, a fibre yielding plant indigenous to Mexico and African countries which comes up in areas of less rain-

fall and comparatively shallow soils, for the first time was introduced in the district during 1962 purchasing the planting material and nursery stocks from the Nildongri Sisal Estate, Sambalpur now under the Department of Agriculture of the Orissa Government. A central nursery is established at Pamidi besides temporary nurseries at Kalasamudram, Kuderu, Bukkapatnam and Somandepalli. Since then the Agave planting has gained momentum year by year. Thus 105 acres were planted with this species during 1962 and 250 acres during 1963, another 250 acres during 1964, 300 acres in 1965 and 300 acres during 1966. Experience on large scale cultivation so far, has shown that cultivation of Agave sisalana in these tracts with trying climatic and edaphic conditions is not an easy job and as such Agave veracruz a hardier species though economically less valuable was found to fare better under these conditions and consequently this species is being favoured in all the afforestation works these days. The plantations are concentrated in the Government Sisal Estate in Somandepalli Reserve Forest although they were started initially at different centres. When plantations of this species are successfully established, an annual net revenue of about Rs. 100 per acre is expected from the fibre alone which is about 20 times derived from the fuel coupes of the district at present besides making use of the local employment potential. The Forest Department has plans to establish a fibre extracting unit when once the plantations begin to yield. In view of the poor climatic and edaphic conditions of the district, it is expected that the plantations will come up for harvesting by about 1972.

Forest produce: principal products and their value:

Fuel, charcoal, poles, material for agricultural implements, bamboos, bees wax, honey, seekaya, soapnut, kanugakaya, tandrakaya, jeediginjalu, tangedu and rela bark, tooki leaves, thatch grass, roosa grass, monsoon grass, green manure leaf, usufruct from the edible fruit trees, such as tamarind, mango, velaga, sara, ippa, thati *etc.*, are the principal products available from the forests of the district. In most of these products the district is generally self-sufficient. Timber, however, has to be imported from a few places in Kurnool dis-

trict and from Dandeli in Mysore State. Charcoal is even exported from this district to Madras and to Gudiyatham in North Arcot district. The tanning materials and tooki leaves are exported to a number of places in the States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala. Barytes is exported to foreign countries.

Sandalwood is another important and valuable forest produce available in the district, mostly in areas adjoining the taluks of Mysore State. This is annually extracted and sent to the Government Sandalwood Depot at Chittoor where it fetches about ten to twelve thousand rupees per ton. It is mostly used for making oils, perfumes, medicines and toys. Since 1962, the Forest Department has embarked on a large scale agave plantation in the reserved forests which yield not only a sizeable amount of fibre used in marine cordages and rope making industries but also pulp utilised in the preparation of polishes, waxes and certain medicines. In the context of the conditions existing in the district, the species is rather slow in its growth but is, however, important when viewed against the background of its future potentialities in the economy of the district.

Measures to secure scientific exploitation and development—Research Centres, School in Forestry, etc.:

As the forests of the district are not of a very high standard, the existing practices of exploitation are not very encouraging. Old methods are still followed for the extraction of honey and wax and it is advisable to have the scientifically designed honey extractors in the use of which a start has already been made by the Forest Department.

The exploitation of the agave plantations and the extraction of fibre from the agave leaves and other bye-products are likely to go a long way in stabilising the economy of the district. At present there is only one fibre extracting unit at Petakunta near Penukonda managed by a private industrialist. The Government of India have recently accepted in principle the establishment of a Research Station at Anantapur for the study of agaves. Its advent is likely to herald a new era in the sphere of fibre growth and extraction.

State assistance to Agriculture:

State assistance to agriculture assumes the form of credit facilities which have remarkably increased in recent decades consequent on the initiation of the Grow More Food Campaign and the Community Development Programme and the provision of an increasing volume of central assistance. The enactments governing the credit facilities are the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884. Loans under these Acts are granted for various agricultural and irrigational purposes. Other agricultural schemes like horticultural development, financing of bunding works and purchase of agricultural machinery also receive State assistance.

The following table portrays the increasing trend of State assistance* over the decades:

Year	*Amount of loan granted*
	Rs.
F. 1320 (1910-11)	25,125
F. 1330 (1920-21)	2,39,228
F. 1340 (1930-31)	1,50,757
F. 1350 (1940-41)	71,135
F. 1360 (1950-51)	6,81,470
F. 1370 (1960-61)	18,16,580

Again, under the Well Subsidy Schemes,† loans are granted and converted into subsidies on the completion of wells. The amount of subsidy granted and the num-

*These figures represent the takkavi loans disbursed by the Revenue Department.

†Under the Accelerated and the Modified Schemes of 1946, subsidies were disbursed for repairs to old and sinking of new wells. The subsidy was Rs. 310 under the first scheme and Rs. 500 under the second.

ber of works completed under these schemes are presented in the following table:—

Name of the scheme (1)			Amount of subsidy (2)	No. of wells completed (3)
Accelerated 1946	..	..	2,57,643	634
Modified 1946 ..	..	..	4,06,015	413
N. W. S.S. 1947-48	..	..	4,90,673	936
„ 1948-49	..	..	6,51,200	623
„ 1949-50	..	..	5,47,950	364
„ 1950-51	..	..	2,07,750	150
„ 1957-58	..	..	44,250	53
„ 1958-59	..	..	1,68,000	189
„ 1959-60	..	..	1,39,500	161
„ 1960-61	..	..	16,31,250	56
„ 1961-62	..	..	13,82,250	..
„ 1962-63	..	..	9,37,500	..

During 1963-64*, this scheme was replaced by the Liberalised Loan-*cum*-Subsidy Scheme under which a loan of Rs. 2,000 is advanced in the first instance and, on the completion of the well, fifty per cent of the value of work done, subject to a maximum of Rs. 750, is treated as subsidy and the rest as loan.

State assistance is also extended through the disbursement of agricultural loans for seeds† and manures and for agricultural implements and fertilisers which are supplied under the Intensive Manuring Scheme. 'Long Term Fruit Loans' for raising new gardens and 'Short Term Fruit Loans' for the rejuvenation of old orchards are also advanced. With a view to step up

*During 1963-64, the amount disbursed was Rs. 10.14 lakhs and in the next year Rs. 1.74 lakhs.

†The maximum monetary individual limit is Rs. 120 under the Seed and Manure Scheme, Rs. 100 for agricultural implements, Rs. 500 under the Intensive Manure Scheme, Rs. 3,000 for the Long Term Fruit Loans and Rs. 450 for Short Term.

agricultural production, a scheme of granting loans during the Kharif and Rabi Campaigns was introduced in the district during the rabi season of 1958 under which loans up to a maximum of Rs. 50 for each ryot for the purchase of seeds, manures and implements are granted. Besides these, loans are provided under the hire purchase scheme for acquiring oil engines and electric motor pumpsets, tractors and agricultural implements. Loans are also given for the reclamation of lands under projects. Thus, under the Mid-Penner Regulator, Rs. 1.27 lakhs was advanced in 1963-64 and Rs. 2.05 lakhs in 1964-65.

All these schemes were implemented by the Agriculture and the Revenue Departments till 1961 when, after the introduction of democratic decentralisation, the Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishad took over their administration.

Floods:

The district is generally free from floods situated as it is in the Deccan Plateau, a Table Land, 2,000 ft. above sea level. Its real problem is in fact one of scarcity of water. The few floods from which it has suffered so far are more due to breaches in its chain* of tanks which are communicated, sometimes through the whole series. The rivers that traverse the district are seldom in floods and even when they rise, they roll down to the adjacent Cuddapah district, leaving Anantapur relatively safe.

Of the serious floods that affected this district, the earliest, as can be seen from the available recorded evidence, was the one in 1804 when all the Ceded Districts were the victim of nature's fury. The 'extraordinary inundation'† that was then witnessed destroyed many a tank from Harpanahalli in Bellary to Chitvel in Cuddapah. A series of channels were choked up with sand and quite a number of villages swept away. The

*The Srirangarajani tank group in the Anantapur minor basin, for instance, contains a chain of 313 tanks.

†The calamity was too extensive that in the opinion of Munro, "an estimate could not be formed of the damage it had occasioned" but he imagined " it would require at least one lac of Pagodas to put the Tanks and Nullahs in the same condition as before the inundation ".

storm of 1817 inflicted enormous injury on the taluks of Gooty and Uravakonda and the neighbourhood of Yadiki. Incessant rains rendered the sowings of jowar impossible and reduced the country to an utter state of desolation. To add to the irony, the 'nuth' grass springing up faster stifled the few young plants that struggled to survive. It was reported that in all 117 tanks, 58 channels and 312 wells were seriously damaged. Another disastrous flood that occurred in 1851 caused the breach of the big tanks at Singanamala, Anantapur and Dharmavaram and swept away about 840 yards of the embankment of the Singanamala tank, the repairs to which alone cost Rs. 60,000. A major portion of Tadpatri town was also washed away, while the tower of the Bugga Ramalingeswaraswami temple on the banks of the Penneru also collapsed. Vivid memories are still kept alive of this furious storm as is evident from some of the folk songs. Again in 1852, excessive rainfall caused some damage both to crops and to irrigation sources. The year 1874 saw the railway bridge across the Penneru near Juturu village severely damaged and the railway track between Rayalacheruvu (Anantapur district) and Muddanuru railway stations (in Cuddapah district) swept away.

Luckily, the district has seen very few floods during the present century. A few irrigation sources were damaged in August, 1938 due to the heavy rainfall. In August, 1950 the supply channels in Roddam firka of Penukonda taluk were heavily flooded. Some damage to houses and irrigation sources and some loss of cattle were also reported during 1954-55. In 1960, however, owing to heavy rainfall in Gooty taluk, the Basinepalli vanka* flowing near the Gooty railway station, rose and affected 163 families causing substantial damage to property.

The heavy rains that occurred in the neighbouring Mysore State in 1964 caused floods in the Penneru and brought about great devastation in the district. The tanks in most of the taluks except Gooty, Rayadrug and Uravakonda sustained considerable damage. The

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*A railway employee, who went to the rescue of two persons was carried away by the waters of the Vanka along with them.

floods affected 24 villages, 38 tanks and 382 huts and took a toll of two lives. The total damage to property was estimated at about Rs. 18 lakhs. The Government provided Rs. 13,000 as grants to the poor for the reconstruction of their huts.

The existing flood warning system has been found to be inadequate and defective particularly in the context of the flashy floods in the Penneru. The proposed installation of the wireless flood warning equipment at places like Hindupur in the Penneru basin and the gauge wells constructed at Tadpatri on the Penneru and at Lingadhal on the Chinna Hagari are likely to provide an adequate system of flood warning so essential for flood control.

Famines and Droughts:

The district is unfortunately vulnerable to famines. It lies in the heart of the Famine zone with an exceedingly light rainfall, poor soils and precarious irrigation sources. Being far away from the east coast and cut off by the Western Ghats, it does not derive the full benefit of either of the monsoons and thus no year passes without some concern to the agriculturist. The taluks of Kadiri and Rayadrug included in it during the first and the fifth decades of this century have only contributed to the general poverty of soils and the meagreness of rainfall, characteristic of the district. Some of its famines have become almost legendary. Even an inscription in the Narasimhaswami temple at Kadiri refers to a famine in A.D. 1390-91 and epitomises its severity in the observation that "innumerable skulls were rolling about and paddy could not be had even at the rate of 10 Nali* per Panam."

Of the two famines that ravaged the entire Deccan during the 15th century, the second was described by Ferishta as excessively severe as† "for two years no grain could be sown and in the third when the Almighty showered his mercy upon the earth, scarce any farmers were left to cultivate the lands."

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*'Nali' is a small measure. Panam is a coin.

†W. Francis, Anantapur District Gazetteer 1905, P. 79.

Prior to British occupation, famines were not the only menace which the district had to face. The "ravages of large bodies of horsemen and Pindaris during the Mysore War, the commotions of rebellious Poligars, the effects of the famine in 1792 and 1793" and the "oppressions and abuses exercised under the Nizam's Government"* considerably impoverished the district. Even thereafter, fifteen out of the first thirty years of British rule were years of turmoil and travail. Recorded evidence testifies to large scale relinquishments of land, mass migration of people from Gooty and Rayadrug to Mysore, decrease of population and sale of stocks by the peasants 'to pay their last kists'.

The history of famines in a district where scarcity is almost the rule is bound to be rather tedious but some of them which were either prolonged or intense merit description. Although elaborate evidence is wanting in regard to the havoc that some of the earlier famines wrought upon the district before its formation in 1882, the following review written in 1886 by Nicholson, the Acting Collector of Bellary,** serves to show how frequent and unfortunate the distresses were between 1803 and 1885.

"In 1803 there was scarcity amounting to famine; in 1823 famine was anticipated and relief works started; in 1832 both monsoons failed and the year was the worst on record up to that time; 1838 was almost a famine year; 1853 and 1854 were famine years; in 1865 there was anticipation of distress, which culminated in famine in the following year; besides these years of distress the season is described as unfavourable in no less than 24 years out of the series of seventy.........Only eight years have elapsed since the last famine (1876-78) and even during this short period, there have been four bad seasons. Last year both monsoons failed the earlier harvest being very scanty and the later crops a complete failure. This record is sufficient to show how seriously the resources of the ryots

*Anantapur then formed part of Bellary district.

**Paragraph 323 of the Letter, dated 3-1-1825 of the Board of Revenue.

have been affected by a constant succession of adverse years."*

The measures taken by the officers of the East India Company to deal with such situations related at best to the disbursement of cash doles to the poor to "enable the dealers to introduce supplies of grain",** prohibition of export of grain, grant of 'takkavi' loans and remission of assessment of land revenue "according to the ability of the farmer." These remissions were in fact restricted as it was felt that any large scale remission would be regarded rather a proof of the weakness than of the indulgence (of Government—Ed.) rendering the "future collection of revenue extremely difficult."

Some of the famines during this period shook the district badly. Thus, the "Guntur" famine in 1833 led to grain riots in Gooty; the famine of 1853-54 decimated 13½ lakhs of cattle population; and the famine of 1866 forced the poorer sections to sustain themselves on pounded tamarind seed and aloe pulp and necessitated an expenditure of 5½ lakhs of rupees on relief.

Famine of 1876-78:

The district was one of the worst to suffer during the great famine of 1876-78 popularly known as the 'dhatu karuvu'. It lasted for about 22 months and was described as the "most grievous calamity of its kind experienced in British India since the beginning of the century."† It was heralded by an extremely weak and belated south-west monsoon and a total failure of the north-east monsoon. Even by the end of 1875, crops began to wither and signs of scarcity made their appearance. The prices of all foodgrains except horsegram recorded phenomenal increase. The visible distress in May 1876 in Penukonda taluk slowly spread to Anantapur by August and in less than a month the entire district found itself in the grip of a great famine, "distress increasing daily nearly in every taluk."†† Prices rose to 'famine rates' Jonna selling at

*Board's Proceedings No. 477, dated 30th November, 1877-page 4.

**Letter, dated 20-2-1804 of the Board of Revenue, paragraph 100.

†Report of the Indian Famine Commission Part I—p. 16.

††Review of the Madras Famine—1876-78—p. 171.

9 and rice at 7 seers a rupee, as against the normal rates of 23 and 20. The situation was so agonising that people began to consume pricklypear fruit and a number of other wild plants and roots including the 'pith of the flowering stalk of the American aloe" and the leaves of 'devadaru' (Sethia Indica). The observation of Sir Richard Temple, the Agent of Government of India, in January, 1877 that "the country was almost entirely bare of all crop or stubble, and there was no sign of fodder or grass,"* represented the actual conditions in the Gooty-Bellary tract. About the same time, Digby, the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, observed that "the number on gratuitous relief was 45,565, nearly 19,000 being in the taluk of Hindupur. The condition of the cattle was critical. One-fourth were said to have died, and it was thought more than half would perish before June unless heavy showers fell in January."* According to him, 28 per cent of the population in Kadiri taluk was on relief. Rice and jonna on which the district chiefly sustained itself were sold at 4½ seers a rupee in some of its parts. Among the more important of the works executed during this famine are the roads from Alur to Guntakal, Kurnool frontier to Tadpatri, Guntakal to Uravakonda, Rayadrug to Kudair and from Yadiki to Bhogasamudram. Relief camps** were also run, though the then Sanitary Commissioner, describing their conditions, cryptically remarked "a very large number came in simply to die." A sample census taken in Gooty in 1878 revealed a decline of nearly 16 per cent in population. From March 1877, weavers, the most vulnerable section of the population, got some special relief when Government advanced them material for the prosecution of their trade and purchased the cloth woven at the usual market price. Allowances were also paid to them initially for their subsistence. Private charity was equally prompt in alleviating the distress. The Madras Central Relief Committee allotted, out of the contributions from the

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*The Famine Campaign in Southern India by Digby, Vol. I, page 56.

**The daily average strength of the camp at Anantapur was 261 and that of deaths was 239. The ratio of deaths in the famine camps in the district during 1877 was 701 per thousand.

Mansion House, Indian Famine Relief Fund, London, a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs to the old Bellary district to be disbursed through local committees.

The cost of relief works, excluding establishment charges was estimated at Rs. 10.32 lakhs on works and Rs. 9.85 lakhs on gratuitous relief. This great distress ushered in the Madras Famine Code, which was compiled in 1882.

Famine of 1891-92:

It was not until September 1877 that the district showed signs of recovery from this grim famine, but even before it could fully regain its vitality, it underwent another year of travail in 1891-92. The south-west monsoon was deficient and cultivation was seriously retarded, only about eight lakhs of acres having been sown as against an average of 12. Even the yield of crops harvested was estimated to be less than half the average. The failure of the north-east monsoon aggravated the situation and its effect was particularly serious in the taluks of Dharmavaram and Rayadrug. In some taluks one-fourth and perhaps even one-third of the breeding and young livestock died and efforts made to feed the cattle with prickly-pear were not successful. Gooty, Anantapur, Kadiri and Tadpatri also suffered equally and it was only with the onset of the south-west monsoon in September 1892, that the district returned to normalcy. The review of the Collector made soon after the famine showed its gravity—

"the famine from which the district has just emerged was one of sorer trial to beasts than to man. It is impossible to say the mortality, but it must have been very great amongst the jungle cattle............The famine year 'Nandana' may be considered to have passed without the terrors predicted of it."*

Famine of 1896-97:

Disaster struck again in 1896 with worse consequences. The season started promisingly but the months of September and October betrayed all hopes. The

*Board's Proceedings No. 780, dated 8th December, 1892, page 286 Vol. II—Report of the Famine.

big tanks at Bukkapatnam, Dharmavaram, Anantapur, Parigi and a few other places received no supplies and scarcity of drinking water began to be felt from January 1897, particularly in the taluks of Dharmavaram, Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri. The yield of crops all over the district was disappointing, over four-fifths of the area harvested giving either no crop at all or less than a quarter of the normal. Prices of both jonna and ragi rose sharply and were above 'scarcity rates' by November. While ragi was sold at 34 measures a rupee at Hindupur, it was 19 in Dharmavaram. The fear of famine, accentuated by the popular belief in the theory of 'three-year famine cycle', led to the refusal of payment of wages in the shape of grain. Demand for labour fell off rapidly. The areas worst affected were Tadpatri, Dharmavaram and the tract round Uravakonda. Kadiri, then in Cuddapah district, escaped while Rayadrug, then in Bellary, suffered but a little.

Five relief works* were started in the taluks of Tadpatri, Gooty, Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Rayadrug but they did not attract sufficient labour as 'the famine wage was scorned.'† As the volume of unemployment increased by January 1897, and as there was practically no prospect of a better season, even small land-holders started appearing on the works. The wages paid were 'miserably small' due to the imposition of fines. From May the numbers on relief went up by leaps and bounds. 15 relief works in Gooty, 10 in Dharmavaram, 9 in Anantapur, 7 in Tadpatri, 3 in Penukonda, 2 in Hindupur and 1 in Kalyandrug taluks were executed with famine labour. 14 kitchens in Gooty, 10 each in Anantapur and Dharmavaram, 9 in Tadpatri, 3 in Penukonda and 1 in Hindupur were run as adjuncts to relief works for the distribution of cooked food. Besides these, four central kitchens were maintained in the taluks of Tadpatri, Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram for children and the infirm. There were also three kitchens for weavers at Gooty, Tadpatri and Rayadrug, besides the three centres run to

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*They were the Tadpatri-Putlur road, Chittoor-Bombay road, Alamur tank work, Elakkuntala tank work and Somalapuram kunta work.

†Page 286—Vol. II— Report of the Famine.

provide relief for weavers at Tadpatri, Uravakonda and Rayadrug. Grain was imported from Mysore and two special trains were running daily between Hindupur and Gooty. Grain doles were also distributed in all the affected taluks.

The position of fodder became no less acute. The stalks of the faded crops and the roots called 'ṣonti verlu', scraped with much labour, supported the cattle for some time. Boda grass, normally used for thatching sheds, was in such great demand as fodder that even the hills were denuded of it. In Boodali firka of Hindupur taluk and in parts of Uravakonda and many other places, cattle were fed with pricklypear and with the leaves of neredu, yepi, palmyra and margosa. Fodder depots were established in Gooty, Guntakal Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Chakarlapalle with the help of the Famine Fund, Madras, and were supplied with straw from Madras, Renigunta and Gudur. Free removal of grass and free grazing were also permitted in all the reserves except in Muchukota and Kothakota. It was estimated that about 9,200 cattle perished due to want of fodder, the Collector confessing "personally I have no doubt that the mortality was much higher."*

During the early period of the famine private charity did its best to help the destitute population. The Indian Charitable Famine Relief Fund also spent in the district about a couple of lakhs of rupees towards relief. A pleader at Gooty was reported to have sold grain cheaper than the prevailing rates and also fed some destitutes every day. The people of Tadpatri and Dharmavaram contributed vegetables for the kitchens. In Penukonda, the local grain committee brought a large stock of ragi and sold it at concessional rates to the poor. By the middle of August, conditions became critical and there was a general feeling of despair. But fortunately the intermittent showers that started towards the end of August slowly succeeded in wiping off the famine. The relief works were also closed by the end of October and "the last coolies to go, casting a longing linger-

*Page 301 of Vol. II—Report of the Famine.

ing look behind, were the Yadiki and Uravakonda women and children".* The more important of the works that were executed were the Tadpatri-Yellanur road, Putlur-Tadpatri road, Palthur-Rupunagudi road, and repairs to Rayalacheruvu-Bhogasamudram road, Anantapur-Tadpatri road, Guntakal-Uravakonda road near Uravakonda and the Demajipalle-Nayanipalle road.

Distress of 1900:

There was a recurrence of acute distress in some parts of the district during 1900 and, although of a short duration, it was caused by the scanty south-west monsoon of 1899, followed by an almost total failure of the north-east monsoon. The failure of the second monsoon was most marked in Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. Dry crops over large stretches either failed entirely or yielded far below the average. Parts of North India which were also in the grip of famine made enormous demand for grain from this district as well and this led to an inflation of their prices. The restoration of the ruined Pinnapalle tank near Yadiki in Tadpatri taluk was taken up as a test work but it never went beyond the 'test' stage and had to be closed early in August. Kadiri taluk suffered no less; at the end of July, 1899 less than half of the normal area under dry crops had been sown in the taluk. Collection of material on the Kurli Ghat road was taken up in February 1900 as a test work. Relief measures by way of postponement of collections and grant of advances were undertaken in Rayadrug taluk. In parts of Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram taluks non-working cattle suffered due to want of fodder and free cutting of grass had consequently to be permitted in the forest reserves.

Scarcity of 1901:

1901 again proved a harsh year particularly for the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri, with a large volume of labour thrown out of employment. Consequently a number of works were executed by the Public Works

*Page 287 of Vol. II—Report of the Famine.

Department and at Jakkalacheruvu and Yadiki some kitchens were opened. The distress, however, ended in September.

Famine of 1920-21:

With both the monsoons failing in 1920, Gooty taluk was particularly affected. Two test works and seven kitchens were opened in January 1921 in Gooty. The Indian People's Famine Trust made a grant from which clothes were supplied to destitutes. But the north-east monsoon proved timely and copious and put an end to the distress.

Famine of 1924-25:

The scarcity of 1924 engulfed parts of Gooty, Madakasira, Penukonda, Dharmavaram and Hindupur taluks. Even in 1923 the rainfall was very disappointing and while the early crops withered, the late ones did not sprout at all. The 'garden taluk' of Madakasira suffered from serious fodder scarcity. These taluks were declared as famine affected and test works were started in February 1924. Large quantities of fodder were imported and sold to the ryots at reasonable rates.

Famine of 1934-35:

In 1934, conditions became once again critical in Penukonda, parts of Hindupur and Tadpatri taluks. 63 relief works, comprising 38 irrigation, 19 road and 6 drinking water supply works were started. To relieve fodder scarcity, depots were opened in Penukonda, Hindupur, Kadiri, Dharmavaram, Anantapur, Tadpatri, Guntakal, Gooty, Kalyandrug and Madakasira. Among those organising relief, the Rayalaseema Central Famine Relief Committee, the Indian Red Cross Society, the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust, The Madras Corporation and the Zamindar of Ellamarri were the most prominent. A good north-east monsoon in 1935 put an end to this famine, the severest of the kind experienced in the district since 1896-97.

Famine of 1937-38:

The whole of Gooty taluk and parts of Tadpatri, Penukonda, Hindupur and Rayadrug taluks were

badly affected by a famine in 1937-38. The seasonal conditions were not favourable enough to enable the agriculturists to recuperate from the distress. In April 1937, there was an unusually heavy rainfall, but later the rains receded. The few showers in September and October were untimely. There was a large scale failure of dry crops and the absence of any stocks with land-holders and the contraction of credit intensified the distress. The conditions in Gooty taluk and the Jutur area of Tadpatri taluk were so bad that even women belonging to some 'respectable' families were obliged to seek relief at the famine relief works. Drinking water supply was a problem in Gooty from May to August 1938. The weavers in Uravakonda were in straits and some of them were reported to have migrated to Bombay in search of livelihood. A relief centre had to be opened in the last week of June for providing work to them. The eastern portion of Rayadrug taluk was also affected necessitating the grant of large scale remission of land revenue and the opening of a test work.

The District Board embarked on an expanded programme of road works and undertook the construction of the Kurnool-Bangalore road, the Gooty-Pattikonda road and the Cuddapah-Bellary road. Sixteen more road works were taken up between January and September 1938—one each in Dharmavaram and Hindupur, 12 in Kalyandrug and 2 in Kadiri taluks. Six relief works were also started by Government, two each in Gooty, Uravakonda and Tadpatri taluks and all these attracted a fairly large volume of labour from the neighbouring Kurnool and Bellary districts. Instead of being provided with cash doles, destitutes in the headquarter villages of each relief camp were fed in the adjoining kitchens.

Fodder scarcity was keenly felt in Rayadrug, Gooty, Kalyandrug and Kadiri taluks and fodder depots were opened at Rayadrug and Kalyandrug. A depot was set up at Bantanahal in Alur taluk of Kurnool district to provide fodder for the Uravakonda area. Hill grass was sold at concessional rates in these depots and the panchayat reserves were also thrown open for free grazing.

Two non-official committees were formed, one each in Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and a sub-committee in Uravakonda. This sub-committee and a 'White Shirt Association' seemed to have done some good work, by way of distribution of clothing to children and provision of some monetary relief to pregnant women. The Red Cross Society distributed milk powder and cod liver oil to the infants. The High School Teachers' Association at Tadpatri and the Red Cross Societies at Guntur and Calicut collected some old clothes and gave them for distribution among the poor. The Rayalaseema Central Famine Relief Committee spent about Rs. 1,400 on relief work. Cloth produced by the weavers in the relief centre and purchased with the help of a grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust Fund was also distributed. The District Co-operative Bank, Anantapur contributed a sum of over Rs. 1,000 for sinking drinking water wells.

Famine of 1941-42:

The complete failure of the north-east monsoon of 1942 retarded agricultural operations and resulted in a failure of crops leading to conditions of scarcity. The entire district excepting the taluks of Kadiri and Hindupur was affected and relief measures covering nearly 28 per cent of the district population had to be undertaken by Government for almost a year. Thirty-four road works were taken up for providing employment and a portion of the wages was paid in the shape of grain. Six depots were opened to relieve fodder scarcity.

The Divisional Famine Relief Committee at Bukkapatnam organised the distribution of clothes, while substantial donations came from the Maharaja of Mysore and the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust. The Rayalaseema Famine Relief Committee also ran a few cheap grain depots.

Towards the end of 1943, conditions slowly returned to normalcy on account of the good rainfall in September-November of the year.

Famine of 1945-46:

Hardly two years passed before Gooty, Tadpatri, Kalyandrug, Madakasira and Penukonda taluks were affected by a severe drought although it did not lead to a grave crisis. The last three taluks suffered from acute scarcity. The Bhogasamudram tank in Penukonda town—the main source of drinking water supply—was completely dried up and water had to be taken from small scoopings made in its bed. Water was also supplied by a Government lorry from Venkatareddipalle, two miles away. Desilting operations were undertaken in the wells and the 'kuntas' in Rayadrug town to relieve drinking water scarcity. In all 186* relief works were taken up for execution at a cost of Rs. 13.42 lakhs. Cash and grain doles were provided and special kitchens for children, two each in Madakasira and Kalyandrug and one in Dharmavaram were set up. About 31,000 children were fed at these kitchens while 2.84 lakhs of people were given gratuitous relief.

To relieve scarcity of fodder, 26 fodder depots were opened and a fleet of 25 lorries maintained to transport both fodder and grain. Over 6,300 lorries of hill-grass were imported to tide over the crisis which lasted till August 1946. Clothes including saris were distributed in Anantapur, Hindupur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda taluks from out of the donations made by the Indian Association, Jinga and similarly about 600 sets of dress were given to Sugali women out of the donation of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust. The rains that commenced in July 1946 slowly mitigated the distress.

Famine of 1951-53:

Between 1948 and 1951 the district did not receive normal rainfall in either of the monsoons. With their total failure in 1951-52, it was once again the scene of a famine. The series of adverse seasons crippled the purchasing power of the ryots and agricultural labour started clamouring for employment. There were 'hunger marches' in Kadiri, the taluk worst affected and also

*Of these, 28 were in Tadpatri, 26 in Kalyandrug, 20 in Dharmavaram, 19 in Madakasira, 17 in Anantapur, 15 in Gooty, 13 in Penukonda, 12 in Uravakonda, 8 in Hindupur, 4 in Kadiri and 24 in Rayadrug.

in Penukonda and Anantapur. Agriculturists in these taluks were forced to sell their cattle, ornaments and utensils for their subsistence. In 1951, a slump in prices of some of the marketable products in Kalyandrug taluk posed a bigger problem than the one created by the adverse season. This resulted in a serious set back in the demand for labour and in the rates of wages. A famine Commissioner, appointed in 1952, found during his tours people wandering in search of employment particularly in Kadiri, Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Madakasira and parts of Tadpatri taluks. The only taluks comparatively free from the pangs of distress were Gooty and Uravakonda. Drinking water scarcity became acute in some of the worst affected tracts and, but for the cyclonic storm in May, 1952, the position would have been intolerable. These untimely rains, however, did not prove beneficial to agricultural operations with the result that the district lapsed again into a worse state of distress. In Kadiri taluk, in particular, people were even driven to the necessity of consuming a leafy vegetable known as 'ghatheraku'. Over 17 per cent of the population was on relief. The rains in March and April 1953, were again unhelpful for agricultural operations. The distress was so intense that Pandit Nehru, who toured the district, was visibly moved by the sight of the milling crowds that gathered at the gruel centres.

While the provisions of the Famine Code were not applied in carrying out relief measures, substantial relief was provided by means of works of lasting public utility. 'Low Scale Famine Relief Works', similar to the test works prescribed in the Code, were also started later with a view to ascertain whether agricultural labour was willing to accept work at low wages. In addition to measures like liberal remission of land revenue, expansion of minor irrigation works, District Board and departmental works, relief operations were undertaken on a very extensive scale.

To relieve scarcity of drinking water, deepening of wells was taken up under the Rural Water Supply Programme. A special subsidy scheme was also introduced temporarily in April 1952, for deepening both

private and public wells. 473 wells were deepened in the district under this scheme up to the end of March, 1953. Lorries of the Civil Supplies Department were diverted for transport of drinking water to the villages badly affected. The army also came in to deepen the drinking water wells at Guntakal, a place proverbial for water scarcity. Irrigation, rural water supply, road, super-standard, forest and rural welfare works were stepped up to provide labour to the unemployed. The Upper Penner Project which was under execution and the canal excavation under the Perur Project, taken up as a relief work, also served to provide some employment.

Gruel centres were started initially from out of the amounts made available from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. As the distress mounted, many more were opened, duly financed from State Funds and subsidised by the Union Government. Their number went up from 10 in February, 1952 to 370 in August feeding over 1.15 lakhs of people every day and rose to 448 in November with a daily attendance of a little over 2.04 lakhs. As the relief extended to weavers through co-operatives was found inadequate, 4 gruel centres were opened separately for them in February 1953. A wide net work of ration and fair price shops* numbering 302 by the middle of June also helped in meeting the situation.

Apart from the usual grazing concessions, paddy straw from the surplus Circar districts and hill-grass from the Nallamalas in Kurnool were imported and sold at subsidised rates so as to relieve scarcity of fodder.

A scheme of special remission, more liberal than the one prescribed in the departmental manuals, was introduced in F. 1361 (1951-52). It was further revised in the following years so as to allow for more equitable treatment of the tracts, according to the degree of distress suffered. Collection of land revenue, and of cesses and loans was postponed. Subsistence loans to

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*After the abolition of intensive procurement and statutory rationing in June 1952, fair price shops alone were continued to be maintained and there were 69 such shops by the end of March, 1953.

land-holders, who had neither money nor grain, and interest-free loans for the deepening of wells were also liberally granted.

The public health measures undertaken included anticipatory anti-cholera inoculations to those attending the gruel centres and relief works, besides the free distribution of multi-vitamin tablets.

The Indian Red Cross Society and the Ramakrishna Mission rendered yeomen service. 650 tons of rice and 1,300 tons of wheat from Russia and 2,436 bags of rice and 292 barrels of milk powder from the UNICEF were among the more prominent of the gifts received from abroad. The Madras State Famine Relief Fund allotted Rs. 1.62 lakhs for the distribution of cloth, shark liver oil, medical aid and cash grants to pregnant women. Out of an allotment of Rs. 17,000 from the Madras Famine Relief Fund, the Guild of Service maintained 'work centres' at Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Hindupur to provide employment to poor and needy women.

The alarming situation was averted when the south-west monsoon of 1953 proved favourable. By the end of the year, the relief works were all closed and the district managed to pull itself out of one of the most prolonged of droughts. The year 1955 proved a problem to Penukonda taluk marked by deficient rainfall and conditions bordering virtually on famine.

Recent scarcities:

1957-58 was another bad year for the district due to insufficient and improper distribution of rainfall. Over Rs. 4.65 lakhs of land revenue had to be remitted in 388 villages of all the taluks except Gooty, Madakasira and Rayadrug. In the following year, 520 villages spread over all the taluks except Rayadrug, Kadiri and Tadpatri were affected. For the third year in succession, there was a large scale failure of crops in 684 villages in all the taluks. In 1960-61 the season was again bad and the crops failed in 695 villages. The loans advanced exceeded Rs. 25 lakhs out of which over 16 lakhs were for sinking 2,175 new

wells under the subsidy scheme. Road works executed by the Panchayat Samithis provided employment for labour at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs. The Lok-karya kshetra, Hindupur, ran a few relief centres providing food free. Allotments from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust helped to ease the position.

The year 1965-66 was one of the worst in recent decades, threatening the district with acute scarcity. Most of the dry crops withered for want of rain and many of the large tanks received no supplies. Water level was alarmingly low even in projects like the Bhairavanithippa and the Mid-Penner.

Annexure 'O' indicates the expenditure incurred on relief during the various droughts and famines.

ANNEXURE—A

ANNEXURE

STATEMENT (DECENNIAL, LAND

Year	**Total Geographical area, in acres.*	*Forests*	*Barren and uncultivable land*	*Land put to non-agricultural uses.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1902-03	4,687,344	10.46	16.97	..
1912-13	4,678,239	10.71	17.83	..
1925-26	4,715,632	10.18	8.80	..
1930-31	4,743,447	10.04	11.66	..
1940-41	4,747,324	10.21	7.23	..
1950-51	4,722,575	10.18	8.49	..
Quinquennial average: (1954-55 to 1958-59)	4,728,329	10.19	9.09	5.82
1963-64	4,728,320	10.09	8.74	6.33

* At the time of the formation of the district (1881-82), the total geographical

Note.—Columns 3 to 12 are percentages to the figures in Column 2.

-A.

UTILISATION.

Permanent pastures and other grazing lands. (6)	Land under miscellaneous uses. (7)	Cultivable waste. (8)	Fallow Lands.		Net area sown. (11)	Total Percentage (12)
			Other fallow lands. (9)	Current fallows. (10)		
..	..	17.35	..	8.27	46.95	100%
..	..	14.03	..	9.74	47.66	100%
..	..	21.83	...	14.46	44.73	100%
..	..	16.74	..	12.75	48.81	100%
..	..	22.63	..	11.98	47.96	100%
..	...	16.46	...	11.23	53.62	100%
0.59	0.81	9.14	6.09	4.82	53.45	100%
1.10	0.97	7.82	3.98	8.08	52 87	99.89%

area was 32,65,920 and in the following year it was 34,66,800 acres.

ANNEXURE-B.

LAND UTILIZATION

Name of the Taluk	*Total Geographical area*	*Forests.*	*Barren and uncultivable land*	*Land put to non agricultural uses.*	*Permanent pastures and other grazing land.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kadiri ..	740,726.00 (100%)	137,323.40 (18.54%)	196,699.60 (26 56%)	23,110.00 (3.12%)	1,000.00 (0 13%)
Anantapur ..	591,768.00 (100%)	47,476.00 (8.02%)	44,895.00 (7.59%)	39,568.00 (6.69%)	6,843.00 (1.16%)
Gooty ..	311,339.00 (100%)	32,125.00 (10.32%)	26,830.20 (8.62%)	12,009.80 (3.86%)	1,394.40 (0.45%)
Madakasira	267,412.60 (100%)	22,438.00 (8.39%)	11,952.00 (4.47%)	30,481.20 (11.40%)	Nil Nil
Uravakonda ..	261,480.00 (100%)	7,930.40 (3.03%)	19,244.20 (7.36%)	6,235.00 (2.38%)	107.80 (0.04%)
Rayadrug ..	436,882.80 (100%)	28,447 00 (6.51%)	19,110.00 (4.37%)	24,051.60 (5.51%)	1,467.40 (0 34%)
Tadpatri ..	410,350.00 (100%)	49,979.20 (12.18%)	20,016.00 (4.88%)	28,141.20 (6.86%)	1,500.00 (0.36%)
Dharmavaram	470,993.60 (100%)	27,057.00 (5.74%)	17,624.00 (3.74%)	14,909.80 (3.17%)	1,220.00 (0.26%)
Penukonda ..	436,779.00 (100%)	76,736.40 (17.57%)	28,752.60 (6.58%)	37,039.00 (8.48%)	6,040.00 (1.38%)
Kalyandrug ..	525,672.00 (100%)	28,625.60 (5.44%)	29,887.60 (5.69%)	27,096.80 (5.16%)	7,141.60 (1.36%)
Hindupur ..	274,926.00 (100%)	23,912.80 (8.70%)	14,879.40 (5.41%)	32,470.40 (11.81%)	1,037.00 (0.38%)
District Average (1954-55 to 1958-59)	4,728,329.00	482,050.80 (10.19%)	429,890.60 (9.09%)	275,112.80 (5.82%)	27,751.20 (0.59%)
District 1963-64	4,728,320.00 (100%)	476,976,00 (10.09%)	413,180.00 (8.74%)	299,211.00 (6.33%)	52,415.00 (1.11%)

* Based on Quinquennial average 1954-55 to 1958-59.

ATEMENT

ıd under misc. ·ees, crops, not ·luded in the area sown (7)	Cultivable Waste. (8)	FALLOW LANDS: Other fallow lands. (9)	FALLOW LANDS: Current fallows (10)	Net area sown (11)
2,757.40 (0.37%)	56,268.80 (7.60%)	2,463.60 (0.33%)	35,506.60 (4.79%)	285,596.60 (38.56%)
3,031.00 (0.51%)	41,907.00 (7.08%)	58,968.00 (9.96%)	18,632.80 (3.15%)	330,447.20 (55.84%)
2,334.60 (0.75%)	14,121.80 (4.53%)	8,582.40 (2.75%)	18,548.00 (5.96%)	195,392.80 (62.76%)
5,918.40 (2.21%)	13,683 00 (5.12%)	34,569.00 (12.93%)	3,353.20 (1.25%)	145,017.80 (54.23%)
2,662.40 (1.02%)	5,952.80 (2.28%)	6,959.20 (2.66%)	4,368.20 (1.67%)	208,020.00 (79.56%)
1,743.60 (0.40%)	16,006.00 (3.66%)	2,357.80 (0.54%)	32,932.20 (7.54%)	310,767.20 (71.13%)
1,010.00 (0.25%)	17,124.00 (4 17%)	22,904.80 (5.58%)	28,654.40 (6.98%)	241,020.40 (58.74%)
299.60 (0.06%)	164,993.40 (35.03%)	Nil Nil	24,393.20 (5.18%)	220,496.60 (46.82%)
6,124.80 (1.40%)	30,640.00 (7.02%)	81,005.60 (18.55%)	20,663.80 (4.73%)	149,776.80 (34.29%)
7,903.80 (1.50%)	44,162.80 (8.40%)	38,679.60 (7.36%)	31,431.20 (5.98%)	310,743.00 (59.11%)
4,403.00 (1.60%)	27,525.60 (10.01%)	31,449.40 (11.44%)	9,347.20 (3.40%)	129,901.20 (47.25%)
38,188.60 (0.81%)	432,385.20 (9.14%)	287,939.40 (6.09%)	227,830.80 (4.82%)	2,527,179.60 (53.45%)
46,311.00 (0.98%)	369,910.00 (7.82%)	188,206.00 (3.98%)	382,290.00 (8.08%)	2,499,821.00 (52.87%)

ANNEXURE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AMONG THE TALUKS BASED

Sl. No.	*Name of the Taluk*	*Total geographical area*	*Forests*	*Barren and uncultivable land*	*Land put to non-agricultural uses.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Kadiri	15.66	28.49	45.76	8.40
2.	Anantapur ..	12.52	9.85	10.44	14.39
3.	Gooty	6.58	6.66	6.25	4.36
4.	Madakasira ..	5.65	4.65	2.78	11.08
5.	Uravakonda ..	5.53	1.65	4.48	2.27
6.	Rayadurg ..	9.24	5.90	4.45	8.74
7.	Tadpatri ..	8.68	10.37	4.66	10.23
8.	Dharmavaram ..	9.96	5.61	4.10	5.42
9.	Penukonda ..	9.24	15.92	6.69	13.46
10.	Kalyandurg ..	11.11	5.94	6.95	9.85
11.	Hindupur ..	5.81	4.96	3.46	11.80

C.

ON THE STATISTICS PERTAINING TO THE QUINQUENNIUM 1954-55 TO 1958-59.

Permanent pastures and other grazing lands. (7)	*Land under misc. trees, crops, not included in the area sown* (8)	*Cultivable waste.* (9)	*Other Fallow lands.* (10)	*Current fallow.* (11)	*Net area sown.* (12)
3.60	7.22	13.01	0.86	15.58	11.30
24.66	9.94	7.69	20.47	8.18	13.08
5.02	6.11	3.26	2.99	8.14	7.73
.	15.50	3.17	12.00	1.47	5.74
0.39	6.97	1.38	2.42	1.91	8.23
5.29	4.57	3.70	0.82	14.45	12 30
5.40	2.64	3.96	7.94	12.58	9.54
4.39	0.78	38.16	..	10.71	8.72
21.76	16.04	7.08	28.14	9.06	5.92
25.73	20.69	10.21	13.43	13.80	12.30
3.73	11.53	6.37	10.92	4.10	5.14

APPENDIX-D

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT DECENNIAL FIGURES (Adjusted)

Year	*Total area*	*Net cultivated area*	*Net irrigated area*	*Area cultivated more than once*	PERCENTAGES OF				
					Column 3 *to* 2	*Column* 4 *to* 2	*Column* 4 *to* 3	*Column* 5 *to* 2	*Column* 5 *to* 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1902-03	46,87,344	22,00,688	1,88,380	91,946	46.95	4.02	8.56	1.96	4.18
1912-13	46,78,239	22,29,848	2,02,887	1,00,912	47.66	4.34	9.10	2.16	4.52
1925-26	45,86,116	21,31,270	1,74,475	88,907	46.47	3.80	8.19	1.94	4.17
1930-31	47,43,447	23,15,388	2,13,315	90,366	48.81	4.50	9.21	1.91	3.90
1940-41	43,07,053	19,85,460	1,83,352	95,408	46.10	4.26	9.24	2.21	4.81
1950-51	42,86,133	22,25,597	2,14,650	69,142	51.93	5.01	9.64	1.61	3.11
1958-59	47,28,329	25,45,560	2,15,964	99,443	53.84	4.57	8.48	2.10	3.91
1963-64	47,28,324	24,99,821	2,65,319	72,796	52.9	5.6	10.6	1.5	2.9

APPENDIX—E

APPENDIX

ANANTAPUR

Year (1)	Total Area (2)	Net cultivated area (3)	Net irrigated area (4)	Area cultivated more than once. (5)
1954-55	47,28,329	24,84,404	1,84,948	77,498
1955-56	47,28,329	25,70,862	2,10,926	1,05,446
1956-57	47,28,329	25,49,202	2,47,364	1,18,435
1957-58	47,28,329	24,85,870	2,08,747	82,393
1958-59	47,28,329	25,45,500	2,15,964	99,443
1959-60	47,28,329	25,14,851	2,10,194	88,409
District Average* ..	47,28,329	25,27,179.6	2,13,589.8	96,634
State Average ..	6,70,14,813.6	2,75,73,019	68,36,946.6	25,17,308.6

*Average of the quinquennium 1954-55 to 1958-59

E

DISTRICT

Area irrigated more than once	Percentages of						
	Column 3 to 2	Column 4 to 2	Column 4 to 3	Column 5 to 2	Column 5 to 3	Column 6 to 2	Column 6 to 4
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
82,727	52.5	3.9	7.4	1.6	3.1	1.7	44.7
97,946	54.4	4.5	8.2	2.2	4.1	2.1	46.4
73,537	53.9	5.2	9.7	2.5	4.6	1.5	29.7
56,426	52.6	4.4	8.4	1.7	3.3	1.2	27.0
85,917	53.8	4.6	8.5	2.1	3.9	1.8	39.8
70,435	53.19	4.45	8.36	1.87	3.52	1.49	33.51
79,310.6	53.5	4.5	8.5	2.0	3.8	1.7	37.1
1,30,505.08	41.1	10.2	24.8	3.7	9.1	1.9	19.1

APPENDIX -

NUMBER AND MILEAGE OF IRRIGATION SOURCES IN THE TALUKS OF THE

Taluk	Canals				Wells used for Irrigation Purposes only			
	Government		Private		Government		Private	
	No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage	Masonry	Non-Masonry	Masonry.	Non-Masonry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	ACS	ACS	ACS	ACS	ACS	ACS	ACS	ACS
Madakasira ..	290	152	14	8	33	42	7,678	310
Penukonda ..	337	180	15	5	107	..	1,100	4,148
Dharmavaram ..	418	185	12	16	106	5	1,050	925
Kalyandrug ..	409	110	41	34	54	60	1,492	2,842
Kadiri ..	357	185	3	5	76	16	6,212	928
Hindupur ..	230	146	3	5	31	..	850	147
Uravakonda ..	210	93	8	9	105	5	2,265	1,100
Rayadrug ..	307	106	11	15	36	5	1,843	1,907
Gooty ..	327	140	8	10	104	1	2,168	1,015
Anantapur ..	314	160	31	18	101	146	5,537	10,809
Tadpatri ..	296	120 3/4	5	12 3/4	32	11	1,838	1,243
District Total ..	3,495	1,577 3/4	151	137 3/4	785	291	32,033	25,374

F.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT DURING 1959-60.

Total of columns 6, 7,8 and 9.	*No. of wells not in use.*	*No. of Reservoirs.*	*Number of Tanks with ayacuts of*			*No. of oil Engines.*	*No. of wells having independent ayacuts.*	*No. of wells supplementing recognised sources of irrigation.*
			100acres or more	*Less than 100 acres*	*Total of Columns 13 and14*			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
ACS	ACS							
8,062	125	..	42	52	94	166	2,962	2,398
5,355	162	..	27	98	125	50	2,338	1,910
2,086	45	1	30	25	55	148	..	500
4,448	359	..	30	39	69	189	2,379	1,955
7,232	601	1	29	425	454	76	4,839	538
1,028	36	..	135	77	212	42	681	655
3,475	83	..	..	7	7	98	303	20
3,791	303	1	10	9	19	233	1,784	197
3,288	99	..	10	11	21	6	1,102	6
16,593	..	..	15	60	75	207	2,797	589
3,124	153	..	4	8	12	84	889	231
58,483	1,966	3	332	811	1,143	1,299	20,084	8,999

APPENDIX

NET AREA IRRIGATED ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SOURCES OF

Sl. No.	Taluk	Canals		Tanks	Wells sole Irrigation		Other sources
		Government	Private		Tube wells	Other wells	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Kadiri ..	2,607.60	33.80	7,921.00	..	14,715.20	1,059.60
2.	Anantapur ..	7,930.00	23.20	7,094.60	..	10,754.20	195.00
3.	Gooty ..	4,367.80	89.00	2,713.00	12.60	752.80	76.40
4.	Madakasira ..	910.40	109.80	12,362.80	..	7,402.80	128.20
5.	Uravakonda	308.80	5.20	50.20	..	737.40	3.00
6.	Rayadrug ..	5,326.20	18.20	4,487.80	10.00	5,066.40	85.40
7.	Tadpatri ..	9,709.20	9.60	1,913.80	..	3,197.60	87.60
8.	Dharmavaram	5,081.60	129.80	9,057.20	..	12,802.00	1,677.00
9.	Penukonda ..	4,136.8	27.60	16,093.40	..	5,426.2	146.00
10.	Kalyandrug ..	2,796.6	121.8	7,151.60	..	8,708.8	802.00
11.	Hindupur ..	1,336.80	31.60	20,925.80	..	4,699.60	161.60
	District ..	44,511.80	599.60	89,771.00	22.60	74,263.00	4,421.80
	State ..	30,71,358.40	45,675.00	27,46,844.60	4,618.80	7,38,660.40	2,29,789.40

—G

IRRIGATION IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

Net area irrigated	PERCENTAGE OF AREA IRRIGATED TO NET AREA IRRIGATED BY						
	Govt. canals	Private canals	Tanks	Tube wells	Other wells	Other sources	Total percentage
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
26,337.20	9.90	0.13	30.08	..	55.87	4.02	100
25,997.00	30.50	0.09	27.29	..	41.37	0.75	100
8,011.60	54.52	1.11	33.86	0.16	9.40	0.95	100
20,914.00	4.35	0.53	59.11	..	35.40	0.61	100
1,104.40	27.96	0.47	4.53	..	66.77	0.27	100
14,994.00	35.52	0.12	29.93	0.07	33.79	0.57	100
14,917.80	65.09	0.06	12.83	..	21.43	0.59	100
28,747.60	17.68	8.45	31.50	..	44.53	5.84	100
25,830 00	16.01	0.11	62.30	..	21.01	0.57	100
19,580.80	14.28	0.62	36.53	..	44.47	4.10	100
27,155.40	4.92	0.12	77.06	..	17.31	0.59	100
2,13,589.80	20.84	0.28	42.03	0.01	34.77	2.07	100
68,36,946.60	44.92	0.67	40.18	0.07	10.80	3.36	100

APPENDIX

ANANTAPUR

Name of the taluk	Average of the figures for the last five years* relating to				
	Total Area	Net cultivated area	Net irrigated area	Area cultivated more than once	Area irrigated more than once
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kadiri	7,40,726.00	2,86,186.80	26,337.20	14,049.40	12,526.80
Anantapur ..	5,91,768.00	3,30,373.2	25,997.00	13,365.6	13,004.00
Gooty	3,11,339.00	1,95,348.60	8,011.60	2,901.60	1,870.00
Madakasira ..	2,67,412.60	1,43,883.80	20,914.00	9,664.80	9,693.00
Uravakonda ..	2,61,480.00	2,14,883.80	1,104.40	1,961.80	160.40
Rayadrug	4,36,882.80	3,07,502.60	14,994.00	12,123.20	9,030.00
Tadpatri	4,10,350.00	2,40,902.60	14,917.80	4,533.20	5,335.80
Dharmavaram ..	4,70,993.60	2,19,982.40	28,747.60	10,841.2	5,811.00
Penukonda ..	4,36,779.00	1,48,380.60	25,830.00	10,758.00	8,120.40
Kalyandrug ..	5,25,672.00	3,10,347.40	19,580.80	6,270.20	4,531.20
Hindupur	2,74,926.00	1,29,441.80	27,155.40	8,774.00	9,228.00
District	47,28,329.00	25,27,233.60	213,589.80	96,643 00	79,310.60

*1954-55 to 1958-59.

—H

DISTRICT

Percentage of						
Column 3 *to* 2	*Column* 4 *to* 2	*Column* 4 *to* 3	*Column* 5 *to* 2	*Column* 5 *to* 3	*Column* 6 *to* 2	*Column* 6 *to* 4
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
38.64	3.56	9.20	1.90	4.91	1.70	47.56
5.61	4.40	7.87	2.26	4.04	2.20	50.02
62.74	2.57	4.10	0.93	1.50	0.60	23.34
53.81	7.82	14.54	3.61	6.71	3.62	46.34
82.18	0.42	0.51	0.75	0.91	0.01	14.53
70.40	3.43	4.88	2.77	3.94	2.07	60.22
58.71	3.64	6.20	1.10	1.88	1.30	35.76
46.71	6.10	13.07	2.30	4.93	1.23	20.21
33.97	5.91	17.41	2.46	7.25	1.86	31.44
59.04	3.72	6.32	1.19	2.02	0.86	23.14
47.08	9.82	20.98	3.19	6.78	3.35	33.98
53.45	4.52	8.45	2.04	3.82	1.68	37.13

ANNEXURE

Percentage Distribution of Total Cropped area in the State, the

(BASED ON FIVE YEARS (1954-55 TO 1958-59)

Unit	*Total Cropped Area*	*Paddy*	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	*Ragi*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh ..	300,90,368.80	23.13	5.19	20.90	2.63
Anantapur District ..	26,23,822.60	5.83	13.97	8.00	3.77
Hindupur ..	1,38,215.80	9.96	5.65	13.37	11.82
Uravakonda ..	2,16,845.60	0.40	19.22	3.34	0.14
Rayadrug ..	3,19,625.80	5.72	22.55	7.06	0.75
Gooty ..	1,98,250.20	4.47	15.13	5.13	0.10
Tadpatri ..	2,45,435.80	3.83	7.14	0.49	1.98
Anantapur ..	3,43,738.80	7.30	13.43	4.07	2.25
Kalyandrug ..	3,18,017.60	4.52	24.40	7.26	2.69
Dharmavaram ..	2,30,823.60	8.29	8.79	1.65	4.44
Kadiri ..	3,00,236.20	4.67	2.27	24.64	3.83
Penukonda ..	1,59,138.60	9.63	7.46	10.96	8.27
Madakasira ..	1,53,494.60	9.16	6.66	11.77	15.39

I.

District and its Taluks.

AVERAGE).

Maize (7)	Korra (8)	Varagu (9)	Samai (10)	Bengal Gram (11)	Red Gram (12)
1.57	5.11	2.06	0.87	0.95	1.30
0.018	17.14	1.72	3.15	0.43	2.23
Nil	11.93	2.62	3.74	0.58	1.48
0.01	25.11	Nil	Nil	1.02	1.24
Nil	18.56	Nil	0.39	0.66	1.37
0.002	31.20	Nil	Nil	0.45	2.74
Nil	27.75	0.58	0.16	0.44	2.15
Nil	20.65	1.87	3.28	0.22	4.59
Nil	11.73	1.85	3.17	0.33	3.28
Nil	10.28	0.86	..	0.45	2.39
Nil	7.29	0.16	7.37	0.11	0.85
Nil	5.16	5.77	6.04	0.44	0.45
Nil	17.96	9.56	0.62	0.20	2.53

ANNEXURE

Percentage Distribution of Total Cropped area in the State, the

(BASED ON FIVE-YEARS (1954-55 TO 1958-59)

Unit	*Black Gram*	*Green Gram*	*Horse Gram*	*Chillies*	*Sugar-cane*
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Andhra Pradesh	1.006	3.13	3.70	1.26	0.60
Anantapur District ..	0.008	0.4	7.4	0.56	0.33
Hindupur ..	0.002	Nil	8.46	2.35	4.19
Uravakonda ..	0.064	0.35	0.61	0.36	0.004
Rayadrug ..	0.004	0.64	2.03	0.21	Nil
Gooty ..	Nil	0.35	0.94	0.49	0.002
Tadpatri ..	0.006	0.01	0.88	0.72	0.04
Anantapur ..	0.0005	1.01	8.33	0.25	0.00023
Kalyandrug ..	0.007	0.50	12.38	0.14	0.005
Dharmavaram ..	0.007	0.69	16.54	0.35	0.02
Kadiri ..	0.022	0.09	6.94	0.74	0.32
Penukonda ..	0.0002	Nil	12.65	0.93	1.06
Madakasira ..	0.042	0.09	15.44	0.99	0.06

I.—(*Contd.*)

District and its Taluks.

AVERAGE).

Onions	*Total Cotton*	*Ground Nut*	*Gingelly*	*Castor*	*Total Tobacco*	*Turmeric*
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
0.15	3.05	9.99	2.12	2.58	1.23	0.13
0.18	6.42	23.04	1.38	1.11	0.10	0.0038
0.05	0.24	20.20	Nil	0.32	0.15	0.0515
0.02	24.19	21.14	0.12	0.31	0.06	0.0001
0.20	16.01	19.31	0.53	0.40	0.08	0.0012
0.04	4.30	32.54	0.07	0.48	0.31	0.0012
0.71	16.23	21.99	0.02	0.65	0.05	0.0055
0.31	1.76	25.57	2.97	1.75	0.023	0.0007
0.07	2.32	17.22	2.15	2.22	0.04	0.0004
0.19	9.64	21.96	6.83	2.16	0.02	0.0003
0.05	0.16	33.32	0.17	1.01	0.17	0.0005
0.10	0.75	21.30	0.48	1.38	0.02	0.0016
0.11	0.04	15.11	0.11	0.60	0.33	0.0009

ANNEXURE

TOTAL CROPPED AREA UNDER THE CROPS AND ITS PERCENTAGE

(BASED ON FIVE YEARS (1954-55 TO

Name of the Taluk		*Total Cropped area*	*Paddy*	*Maize*	*Bajra*	*Ragi*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
District area	..	26,23,822.6	1,53,195.6	496.0	2,10,144.0	98,956.8
Percentage of District figure to State	..	8.72	2.20	0.10	13.45	12.47
Hindupur ..	..	5.27	8.98	0.40	16.90	16.52
Uravakonda	..	8.27	0.56	5.48	3.45	0.31
Rayadrug ..	..	12.18	11.93	1.05	10.74	2.43
Gooty ...	..	7. 55	5.79	0.97	4.84	0.20
Tadpatri ..	..	9.35	6.14	85.36	0.58	4.92
Anantapur	..	13.10	16.38	5.80	6.68	7.83
Kalyandrug	..	12.12	9.37	..	10.99	8.64
Dharmavaram	..	8.80	12.50	...	1.82	10.35
Kadiri ..	...	11.44	9.15	0.75	35.20	11.62
Penukonda	..	6.07	18.01	..	8.20	13.30
Madakasira	..	5.85	9.18	...	0.48	23.87
Total Percentage	...	100%	99.99%	100.00%	99.99%	99.99%

J

DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE TALUKS

1958-59) AVERAGE)

Jowar (7)	*Korra* (8)	*Varagu* (9)	*Samai* (10)	*Bengalgram* (11)	*Redgram* (12)
3,66,636.8	4,49,916.6	45,329.0	82,806.0	11,311.4	58,715.4
5.83	29.21	7.28	31.60	3.93	15.00
2.13	3.66	7.98	6.25	7.11	3.49
11.37	12.10	..	..	19.64	4.59
19.66	13.18	0.02	1.50	18.67	7.48
8.18	13.75	0.13	..	7.96	9.27
11.47	15.14	3.11	0.49	9.44	9.00
12.59	15.78	14.18	13.60	6.78	26.87
21.17	8.29	12.99	12.18	9.40	17.75
5.53	5.27	4.39	26.51	9.14	9.38
1.86	4.86	1.07	26.72	2.94	4.35
3.24	1.83	23.78	11.59	6.21	1.21
2.79	6.13	32.37	1.15	2.70	6.60
99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%

ANNEXURE

TOTAL CROPPED AREA UNDER THE CROPS AND ITS PERCENTAGE

(BASED ON FIVE YEARS (1954-55 TO

Name of the Taluk	*Green gram*	*Horse-Gram*	*Chillies*	*Turmeric*	*Onions*
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
District area.. ..	10,603.0	1,94,429.4	14,765.6	101.2	4,807.6
Percentage of District figure to State ..	1.12	17.45	3.87	0.26	10.75
Hindupur	0.15	6.01	21.96	70.36	1.44
Uravakonda ..	7.11	0.68	5.24	0.20	0.79
Rayadrug	19.17	3.34	4.51	3.75	13.08
Gooty	6.57	0.96	6.55	2.37	1.83
Tadpatri	0.24	1.10	11.89	13.44	36.22
Anantapur	32.85	14.73	5.85	2.37	22.42
Kalyandurg ...	15.02	20.25	2.96	1.18	4.72
Dharmavaram ..	14.94	19.64	5.53	0.79	9.31
Kadiri	2.55	10.73	15.11	1.58	3.28
Penukonda ..	0.12	10.36	10.07	2.57	3.39
Madakasira ..	1.27	12.10	10.32	1.38	3.52
Total Percentage ..	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%

J—(*Contd.*)

DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE TALUKS

1958-59) AVERAGE)

Total Cotton	*Groundnut*	*Gingelly*	*Castor*	*Sugarcane*	*Blackgram*
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1,88,693.4	5,04,641.4	36,446.6	29,179.4	8,708.40	219.00
18.37	20.11	5.70	3.75	4.78	0.07
0.19	4.62	0.005	1.53	66.53	1.46
31.08	7.62	0.70	2.33	0.10	6.39
30.32	10.21	4.69	4.36	0.09	6.12
5.06	10.67	0.36	3.27	0.05	...
23.60	8.93	0.17	5.48	1.02	6.57
3.57	14.54	28.04	10.63	0.09	0.82
4.36	9.05	18.76	24.24	0.18	10.87
0.87	8.38	43.24	17.05	0.61	7.95
0.29	16.54	1.43	10.40	10.95	30.23
0.71	5.60	2.11	7.54	19.34	0.18
0.04	3.83	0.49	3.16	1.03	29.40
99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%

ANNEXURE-K

Talukwise Acreage under Different Crops during 1963–64

	Taluk	*Rice*	*Jowar*	*Sajja*	*Ragi*	*Korra*	*Varagu*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Anantapur ..	23,692	51,373	17,458	10,027	81,494	5,086
2.	Tadpatri ..	8,102	44,305	2,400	2,215	66,646	5,839
3.	Gooty ..	9,399	40,319	11,836	425	75,722	3,681
4.	Uravakonda ..	812	57,569	9,986	275	56,977	2,268
5.	Dharmavaram	22,219	19,645	4,671	10,570	16,986	2,802
6.	Kalyandrug ..	19,080	91,731	23,720	9,526	36,842	5,940
7.	Rayadrug ..	23,845	36,592	5,799	2,976	37,571	1,978
8.	Penukonda ..	22,931	12,528	15,409	3,561	8,242	2,200
9.	Kadiri ..	16,794	8,133	78,778	14,861	17,678	1,321
10.	Hindupur ..	12,588	9,433	22,601	21,230	6,067	815
11.	Madakasira ..	7,571	12,264	1,040	23,818	21,403	5,830
	DISTRICT ..	1,67,033	3,83,892	1,93,704	99,484	4,25,628	37,760

	Taluk		Samai (8)	Bengal-gram (9)	Red-gram (10)	Green-gram (11)	Black-gram (12)	Horse-gram (13)
1.	Anantapur	..	6,390	377	16,144	3,325	128	25,960
2.	Tadpatri	..	652	557	5,509	267	98	4,237
3.	Gooty	..	428	809	6,265	688	51	2,698
4.	Uravakonda	..	540	2,204	3,846	681	9	2,923
5.	Dharmavaram	..	17,435	108	4,336	1,156	716	39,410
6.	Kalyandrug	..	2,662	6	17,323	3,388	1,138	38,196
7.	Rayadrug	..	256	504	1,636	1,127	2	4,892
8.	Penukonda	...	9,833	843	2,206	71	..	18,650
9.	Kadiri	..	16,613	498	7,134	2,026	344	19,551
10.	Hindupur	..	3,182	601	1,923	183	4	10,331
11.	Madakasira	..	748	352	3,632	276	178	19,285
	DISTRICT	...	58,739	6,859	69,954	13,188	2,668	186,133

Taluk		*Other Pulses* (14)	*Betel nuts.* (15)	*Chillies* (16)	*Garlic* (17)	*Corian-der* (18)	*Turme-ric* (19)
1. Anantapur	..	91	..	873	4	78	..
2. Tadpatri	..	34	23	1,602	389	1,587	22
3. Gooty	..	545	33	1,858	28	778	1
4. Uravakonda	..	160	..	1,064	1	7,750	1
5. Dharmavaram	..	1,984	17	694	6	371	..
6. Kalyandrug	..	683	8	493	..	10,670	5
7. Rayadrug	..	182	4	990	2	1,388	972
8. Penukonda	..	113	11	2,124	58	236	..
9. Kadiri	..	802	..	1,574	1	40	1
10. Hindupur	..	331	48	3,027	5	17	17
11. Madakasira	..	831	332	1,413	2	16	..
DISTRICT	..	5,776	476	15,712	496	22,931	1,019

Taluk		Tamarind. (20)	Sugarcane (21)	Palmyra (22)	Bananas (23)	Citrus fruits. (24)
1. Anantapur	..	114	..	33	9	3,449
2. Tadpatri	..	44	22	284	2	3,728
3. Gooty	..	59	2	50	40	552
4. Uravakonda	..	228	17	10	..	106
5. Dharmavaram	..	243	16	41	..	1,756
6. Kalyandrug	..	1,428	24	16	..	148
7. Rayadrug	..	540	20	37	9	258
8. Penukonda	..	611	1,777	46	1	631
9. Kadiri	..	1,747	586	..	7	1,290
10. Hindupur	..	705	6,356	21	3	90
11. Madakasira	..	298	58	7	24	37
DISTRICT	..	6,017	8,878	545	95	12,045

Taluk		Mangoes (25)	Grapes (26)	Sweet Potatoes (27)	Onions (28)	Vegetables (29)
1. Anantapur	..	375	25	72	952	1,189
2. Tadpatri	..	569	109	48	1,689	104
3. Gooty	..	125	2	44	137	173
4. Uravakonda	..	88	..	3	65	84
5. Dharmavaram	..	271	59	54	311	227
6. Kalyandrug	..	920	..	38	195	50
7. Rayadrug	..	395	7	36	608	389
8. Penukonda	..	1,195	7	10	273	69
9. Kadiri	..	1,186	2	69	289	159
10. Hindupur	..	1,879	..	50	74	143
11. Madakasira	..	596	..	40	199	54
DISTRICT	..	7,599	211	464	4,792	2,641

Taluk	Cotton*	Groundnut	Cocoanut	Gingelly	Safflower
	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1. Anantapur	.. ..	77,895	68	7,424	5
2. Tadpatri	.. ..	43,339	473	54	788
3. Gooty	.. ..	45,557	5	38	1,149
4. Uravakonda	.. ..	18,477	..	298	1,689
5. Dharmavaram	.. ..	45,944	11	7,350	1
6. Kalyandrug	.. ..	33,030	27	9,585	201
7. Rayadrug	.. ..	25,777	20	358	668
8. Penukonda	.. ..	45,960	55	243	16
9. Kadiri	.. ..	1,22,440	19	732	4
10. Hindupur	.. ..	29,114	135	2	10
11. Madakasira	.. ..	25,754	66	50	1
DISTRICT	.. 1,99,043	5,13,287	879	26,134	4,532

* Talukwise figures are not available.

Taluk		Castor (35)	Tobacco (36)	Betel Vines (37)	Fodder Cholam (Jowar) (38)	Flowers (39)
1. Anantapur	..	5,453	58	44	19	3
2. Tadpatri	..	2,867	177	218	15	53
3. Gooty	..	1,352	440	16	6	22
4. Uravakonda	..	709	67	12	41	6
5. Dharmavaram	..	2,851	64	14	1	20
6. Kalyandrug	..	9,653	110	36	10	4
7. Rayadrug	..	673	173	49	59	15
8. Penukonda	..	1,852	5	64	321	30
9. Kadiri	..	2,291	148	169	377	21
10. Hindupur	..	379	86	78	1,382	39
11. Madakasira	..	495	619	394	271	29
DISTRICT	..	28,575	1,947	1,094	2,502	242

ANNEXURE-L.

Decennial statement showing the total outturn of Principal Crops in Anantapur District (In Tons)

Crop	1910-11	1920-21	1930-31	1940-41	1950-51	1960-61
Rice ..	1,16,726	41,530	97,450	1,07,690	74,770	79,638
Wheat ..	..	..	..	..	230	320
Cholam or Jowar ..	..	50,200	61,500	61,800	58,080	75,162
Bajra or Sajja ..	..	18,380	34,800	29,640	19,970	41,219
Maize ..	..	30	20	20	30	271
Ragi ..	..	54,900	58,800	58,500	35,960	52,690
Korra ..	..	25,500	67,600	60,800	30,600	48,410
Varagu ..	..	4,000	8,400	5,170	7,230	6,950
Samai ..	..	8,900	17,000	14,400	6,680	8,070
Bengalgram ..	..	3,000	1,050	1,400	2,520	2,130
Redgram ..	..	..	..	..	4,580	8,870
Horsegram ..	..	24,600	35,100	24,600	20,140	10,460
Sugarcane ..	4,342	4,100	4,820	8,410	16,980	2,37,672
Chillies ..	..	..	..	..	10,030	5,330
Groundnut ..	..	36,700	2,01,000	1,95,000	1,88,670	1,79,850
Gingelly ..	2,443	2,000	1,750	2,850	3,730	2,400
Castor ..	..	3,000	4,680	5,030	2,690	1,220
Tobacco ..	..	950	1,630	610	1,000	400
Cotton ..	2,599	1,100	16,400	21,100	12,600	23,200

Note.—The standard yield per acre for rice, jowar, bajra, sugarcane and ragi are fixed on the basis of crop cutting experiments conducted during the years 1953-54 to 1957-58 and of the others are as fixed in 1919. For details the Season and Crop Reports may be referred to.

ANNEXURE—

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CROPPED AREA AMONG THE

Year	*Total Cropped Area*	*Paddy*	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	*Ragi*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1902–03	22,92,634	5.03	34.63	8.82	5.13
1912–13	23,30,760	6.99	13.97	8.22	4.82
1925–26	21,98,156	3.78	16.75	7.85	4.57
1930–31	24,05,754	6.12	12.44	7.01	3.92
1940–41*	20,80,868	7.17	12.92	7.25	4.67
1950–51*	22,94,739	5.44	14.67	6.94	3.70
1960–61	26,55,495	5.22	20.40	8.00	6.14
1961–62	24,95,102	4.54	19.00	8.74	4.71
1962–63	26,97,822	6.86	15.88	7.40	4.15
1963–64	25,72,617	6.50	14.92	7.53	3.87

* Figures for 1940-41 and 1950-51 are unadjusted ones.

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PRINCIPAL CROPS DURING DIFFERENT PERIODS OF THIS CENTURY.

Korra	*Horse-gram*	*Sugar-cane*	*Cotton*	*Ground-nut*	*Gingelly*	*Castor*
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2.38*	..	0.10	7.00	..	1.51	..
..	..	0.15	7.46	4.80	1.56	4.99
14.78	14.52	0.09	12.84	8.05	0.46	3.04
13.84	14.20	0.10	7.66	15.61	0.82	2.94
14.97	12.47	0.17	6.75	18.20	1.43	3.34
13.13	11.56	0.39	5.06	23.50	2.16	2.20
14.58	6.30	0.34	5.48	19.35	1.28	0.91
16.41	6.44	0.37	4.63	17.30	1.61	1.06
17.17	6.65	0.25	7.18	18.50	1.62	1.05
16.54	7.23	0.34	7.74	19.95	1.01	1.11

* Figures pertain to Rayadrug taluk of the then Bellary District.

ANNEXURE

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TALUKWISE LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Taluk	Area in (Sq. miles)	Cattle			
		Numbers.	Density	Males	Density
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Penukonda ..	682.0	63,842	93.6	37,161	54.4
Uravakonda ..	413.1	31,411	76.0	18.742	45.3
Hindupur ..	430.0	63,453	147.5	35,593	82.7
Tadpatri ..	641.0	31,539	49.1	22,125	34.5
Kalyandrug ..	821.0	78,959	96.1	45,994	56.0
Kadiri ..	1,157.0	1,20,843	104.4	63,721	55.0
Anantapur ..	926.0	81,798	88.33	49,397	53.3
Madakasira ..	417.0	51,798	124.2	29,605	70.7
Rayadrug ..	682.0	55,079	80.7	33,439	49.0
Gooty ..	482.9	46,282	95.8	26,139	54.1
Dharmavaram ..	736.0	62,014	84.2	39,353	53.4
Total District ..	7,388.0	6,87,018	92.9	4,01,269	54.3
TOTAL STATE	1,06,052	12,345,460	166.40	67,15,755	63.32

—N.

AND ITS DENSITY IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT AS RECORDED AT THE QUINQUENNIAL CENSUS 1961.

		Buffaloes					
Females	*Density*	*Numbers.*	*Density*	*Males.*	*Density*	*Females*	*Density*
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
26,681	39.1	14,993	21.9	2,983	4.3	12,010	17.5
12,669	30.6	11,479	27.7	1,851	4.4	9,628	23.31
27,860	64.7	17,431	40.5	2,956	6.8	14,475	33.6
9,414	147.0	32,655	50.9	5,389	8.4	27,266	42.5
32,955	30.7	21,377	26.0	6,803	8.3	14,574	17.7
57,122	49.3	26,870	23.2	6,014	5.1	20,856	18.0
32,401	34.9	26,520	28.6	8,103	0.87	18,417	19.8
22,193	53.2	16,591	39.7	4,271	10.2	12,320	25.5
21,640	31.7	20,728	30.3	7,648	11.2	13,080	19.2
20,143	41.7	19,039	39.4	4,233	18.7	14,806	30.5
22,661	30.7	14,488	19.6	4,391	5.9	10,097	13.7
2,85,749	38.6	2,22,171	30.0	54,642	7.3	1,67,529	22.6
56,29,705	53.08	69,48,952	65.52	24,00,979	22.63	45,47,978	42.88

ANNEXURE

Taluk	Sheep		Goats		Ponies	
	Nos.	*Density*	*Nos.*	*Density*	*Nos.*	*Density*
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Penukonda ..	1,05,035	154.0	30,798	45.1	300	0.44
Uravakonda ..	20,940	50.6	16,623	40.2	212	0.51
Hindupur ..	80,997	188.3	24,068	55.9	200	0.42
Tadpatri ..	55,264	86.2	23,097	36.0	452	0.70
Kalyandrug ..	1,02,890	125.3	39,587	48.2	371	0.45
Kadiri ..	1,85,984	160.7	65,193	56.3	95	0.08
Anantapur ..	1,44,914	156.4	38,930	42.0	623	0.67
Madakasira ..	70,541	169.1	25,149	60.3	152	9.36
Rayadrug ..	40,140	58.8	22,812	33.4	260	0.38
Gooty ..	39,190	81.1	15,212	31.5	476	0.98
Dharmavaram ..	1,33,865	181.8	36,323	49.3	858	1.16
Total District ..	9,79,760	132.6	3,27,792	44.3	3,992	0.54
TOTAL STATE ..	83,63,148	78.85	42,46,717	40.4	62,689	0.59

N—(*Contd.*)

Donkeys		Pigs		Fowls		Ducks	
Nos.	*Density*	*Nos.*	*Density*	*Nos.*	*Density*	*Nos.*	*Density*
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
1,893	2.77	2,912	4.26	61,841	90.65	40	0.05
1,195	2.88	881	2.13	22,941	55.53	26	0.06
1,847	4.29	3,068	7.13	63,222	147.02	22	0.05
1,655	2.58	404	0.63	50,634	78.86	215	0.33
1,616	1.96	2,093	2.54	51,819	63.11	18	0.02
2,455	2.12	5,142	4.44	1,78,138	153.96	138	0.11
1,970	2.12	1,162	1.25	62,356	67.33	323	0.03
880	2.11	2,777	6.65	32,326	77.52	20	0.04
1,019	1.48	809	1.18	26,320	38.59	44	0.05
961	1.94	808	1.67	41,071	85.07	165	0.34
1,649	2.24	1,113	1.51	45,113	61.29	26	0.03
17,140	2.31	21,169	2.86	6,35,781	86.05	1,037	0 14
82,172	0.77	59,26,174	55.86	1,57,84,122	14.88	3,94,537	3.72

ANNEXURE-O

Year of famine	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES *Cost of Relief*	*Amount of Land Revenue remission granted*	*Amount of Takkavi loans granted*	*Maximum percentage of population on relief*	*Highest monthly average number on relief*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1876-78 ..	20.17	5.38	5.23*	7.98	1,68,384
1891-92 ..	0.16	2.64	2.34	0.38	1,342
1896-97 ..	6.88	6.96	5.00	11.7	84,893
1900-01 ..	0.19	1.35	0.09	0.3	2,393
1920-22 ..	4.75	3.89	4.65	16.12	21,636
1924-25 ..	1.70	1.59	5.00	2.7	9,424
1934-35 ..	9.11	9.05	9.19	21.68	81,937
1937-38 ..	5.04	5.30	0.94	18.10	32,009
1942-43 ..	55.42	7.06	N.A.	27.7	3,23,516
1945-46 ..	14.25	8.79	1.67	1.6	19,056
1951-53 ..	107.41	11.76	29.41	17.00	—

*The figures relate to the old Bellary district which included Anantapur district.

CHAPTER—V

INDUSTRIES

Old Time Industries:

In the earlier centuries, Anantapur was not particularly well known for any industries although a few places seem to have specialised in the manufacture of certain types of products which have now almost disappeared. There is no recorded evidence to show that the district was rich like some of the neighbouring districts in iron ore smelting or the manufacture of earth salt and salt-petre or even indigo dye and the like. Casual references were, however, made in the old records to some of these industries, which, in course of time, failed to survive. Of these the making of bangles at Gutturu (Penukonda), and of hand made paper at Nyamaddala (Dharmavaram), the hand printing of cloth at Pamidi (Gooty), the manufacture of candles at Gooty and the preparation of indigo dye at a few places in Tadpatri taluk deserve mention. Again, the first three among these have almost disappeared while there are now no traces of the other two. The production of the synthetic dye rendered the manufacture of indigo un-remunerative while the local candles could not withstand competition from those of the foreign variety.

Earth Salt:

Earth salt, however, used to be extensively manufactured in this district almost till the close of the nineteenth century. Whatever saline efflorescence was available in the district was utilised for manufacturing earth salt in what were known as 'Modas', which were largely in vogue in the taluks of Tadpatri, Gooty, Rayadrug, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira. In fact, as many as 3,553 'Modas', distributed over 979 villages in Tadpatri, Gooty, Rayadrug, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira taluks, were reported to have been in existence by 1823. A heap of earth was piled up and on the top of it were hollowed out one or more circular

basins, of about five feet in diameter and two feet deep. From the bottom of these basins channels lined with 'chunam' ran down to one or more reservoirs similarly lined. Salt-earth was collected in the places where it effloresced naturally in the dry months and taken to the 'Moda' on pack buffaloes. It was thrown into the basins and then a quantity of water was poured upon it. The brine so obtained flowed through the channels at the bottom of the basins into the reservoirs. From these it was baled with chaities into a set of masonry evaporating pans where it was allowed to be converted into salt by solar evaporation. Each lot of earth salt which was thus lixiviated was taken from the basins and thrown outside. This process constantly repeated, gradually raised the level of the 'Moda' and the basins which were perpetually being remade on the top of it. Some of the 'Modas' gradually grew to be as much as 20 feet in height. When they became too high for the buffaloes to carry the salt-earth upto their summits with ease, they were abandoned and others started elsewhere.

The salt was largely used by the poorer classes for domestic consumption and by the richer ryots for their cattle. But the industry was suppressed in 1880 as it interfered with the profits of the State monopoly established in 1805. The owners of the 'Modas' were, however, paid reasonable compensation. Later, the northern taluks of the district obtained their salt supplies from the Bombay Presidency and the southern ones from the salt factories at Nellore and Chingleput. There are now no vestiges of the manufacture of earth salt nor any signs of the 'Modas' and the district obtains its requirements of salt from Nellore and Guntur.

Bangle Making:

Bangle making must have once been a flourishing indigenous industry in this district. This can be inferred not only from the pieces of broken bangles and beads found by Brucefoote* in the pre-historic caves in the district but also on the testimony of Havell† (1887) to

* Brucefoote was a pioneer in research on pre-history and his book "Indian Pre-historic and proto-historic antiquities" is a classic.

† Havell was the Superintendent of the School of Arts of Madras whom Government deputed to survey the industries a the Presidency towards the close of the last century.

a few families manufacturing glass bangles at Gutturu. In 1880 Mr. Gamble found in the villages of Penukonda taluk no less than 93 bangle kilns of which 75 were abandoned and 18 working. The kilns which were found to be not working were chiefly those lying beyond the reach of wood. Even during the seventies of the last century, quite a number of villages between Bellary and Gooty seem to have specialised in this manufacture. It was reported to have been carried on in almost all the taluks except Tadpatri. With the introduction of the Madras Forest Act of 1881, this industry started declining, as illicit felling of trees was restricted and fuel could not be obtained free of cost. The centres particularly noted for this industry were Gutturu, Madakasira and Ganginenipally. Of these Gutturu once known as 'Gajula Gutturu' (Gutturu of bangles), continued to be an important centre of manufacture employing at its zenith as many as 700 workers. But by 1928, only one household was found to have been engaged in this enterprise. The reasons for this sharp decline were mainly the poverty of the workers, the inability of the local variety of bangles to compete with those of Ferozabad which were superior in point of finish and design, the crude nature of the black glass made locally and the generally disorganised state of the industry. The bangles manufactured were of a coarse variety, and of different colours green, black blue and red and were disposed of mostly in Mysore, their chief market. With a view to rejuvenate this industry a pure Glass Bangle Training Centre was set up at Gutturu in 1955 and it functioned for nearly six years. Attempts made during 1960 to form an industrial Co-operative with the trainees of the centre as members, did not seem to have met with any success. Many of the artisans earlier engaged in this industry have now taken to the manufacture of aloe fibre.

Hand made Paper:

The manufacture of hand made paper made rapid strides even by 1872 and places like Nyamaddala in Dharmavaram taluk had earned great reputation. The old Bellary Manual (1872) records that "coarse paper was made in the Bellary district from old gunny but the manufacture was not an im-

portant one. The process was in all essentials the same as was followed at 'home' in the manufacture of hand made paper. This paper was much used by merchants for account books." By about 1900 it was found that there were 24 karkhanas (factories) engaging 40 families at Nyamaddala while its neighbouring village, Chindapalle, ran 4 factories employing 10 to 12 families, and that all those engaged in the industry were Balijas. Some attempts were made during the twenties of this century to resuscitate this industry but they did not succeed. At present, there is no manufacture of paper at the place.

Dyeing and Printing:

The centres noted for dyeing and printing were Pamidi, Chowluru and Gutturu. Of these, Pamidi held the pride of place although it is not known how the industry actually originated at this centre. What is, however, interesting is the fact that the local artisans were Rangaris who, according to Kaifiyat of Pamidi, had migrated to this place during the reign of Aurangzeb, the Moghul Emperor, and engaged themselves in dyeing and printing. The work of printing was done by cutting out patterns on wooden blocks, which were locally made. The dyes used in colouring the prints were indigenous. But what is really interesting is that some of the 'palampores' (upper cloth) with mythological designs made here are reported to have attracted almost world-wide attention. Even by the seventies of the last century, the Chintzes of Pamidi found a market all over the country and even beyond, at places like Rangoon, Singapore and Aden. The manufacturers had their own emporia in Burma and Singapore. The cloth printed here bore such a striking resemblance to the well known palampores of Masulipatam (Krishna) and Kalahasti (Chittoor) that it brought into currency the common aphorism that 'one Pamidi is seven hundred Bunders'*, to stress the superiority of Pamidi Printing over that of Bander. Havell found towards the close of 1880, that 200 workers were employed in this industry at Pamidi, the articles manufactured being mainly printed hand-

*The place is Masulipatam, long famous for its palampores.

kerchiefs and turbans and a rather tastefully designed 'Pardha' or screen cloth used in marriages. The cotton fabric for printing was originally imported from Europe, but subsequently from Bombay and Sholapur. The designs were mostly conventional representations of tigers, camels, elephants, horses, parrots and the like. The manufactures included bed spread, canopy cloth, praying cloth for Muslims and Lingayats and cloth for women's wear. They were also specially designed to cater to the needs of customers in countries like Burma and Ceylon. Apart from the Chintzes, gay cloth of the handloom type used by the Lambadi women was also manufactured. The Rangaris supplied 10 to 12 counts yarn to the weavers of Reddipalle, Khaderpeta and other neighbouring villages and got in return the cloth woven. By 1928 the only types of hand printed cloth were those either used by Lambadi women or woven for the markets of Burma, Penang, Singapore, Southern India and Bombay. Subsequently, the increasing production of Chintzes and mill made voiles at a comparatively lower cost rendered the local manufacture of printed cloth unremunerative. Added to this was the unhealthy competition from abroad which closed the overseas market. The artisans have now taken to the production of ready made apparel and there are hardly a few families which still carry on the industry.

Handloom Weaving:

Handloom Industry occupied an important place in the economy of the district in ancient times, having absorbed a considerable proportion of the workers of the district. The principal types of weaving in vogue were those of cotton, silk, wool and gunny of which the most important was the weaving of cotton cloth. The inscriptional evidence goes to show how the financial incentives were provided to facilitate the development of the industry. A Canarese record from Cholasamudram in Hindupur taluk mentions a tax fixed on each loom (Magga). Another inscription, dated 1536-37 A.D. informs that the weavers at Anantapur paid half ga per loom, indicating a flourishing textile industry in the district. According to Atharvana Tanthram cotton fabrics were manufactured largely in

Dharmavaram, Tadpatri and Gooty. The groups chiefly engaged in this profession were Togatas, Devangas and Sales and a fair sprinkling of Muslims and Dudekulas.

Indigo:

Indigo dye used to be manufactured at places like Varadayapalle, Kadavakal and Amalladinne around Putlur in Tadpatri taluk. But the local dye unlike, in Cuddapah, did not enjoy international reputation as it was of an inferior type. The advent of synthetic dyes, which Germany brought to the market in 1891, led to the decline of this industry.

Among other industries mention may be made of manufacture of gunny and wood carving. Gunny was made from a locally grown sun hemp (Crotolaria juncea) in Byadigera, Chilamatturu and Hindupur. It was woven into strips and then sewn into bags. Coloured stripes were also inserted by dyeing threads with indigo, turmeric or by smearing them with red earth. The wood carving was another art practised by Jinigaras, especially in the southern parts of the district, where they were cutting ornamental jambs and lintels on doorways. But in Tadpatri and elsewhere they also made small wooden toys.

Power:

The dissemination of power in the district was gradual. The first town to be electrified was Hindupur. A licence was granted in January 1929 to the Hindupur Municipal council for the supply of electrical energy within its jurisdiction. The appointment early in 1929 of an electrical engineer and the installation of machinery in 1930 resulted in the immediate supply of power. The generating capacity of the station was 60 K.W. The station was a D.C. Station generating current of 460/230 Volts supplied by diesel oil engine two of 25 K.W.'s and one of 10 K.W. The tariff for the supply of power being more than 6 annas per unit for lighting and fans was in those years considered high in the town. As the capacity of the station was limited a ban on the connection of further loads was imposed on it in the middle of the thirties. In 1939-40 the tariff in the Hindupur station was reduced. By

the middle of the forties, just about the close of the war, it was reported that the 'Hindupur local authority electric supply undertaking has been working unsatisfactorily financially'. And in 1946-47 Government sanctioned the 'Hindupur distribution scheme' contemplating the taking of bulk supply of electricity from Mysore and distributing it at Hindupur and around, consequent to which a 33 K.V. line from Mysore border to Hindupur sub-station was laid during 1949-50. The scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 4.92 lakhs which in the course of 10 years increased to Rs. 9.75 lakhs. A 11 K.V. line from the Hindupur substation to the Municipality and a 11 K.V. line to Mulagavati were also erected. The lines could not be charged in the same year for want of transformers. From 30th June, 1950 Hindupur started receiving supplies from Sivasamudram Hydro Electric Scheme in Mysore at 25 cycles. The Municipal electrical undertaking was taken over by Government on 30th June 1950 by mutual consent, after which the supply was changed over from D.C. to A.C. As the voltage of supply from Mysore was poor, a 2,500 K.V.A. 22 K.V. Booster was erected and commissioned to operate at 11 K.V. 25 cycles on 31st March, 1953. From January 1953, due to adverse water conditions, the Mysore Government had introduced a cut of 40 per cent in the power supplies to the Hindupur area, the cut was subsequently reduced to 10 per cent when the bulk of the Bangalore supply was changed over to the Jog System. Power from the Mysore State was continued to be availed of at Hindupur point up to January, 1958 since when more power was available from the Tungabhadra Hydro Electric scheme. Since 24th January, 1960 the Mysore State Electricity Board started utilising Tungabhadra Power at Hindupur point for supplying the Pavagada area. Since March, 1963 power to the extent of 500 K.W.S. is being released at Hindupur sub-station for Pavagada loads in Mysore State at 33 K.V. treating this quantum as power against the general share of Mysore at Tungabhadra dam. This supply was released to facilitate the change over of the distribution from 25 cycles to 50 cycles.

The next town to be electrified in the district was *Anantapur* . The Municipal Council at the place

proposed a scheme for the electrification of the town in 1934. The proposal secured the sanction of Government and consequently supply was commenced on 16th October, 1938 with an installed generating capacity of 125 K.W. from 2 generators of 50 K.W's. and one of 25 K.W's. The Anantapur municipal electricity undertaking was acquired by Government on 15th July, 1949 at the request of the municipality*. At the time Government took over the undertaking, the supply position in the town was reported to be extremely unsatisfactory. To augment, therefore, the generating capacity at the place, the installed capacity of the power house was increased in 1951-52 to 495 K.W. by the installation of one 235 K.W. Mirrless Diesel generating set and one 85 M.C. Brush set in place of one old 200 K.W. set. Two oil storage tanks each of 5,000 gallons capacity were also erected during the year. Another set of 200 K.W. National G.E.C. make was erected during 1953 and commissioned towards its end. By 1953-54 the line from Guntakal to Gooty and Anantapur was in an advanced stage of construction. With the availability of Tungabhadra power the entire Anantapur district with the exception of Kalyandrug switched over to the hydro power by 1958.

In 1946-47 Government sanctioned the 'Ceded Districts Scheme' at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.78 lakhs whereby power generated at Jog falls was to be purchased in bulk from Mysore and distributed to the Ceded Districts. This power was also to be supplied for meeting the needs of the proposed Tungabhadra dam construction. The survey and alignment of a 66 K.V. line from Mysore State border to Guntakal *via* Tungabhadra dam site were completed in the same year. By 1950-51, a 66 K.V. line from Tungabhadra dam site sub-section to Bellary sub-station inclusive of the sub-stations at Sokki, Kudligi dam site (Bellary district) and Guntakal was completed. A 33 K.V. line from Bellary to Adoni *via* Alur, erection of 33 K.V. sub-stations at Alur and Adoni were also

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*The acquisition of the electrical undertakings at Hindupur and Anantapur was brought under the Revalidated acquisition Act (Act XV of 1954) passed by the Andhra Legislature and the respective municipalities were informed that compensation would be paid to them according to this Act. The compensation paid to Anantapur and Hindupur municipalities was Rs. 45,183.46 and Rs. 68,171.00 respectively.

completed. Distribution lines were laid in *Guntakal* town and power was released to it on 28th December, 1950. A 11/33 K.V. line was laid from Bellary to *Rayadrug* and it was energised on 26th March, 1952. Rayadrug was thus electrified on 16th March, 1952. By making temporary arrangements at Bellary substation the operation of Bellary-Guntakal line was changed over from 11 K.V. to 66 K.V. resulting in improved supply of Voltage at Guntakal from 8th June 1952. The Guntakal-Konakondla 11 K.V. line and the Konakondla distribution forming part of Uravakonda scheme were energised on 11th January, 1953. Uravakonda was electrified on 9th August, 1954. The 66 K.V. Guntakal-Gooty and Gooty-Kurnool single circuit lines were completed in 1954-55. *Gooty* was electrified on 10th October, 1954. A 66 K.V. line was laid between Anantapur and Dharmavaram initially charging at 33 K.V. Subsequently this line was changed at 66 K.V. during 1957-58. A 66 K.V. single circuit was laid between Bellary and Guntakal in 1955-56. This was a second circuit line, the laying of a similar line having been referred to earlier.

Proposals for supplying electricity to *Tadpatri* by the installation of diesel oil sets to generate power were sanctioned in 1938-39. But perhaps due to the intervention of the second world war, the proposal materialised only in 1951. Tadpatri diesel station was actually commissioned on 21st September, 1951 with two 235 K.W. diesel generating sets. In 1952 a 50 K.W. diesel set was added to the station to be run during the low load hours. A 66 K.V. line from Gooty to Tadpatri facilitated the availment of Hydro power at Tadpatri from January, 1956. A diesel station with an installed capacity of 255 K.W. was commissioned at *Kadiri* on 2nd October, 1954 but it was closed down from September, 1956 due to the availability of hydro power from Tungabhadra. *Dharmavaram* was also electrified on 28th October, 1954, and in another two years, the Penukonda-Hindupur 66 K.V. S.C. line, Dharmavaram-Penukonda 66 K.V. S.C. line and Dharmavaram-Kadiri 33 K.V. were under execution. This line was charged upto Mudigubba on 21st December, 1958 and subsequently extended upto Kadiri at 33 KV. from 1st April, 1965. *Penukonda* was electrified on

2nd August, 1956. In March, 1958 a pilot diesel station with a total installed capacity of 85 K.W. was established at Kalyandrug, the generator being of the Maclaren type. Power was supplied from this station to Kalyandrug from 3 a.m., to 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. to 12.00 midnight daily, later restricted to the evening hours. In 1960-61, the capacity of the station was increased to 135 K.W. by the installation of a 50 K.W. Skoda set. *Madakasira* was next electrified towards the close of March, 1958. A 33 K.V. line from Rayadrug to Kalyandrug was laid and charged in March, 1962 with hydro supply. The Kalyandrug diesel station was kept as a stand by to run during emergencies. Thus by March, 1962 all the taluk headquarters in the district stood electrified.

In February, 1964, a 132 K.V. line from Hampi to Cuddapah *via* Gooty was commissioned. A single circuit 66 K.V. transmission line now running north to south from Kurnool to Hindupur almost bisects the district. The other major transmission lines passing through the district are a 66 K.V. double circuit line from Bellary to Guntakal, Gooty and Tadpatri and then on to Cuddapah and another 33 K.V. single circuit line from Kalyandrug *via* Rayadrug and Bellary to Adoni. The 33 K.V. line from Bellary to Adoni was later upgraded to 66 K.V. Towards the close of March, 1965, there were 182.00 K.M's of 132 K.V. lines, 300.37 K.M's of 66 K.V. lines, 130.4 K.M's of 33 K.V. lines, 32.37 K.M's of 33/11 K.V., 1,389.9 K.M's of 11 K.V. lines, 1,474.18 K.M's of L.T lines, and in all 3,349.81 K.M's in total length. All these are single circuit lines. In addition there are in the district 108.93 K.M's of double circuit lines. The 132 K.V. S.C. line which was under 66 K.V. operation has been charged at 132 K.V. in February, 1964.

The details of electric sub-stations and power transformers located at these stations as on 31st March, 1965 are given in annexure 'A'. The increase in demand for power for domestic, industrial, agricultural and other purposes manifesting itself in the increase of total number of consumers, total connected load and the K.W.H. sold between 1961 and 1965 are given in annexure 'B' while the details of revenue assessed during the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 are furnished in annexure 'C'. A perusal of these statements makes it obvious

that between 1959 and 1963 the number of high tension connections have more than doubled themselves. The most spectacular increase is, however, in regard to agricultural connections. From 885 in 1959, the number has increased to 4,372 by the end of March, 1965, registering almost a five fold increase. The per capita utilisation of power in this district during 1961-62 was 12.10 units (population according to 1961 census) duly increasing to 13.115 in 1962-63. The corresponding per capita utilisation figures for the other Ceded districts including Chittoor are given below:—

Year			*Kurnool*	*Cuddapah*	*Chittoor*
1961-62	..	..	16.83	7.83	23.30
1962-63	..	..	18.16	9.29	20.89

Upto 1950 the only towns electrified in the district were Anantapur and Hindupur. Since then as a result of the progress of rural electrification and the supply of hydro power in 1957 from Tungabhadra, the number of villages electrified has been considerably large*. All the taluk headquarters have now been electrified. But in spite of growing power mindedness in the district, the tempo of electrification could not keep pace owing to paucity of funds and the limited power potential of the State itself.

Mining and Heavy Industries:

In spite of the comparative pre-eminence of Cuddapah and Kurnool in mineral production, Anantapur can still be regarded as a district of minerals. Thus steatite which Cuddapah does not produce and gold which is mined neither in Cuddapah nor Kurnool are found in this district on a substantial scale. Prior to the advent of the British, the district seems to have witnessed considerable mining activity. Diamond and gold mining were carried on at Vajrakarur even during Tipu's time at the close of the 18th century. But the former has lost its importance, while the mining of the latter was revived in the first decade of the present century only to disappear two decades later. Of the minerals still mined, iron ore, steatite and limestone are the most important. But it was only from about the first

*By 31-3-1965 over 376 villages and towns have been electrified in the district.

decade of this century that systematic prospecting and mining could be deemed to have commenced in this district. The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited, set up by the State Government, plans to exploit iron ore, asbestos and limestone in the district. The following statement presents the villages at which mining leases were current in 1965.

	Gooty Taluk	*Tadpatri Taluk*	*Anantapur Taluk*	*Rayadrug Taluk*
1. Steatite	1. Kristipadu 2. Ravaludiki 3. Appicherla 4. Jakkala-cheruvu.	1. Tabjula .. 2. Chandana .. 3. Pedda Ekkalur .. 4. Madugupalli .. 5. Boppepalli 6. Ellutla 7. Muchukota 8. Konauppalapadu 9. Nagarur	1. Narpala 2. Nadimidoddi.	—
2. Barytes	—	1. Chandana .. 2. Ellutla .. 3. Muchukota 4. Kadavakal 5. Surepalli 6. Goddumarri 7. Dadithota 8. Dosaledu 9. Puppala 10. Madugupalli 11. Boppepalli 12. Yadiki 13. Konauppalapadu	1. Venkatampalle 2. Gugudu	—
3. Iron ore	—	..	—	1. M. Sidda-puram 2. Malapana-gudi 3. Obula-puram.
4. Calcite ..	1. Appicherla	1. Konauppalapadu 2. Yadiki ..	1. Narpala	—
5. China clay	—	1. Jutur .. 2. Cherlopalli. 3. Chandana	1. Julakalava.	—
6. Limestone	—	1. Konauppalapadu 2. Chandana	—	—
7. White stone	—	1. Chandana 2. Chalavemala	—	—
8. White clay	1. Ravaludiki 2. Appicherla	1. Nallagundla	—	—
9. Asbestos	1. Kristipadu	1. Goddumarri 2. Nagarur .. 3. Pedda Ekkalur	1. Julakalva	—
10. Soap stone	—	1. Goddumarri ..	—	1. Pedavalli 2. Kothapalli (both in Kadiri taluk)
11. White shale	—	1. Chandana 2. Chalavemula	—	

Some quantities of barytes, limestone, china clay, steatite, calcite, white shale and iron ore were also mined during 1964-65, as is evident from the following figures:—

1. Barytes	..	1,517-24 tonnes	5. Calcite	4,335-00	tonnes
2. Limestone	..	3,630-00 „	6. White clay	4,876-78	„
3. China Clay	..	150-40 „	7. Iron Ore	23,051-75	„
4. (i) Steatite	..	4,364-83 „			
(ii) Soap Stone	..	999-50 „			

Asbestos:

Asbestos is reported to have been mined in this district in 1955 and 1956 although the quantities mined were only 77 CWT. and 30 CWT. respectively. But no asbestos has since been mined anywhere in the district. Six mining leases were, however, reported to have been there in 1964 for working the mineral at Nagaroor, Peddaekkalur and Goddumarri villages in Tadpatri taluk and Kristipadu in Gooty. There was only one prospecting licence for the mineral current during the year.

Barytes:

To exploit barytes in Tadpatri and Anantapur taluks 27 leases were granted in 1964 of which 24 were in the former and 3 in the latter. The number of prospecting licences current during that year was 10. The mining of barytes in the district was reported for the first time in 1932 when 116 tons were extracted. The following table indicates the trend of production in the district during the last few years.

Year	*Production* tonnes	*Year*	*Production* tonnes
1956	270 tons	1959	610
1957	1,903	1960-61	15,448.3
1958	1,662	1961-62	12,663.40
		1962-63	5,416.2

The barytes mined is mostly of the off-colour variety and is exported to places outside the district.

The mineral is crushed at five pulverising plants, two at Rayalacheruvu and three at Tadpatri, all owned by the two sister firms, *viz.*, M/s. Mineral Mining Company and M/s. Hindustan Minerals Private Ltd., at Rayalacheruvu and Tadpatri respectively.

Although Cuddapah stands foremost in the production of this mineral, the quantity produced in Anantapur district in 1946, 1947 and 1948 exceeded Cuddapah's output. The highest recorded production in the district was 13,539 tons in 1947 as against 15,405 tons in Cuddapah in 1937. The average daily number of persons employed in and about the barytes mines, subject to the Indian Mines Act, was 57 in 1960 and 207 during 1961.

Calcite:

Apart from Anantapur, the other places from which continuous production of the mineral is reported in the country are Halar in Gujarat and Sikar in Rajasthan. A comparative analysis of the statistics of output of this mineral presented below reveals that Anantapur and Halar are practically the only two places in the country where the mineral is continuously mined.

		1951 (*in tons*)	1955	1956	1957	1958 (*M. tons*)	1959	1960 (*tonnes*).	1961
	Anantapur	595	142	3,722	1,644	..	1,559	3,440	4,650
Gujarat	..Halar	..	2,452	1,480	1,076	2,305	2,059	1,625	1,495
	Amreli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Mysore	..Hassan	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	..
Rajasthan	Jaipur	685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Udaipur	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Sikar	..	..	470	1,948	605	2,878	2,936	250
	Durgapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	—76	16
	Sirohi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,158	870
Punjab	.. Mohin darqash	..	..	..	..	..	1,070	..	.. 9

Six mining leases were issued for calcite in 1964, four in Tadpatri taluk, one in Gooty and one in Anantapur. The number of prospecting licences current is four.

Clay:

Anantapur is one of the three districts* regularly producing China clay although the figures in the following table indicate that its output is not comparable either to that of Cuddapah or Adilabad.

Year		*Anantapur*		*Cuddapah*		*Adilabad*		*Andhra Pradesh*	
		output in tons.	*Value in Rs.*	*Output in tons.*	*Value in Rs.*	*Output in tons*	*Value in Rs.*	*Output in tons.*	*Value in Rs.*
1955	..	236	2,000	1,342	7,000	..	..	1,866**	18,000
1956	..	978	9,780	..	..	207	2,000	949	17,000
1957	..	600 (M. Tons)	12,000	1,435	7,000	2,208	19,000	4,290***	38,000
1958	..	576	11,000	3,029	15,000	2,284	19,000	5,899	45,000
1959	..	241 (tonnes)	3,000	4,748	23,000	..	..	4,989	26,000
1960	..	..	..	..	..	2,685	23,000	2,715†	24,000
1961	..	865	17,000	2,840	14,000	3,943	25,000	6,748	56,000

Between 1961 and 1964, the number of China clay mines increased from 1 to 7 and those of white clay to 6. The number of prospecting licences current in 1964 were two for white clay and one for China clay. The average number of persons working in the China clay mines of the district was 32 in 1955 and 25 in 1961.†††

Corundum:

Palavenkatapuram (14° 33': 77° 20') and Manirevu (14° 36'; 77° 21' 30"): It is interesting to note that in 1878 samples of corundum described as sea-green in colour with some white felspar and mica attached

*The output from Kurnool has been intermittent.

**Includes 198 tons from Kurnool.

***Includes 47 tons from Kurnool.

†Includes 30 tons from Kurnool.

†††For the intervening years no figures are available.

were collected in the vicinity of Parigi from small pits 6 to 7 feet deep and several thousand rupees worth of mineral was exported to England. It was then locally sold at Rs. 5 to 7 per 100 seers.

Diamonds:

The Brihat Samhita alludes to the existence of diamonds in Matanga (the land between the Krishna and the Godavari) even in 6th century A.D. Diamonds have been worked till the middle of the last century in the present Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur districts. An epigraph at Gadekallu in Gooty taluk of the Vijayanagara king Achyutaraya dated Saka 1453, Khara, Magha, ba, 14 Sivarathri alludes to the existence of a diamond treasury ('Vijra Bhandara') at Vajrakarur in the 'Vuravakonda sima'. The Bellary Manual (1872) records that the most celebrated diamond mines were at Munimadugu, then in Tadpatri taluk and now in Kurnool district, and also at Wajrakarur in Gooty taluk of this district. It further observes that diamonds were found in the sand stone breccia and conglomerate and about the period it was written, the mines were no longer worked systematically although diamonds not of very great value were occasionally met with. The old method of working the mines in these areas was to excavate pits about twenty feet square and four feet deep. The earth taken out was washed in pans and the diamonds were found at the bottom with the sediment. Prior to the advent of the British, the conditions imposed on the working of these mines were that all diamonds of the weight of one pagoda and upwards were to be the property of the Government and on all others a royalty of 2½ per cent was to be paid to Government in addition to a monthly nuzzur of one Madras pagoda for each mine. In conformity with these conditions a sum of half a lakh of rupees was annually paid as nuzzerana.

In 1836, Captain Newbold* recorded that diamonds were found at Vajrakarur while towards the close of the 18th century, Heyne* referred to their

*These were two Britishers interested in Geology who reported on the Geology and Minerals in the area during the closing years of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

existence in 'Guti' or 'Gutidroog' (obviously Gooty). The source of derivation of the diamonds at Vajrakarur appears to be a neck of blue rock which bears a strong superficial resemblance to the Kimberly blue ground. This rock is softer than the formations surrounding it and has consequently weathered more rapidly. Thus a small hollow has been formed and it is in this hollow that prospecting has been made.

The first organisation which initiated regular prospecting operations at Vajrakarur was a syndicate in which R. G. Orr of Madras and others enjoyed a substantial interest. They engaged the services of a practical diamond miner with much experience at Kimberly and put in 1884 and 1885 steam winding and washing gear, and sunk shafts in the neck and examined the rock extracted from them. About this time, a diamond was found in a field next to the road close to the village which M/s. P. Orr and Sons. of Madras, purchased for undertaking operations. The diamond was reported to have been cut at Amsterdam and was valued at over £10,000. A couple of years later, 'The Madras Presidency Diamond Fields Co., Ltd.,' was floated to continue the operations initiated by Orr and his associates. This company seemed to have met with considerable opposition from the diamond interests in Hatton Garden as many of the London diamond merchants who had appreciable interest in the South African mines were apprehensive of the large quantities of the Indian gems which have more 'fine' than the African stones stealing the market. The company bought outright 250 acres of patta and Inam lands in the neighbourhood of Vajrakarur and acquired mining rights over another 400 acres. Shallow surface pits were excavated in this area and the spoil washed. But they suspended this work in 1895 and diverted their attention to the shafts in the neck. Later, the greater part of the land which had been purchased was sold again and eventually the Company disposed of its interests to the 'Indian Exploration Co., Ltd.,'. This company continued the sinking of one of the principal shafts and extracted from it a sizable quantity of the blue rock. There is, however, no evidence of this company having extracted any diamonds of value. About 200 labourers were

engaged in the removal and washing of the conglomerate which was mined.

Even now it is said that a few finds of diamonds occasionally occur after rains. People from far and near flock in search of them carrying their food, in the fond hope of catching a glimpse of a gem washed by rain. Brokers visit the place from Madras, Poona, Raichur, Hyderabad, Hubli and Bombay, between the months of July and September, to purchase any stones which might be discovered. Surface picking of diamonds is a regular feature at Vajrakarur. Diamonds were also occasionally picked up at Guntakal, Akkajampalle (Gooty taluk), Pandikunta (Uravakonda sub-taluk), Kallur (Anantapur taluk), Kalvapalli (Kalyandrug taluk), Potlamari and Gotlur (Dharmavaram taluk). A natural corollary to the find of diamonds by the poorer sections is their exploitation by the more ingenious who pay a nominal value for these diamonds but succeed in selling them for fabulous prices. Royalty is levied on 20 per cent of the estimated value of a diamond in its crude state. Since 1956 a new procedure has come into vogue, under which diamonds are seized and auctioned to the highest bidder and the balance after deducting the royalty on the price fetched in auction is paid to the finder. An analysis of some of the big finds of stray diamonds shows how potential the district is in this wealth. A diamond weighing about 15 carats was purchased by Gazula Nabi Saheb and Company, Uravakonda from its finder. Government realised a royalty of Rs. 12,500 on it. In 1955 one Nallappa of Alamur picked up a stone, which, when polished and cut into two stones, weighed 3.24 carats and 2.87 carats. The finder received only Rs. 11,000 and royalty was consequently collected on this amount. But the diamond seemed to have been eventually sold in Bombay for Rs. 1,50,000. Diamonds weighing 13 carats, 76 cents, 16 carats and 10 carats were picked up at Akkajampalle, and Guntakal in Gooty taluk and Malkapuram a hamlet of Gotlur in Dharmavaram taluk respectively. These stones fetched Rs. 7,000 and 7,200 and 6,000. In 1957 a stone realising Rs. 5,000 was found at Kallur Railway station. In 1960 one Perur Md. Khan of Guntakal and another Gajula Narayana of Vajrakarur were prose-

cuted for attempting to dispose of in the Bombay market 34 raw uncut diamonds and one cut and polished diamond weighing in all 90 carats and 40 cents and valued at Rs. 25,000*. In view of these stray discoveries, Government have ordered an extensive survey of the area for systematic exploitation. Investigations were, therefore, conducted during 1961-62 and 1962-63 by the Geological Survey of India and they revealed that the pipe rock west of Vajrakarur is at least four times as big as it was considered to be. In addition, three more pipe rocks have also been discovered one two miles east of Vajrakarur and the other two, about half a mile east of the village of Lattavaram. As these pipe rocks compare well with the pipe rocks of South Africa (Kimberlite) the search for diamonds in these rocks was continued by the Geological Survey of India in 1965-66 also. A list of some of the available finds of diamonds since 1954 is given below:

Name of village	*Taluk*	*Weight of diamond*	*Price fetched eventually Rs.*	*Year of discovery*
Dosaludiki	.. Gooty	..	..	About 1954
Vajrakarur	.. do	3. 24 carats	650	About 1955
Vajrakarur	.. do	..	1,50,000	do
Vajrakarur	.. do	3. Guriginja	330	29-10-1955
Pandikunta	.. do	..	12,000	About 1956
Akkampalli	.. do	12 carats 76 cents	7,000	
Bathalapalli	.. Dharmavaram	A little less than 0-4-0	450	
Kallur ..	.. Gooty	..	5,000	27-1-1959
Kalvapalli	.. Kalyandrug	..	1,800	1959
Kalvapalli	.. do	..	2,500	About 1959
Gotlur ..	.. Dharmavaram	..	6.000	1959
Guntakal	.. Gooty	One ginja less than 3 annas	7,200	1959
Thirumalapuram	.. Darmavaram.	..	8,300	1959
Vajrakarur	.. Gooty	2½ annas	1,800	About 1959
Mustatoor	.. Dharmavaram	..	104	About 1961

*The prosecution that was launched failed.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nagasamudram	.. Gooty	..	900	About 1962
Thatrakallu	.. do	..	1,000	January 1963
Akkajampalli	.. do	..	3,500	About 1954
Konganapalli	.. do	..	6,000	About 1963
Ganjikunta	.. do	..	6,250	About 1963
Akkajampalli	.. do	..	3,000	About 1963
Vajrakarur	.. do	..	250	About 1962
Nallakanadoddi	.. do	..	850	1962
Khaderpeta	.. do	..	3,500	About 1962
Mynapuram	.. do	18 carats	2,500	About 1962
Malkapuram	.. Dharma-varam.	..	8,500	About 1964

Gold:

Modern underground mining for gold was carried out during the period 1905 to 1927 with the help of M/s. John Taylor and Sons, who, prior to nationalisation, were connected with the Kolar Gold Fields (Mysore). The Anantapur Gold Fields Ltd., started in 1905 with a capital of £30,000, was the first venture to undertake the mining of gold in this region. In 1908 it transferred a portion of its lease, pertaining to the Buruju Block in which the Chennabhavi mines were located, to a new company called the North Anantapur Gold Mines, Ltd. The other portion, relating to the south Jibutil Block was transferred to the Nundydroog Mines of Mysore under option. Subsequently the North Jibutil Block was also transferred to it and the mines were worked under the name of Jibutil Gold Mines of Anantapur Ltd.

The North Anantapur Gold Mines, Ltd., sank five shafts upto 1913. The capacity of the mill was 30 stamps treating 3,000 tons per month. This Company practically discontinued its mining operations in July, 1922. However, small quantities of gold were extracted by the Company till June, 1925 when further mining was completely discontinued. During the course of its prospecting operations, the company dis-

covered some old workings in Gooty taluk about 25 miles north of its mines. Exploration work was carried on in this area and in 1926 the North Anantapur Mines Ltd., applied for a mining lease near the villages of Ramapuram and Venkatampalli. Gold was extracted in 1926 but the workings ceased in August, 1927. The Jubitil Gold Mines also abandoned its operations in September, 1924. The output and value of gold produced from the field during the period 1910-1927 are presented in the following table:—

Year		*output* Oz	*Value* £	*Year*	*Output* Oz	*Value* £
1910	..	2,332	10,120	1919	11,018	616,934
1911	..	5,284	20,835	1920	13,645	803,535
1912	..	7,269	28,499	1921	10,108	721,359
1913	..	11,019	43,194	1922	8,388	608,673
1914	..	19,873	82,959	1923	1,519	101,016
1915	..	23,870	101,324	1924	3,646	238,603
1916	..	11,371	94,789	1925	288	16,517
1917	..	20,529	87,066	1926	930	53,219
1918	..	17,831	67,219	1927	2,395	137,320

Along with gold, silver was also extracted and the relevant production figures were as follows:—

1916	..	1,362 Oz	1920	868Oz.	1924	249 Oz.
1917	..	1,281	1921	619	1925	..
1918	..	1,169	1922	554	1926	59
1919	..	753	1923	103	..	..

The number of workers employed in these mines, on an average, ranged from 1,186 in 1910 to 308 in 1926. The following were the important mines identified now by local names:—

1. Chennabhavi mine in North Anantapur block;
2. Omprathama Ghani, Yapamana Ghani and Ramagiri Ghani, Gantalappa Ghani and power house mine in North Jubitil mines, and

3. Main Jubitil mines, Superintendent, Bungalow East and South Shafts.

Exploratory mining by the Indian Bureau of Mines is now in progress.

Iron Ore:

Besides a prospecting lease five mining licences were reported to have been held in the district in 1964 for mining iron ore at Malapanagudi, Obulapuram and Siddapuram villages, all in Rayadrug taluk.

The following are the production figures of iron ore systematically mined in this district since 1955.

Year		Production		Year	Production	
1955	..	16,049	tons.	1959	5,034M.	tonns.
1956	..	22,615	„	1960–61	12,200.4	tones.
1957	..	3,346M	„	1961–62	5,614.4	„
1958	..	8,479	„	1962–63	8,370.0	„

The average number of persons working daily in the iron ore mines in the district ranged from 65 in 1955 to 112 in 1961.

Limestone:

Limestone, a rock primarily consisting of calcium carbonate, is extensively found at various places in this district. But compared to Adilabad, Guntur, Hyderabad and Kurnool its production is insignificant. The production figures of limestone from this district are presented below:—

Year		Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1955	..	3,915	1958	8,176	1960	4,586
1956	..	4,881	1959	5,754	1961	1,861
1957	..	5,491				

The lime quarried at Rayalacheruvu and the neighbourhood is used mainly for the production of bleaching powder for M/s. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Bombay. The lime obtained here by M/s. Buckingham Carnatic Mills, Ltd., is used for the manufacture of Sodium Chromate consumed in the dyeing of textiles. During 1964 eight mining leases and two prospecting licences were held in the district.

Ruby Mica:

In 1936 the volume produced was only 40 tons, which fell to 1 cwt. by 1942 and since then, no mica has been produced at all. The average daily number of persons employed in the mica mines in the district was 12 each in 1936 and 1940, 18 in 1941 and 21 in 1942.

Steatite:

The steatite is mined by the open cut method and is marketed in powdered form. Its uses in this district as elsewhere are innumerable. It is used in the making of slate pencils, sinks, bases, small idols, and culinary utensils. In industry, it is cut from its massive form into panels for switch boards, acid proof table tops, laboratory, laundry and kitchen sinks, tubs and tanks as well as linings for furnaces and stones. 'Lava' grade steatite is used in the types of gas burners and insulators. Other types of steatite are used as an extender in the paint industry, in the manufacture of refractories and in its finest form in cosmetics and toilet preparations.

The production figures for a few of the recent years and the average daily number of persons employed in the mines are given below:—

Year		*Production (tons)*	*Value* Rs.	*Average daily number of persons working in the mines.*
1955	..	86	5,000	28
1956	..	2,780	55,600	25
1957	..	2,390	47,800	275
1958	..	2,202 (M. Tons)	54,000	397
1959	..	3,119 (tonnes)	50,000	111
1960	..	2,156	39,000	105
1961	..	643	25,000	48

The pre-eminent position of this district as a producer of steatite in Andhra Pradesh will be evident from the following data.

Production in tons

	1951	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Anantapur ..	320	86	1,582	2,590	2,202 (M. tons)	3,119	2,156	643
Hyderabad ..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	506	70	580	609	219	54	335	560
Nellore ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	24	87	1,540	5,845
Mahabubnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	47

In 1964, 34 mining leases and 20 prospecting licences spread over the taluks of Tadpatri, Gooty, Anantapur and Kadiri, were reported to have been current.

Large Scale Industries—Textile Mills:

There are three* establishments in the district which can be classified as large scale *viz.*, M/s. Jayanti Ramachandrappa Setty Mills (P) Ltd., Rayadrug, the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ltd., Guntakal and the Super Spinning Mills, Ltd., Hindupur.

The Jayanti Ramachandrappa Setty Mills (Private) Ltd., was started in 1942 as a proprietory concern and was incorporated in 1953 under the Companies Act. At present it is run as a private limited concern with an authorised share capital of Rs. 15 lakhs and a subscribed share capital of Rs. 13.50 lakhs. Sri Eswarappa Setty and Venkataramanappa Setty† originally started this textile mill. Its invested capital consists of

*A fourth textile mill is under construction at Erraguntapalli near Tadpatri by M/s. Anantapur Cotton Mills Limited. In 1946 the Late M. L. Narayanaswamy of Tadpatri registered a limited concern for starting a textile mill at the place. But nothing came out of this venture owing to his death in 1950.

†The company started as a proprietory concern in 1912. In 1918 it worked as a silk weaving factory with seven power looms, oil engines providing motive power. It functioned as such till 1942 with the loomage augmented gradually, when the demand for pure silk fabrics was on the decrease and increasing volume of artificial silk cloth was coming into the market, and silk imports from Japan and China could not be obtained. The firm, therefore, switched over to the manufacture of cotton textiles and expanded the machinery in 1953.

lands and buildings valued at Rs. 2,21,174 plant and machinery at Rs. 4,07,000 and a working capital of Rs. 5,61,425. The estimated consumption of raw materials by 1961 was of the order of Rs. 20,00,000 per annum for cotton yarn and chemicals and dye stuffs. There are 153 power looms in the factory of which 24 are automatic. Requisite equipment for preparatory sizing, dyeing and calendaring processes has been installed in it. Coloured shirting, coating and Dhoties, coarse and medium cloth of 20's and 40's constitute the main lines of production for which yarn is obtained from Madura in Madras State. The finished cloth is exported to the wholesale dealers at Bangalore, Madura, Vijayawada, Delhi, Kanpur, and Calcutta. The company has agents all over the country. The average number of workers employed is about 400 per day*. The mill works in two shifts, each of eight hours. The following are the figures of production of cloth and yarn during the last few years.

Year	*Cloth*	*No. of bales of yarn of 400£ each.*
1959-60 ..	.. 9,06,230 Yards	540
1960-61 ..	.. 9,03,274 „	545
1961-62 ..	.. 15,48,160 „	846
1962-63 ..	.. 15,77,680 „	890
1963-64 ..	.. 16,72,505 „	910
1964-65 ..	.. 20,37,399 „	935

Among the amenities provided are residential quarters for the supervisory staff, a dining hall, creche and an air conditioned weaving hall besides a fair price depot for workers. Provident fund benefits, leave with wages, and paid holidays are also provided. The present loomage is felt to be rather inadequate and uneconomic. During 1959 and 1960 the factory had

*100 Weavers, 30 dyers, 20 finishers, 80 preparers and 70 miscellaneous workers. Casual and temporary labour is also employed besides the permanent staff.

to face two strikes which were declared illegal. No serious accident involving loss of property or life has ever occurred in the establishment.

The Super Spinning Mills, Ltd., Karikera, Hindupur was incorporated under the Indian Companies Act in 1962 and it commenced production in 1964. It was originally granted a licence to run the mill with a capacity of 12,096 spindles in 28 ring frames and this was subsequently doubled. No weaving is, however, carried on at this mill.

The scheme for starting a co-operative spinning mill at Guntakal, an important commercial and railway centre of the district, was sanctioned in 1951 and the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, Guntakal was consequently registered on 14th March, 1951. The establishment of the mill was facilitated by the Central Government's transfer of an import licence granted to Orissa Government. The foundation stone for the factory buildings was laid on 26th December, 1951 by the Late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and the buildings were declared open in February, 1954. A plot of 60 acres was acquired for providing a school, a hospital, a playground and other amenities for the workers and their children. The lay out of the factory is so designed as to provide for the installation of 25,400 spindles. The mill was started with a spindleage of 11,024 which increased to 16,536 in 1958. The machinery supplied by M/s. Tweedsdale and Smalley's of Castleton, Rochdale is of the British make. The total spindleage at present is 19,928* and it is capable of producing in 3 shifts, 850 bales of yarn per month.

The authorised share capital of the mill is Rs. 60 lakhs made up of 60,000 shares each of Rs. 100 with its membership restricted only to Primary Weaver's Co-operative Societies† The subscribed share capital as on 30th June, 1965 was Rs. 53,34,300 one third of which was contributed by the Andhra Handloom Weavers'

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*A third expansion programme was taken up during 1964-65 to install another 5,072 spindles bringing the total to 25,000.

†In June, 1965, such societies numbered 449.

Co-operative Society, Vijayawada. The Andhra State Co-operative Bank finances the enterprise and its management is vested in a Board of Directors.

The mill purchases cotton not only from ryots directly but also from local presses, and through the agency of the Guntakal Co-operative Marketing Society. The yarn of the counts of 10, 20, 26, 30, 32 and 36 is spun and delivered to the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society which, in turn, makes the allotments to the primary weaving societies in the Andhra districts. In 1964, about 970 workers were employed in the mills besides some casual labour. A provident fund scheme has been introduced from March, 1957. The mill runs a dispensary, an elementary school, a creche and a canteen. It also provides in its premises hutments to workers free of rent. The following are its production figures (Bundles of 10 lbs).

	10's	20's	26's	30's	32's	36's
1953-54 ..	..	44,800	..	..	..	..
1954-55 ..	..	218,480	..	..	..	..
1955-56 ..	..	200,120	..	..	..	..
1956-57 ..	..	206,502	94	..	..	..
1957-58 ..	..	250,311	16,261	34	..	..
1958-59 ..	4,955	236,870	50,140	14	..	..
1959-60 ..	13,380	214,659	53,140	39,685	1,448	
1960-61	4,204	182,586	52,615	28,108	48,762	..
1961-62	3,240	265,360	51,360	12,920	6,280	3,000
1962-63 ..	..	340,960	37,720	..	..	..
1963-64 ..	..	104,750	31,985	..	..	..
	*Nf8	Nf9	Nf17	Nf22	Nf34	
1963-64 ..	3,644	..	1,72,019	58,718	..	
1964-65 ..	..	13,165	2,99,618	62,680	11,660	

Small Scale Industries:

The first three factories reported from this district during the last quarter of the preceding century, were the Arbuthnot and Co's Cotton Press at Guntakal, Harvey and Sabapathy's press at Tadpatri and R.C. Walker's Press at Tadpatri. They were all engaged

*N.f. French count or French number of yarn.

in cotton pressing. By about 1883 their out-turn was reported to be of the value of Rs. 52,750, Rs. 1,17,952 and Rs. 2,65,619 respectively, although it was stated to be comparatively much less than in the previous years owing to the smaller out put of cotton and the establishment of a new press, the Jammalamadugu Press Co., Ltd., at Jangalapalle (in Cuddapah district) with a capital of Rs. 70,000. These presses must have been fed by cotton from Cuddapah. During this period, the first Indian Factories Act of 1881 was in force requiring the employment of at least 100 workers as a precondition for bringing any establishment under its purview. Between 1891-1900, there were two aloe fibre factories, one at Guntakal and the other at Somandepalle, but both were reported to be 'dead' by 1911. During 1901-11, there were five cotton factories at Guntakal, Timmanacherla and Tadpatri of which four were under European management. The history of the evolution of factories in the district subsequent to 1900 is marked by a periodic increase or decrease in the number of cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating and rice milling factories. In 1913, there were 13 factories in the district, all engaged in cotton ginning and pressing, four of which also attended to groundnut decorticating. In 1916, three oil mills were included for the first time in the list of factories. This was in addition to the two Railway Workshops then existing. Later in 1940, a factory for crushing barytes and in 1945 a cigar and tobacco making factory and a soap making factory and still later in 1948 two tanneries were all brought under the purview of the Act.

The increase in the number of factories* and the average daily number of persons employed by them during the last five decades would be obvious from the following figures:—

*Various definitions have been adopted of Factories under the different Acts. Thus the Factories Act of 1881 covered establishments employing 100 or more persons using power and working for more than four months in the year. The 1891 Act covered establishments employing fifty or more persons. The amended Act of 1922 reduced the number of workers to twenty and authorised Government to bring within the purview of the Act establishments employing ten or more persons also. The 1948 Act covers (a) all establishments working with power and employing ten or more persons and with or without power employing twenty or more (b) any other manufacturing establishment by Government considered advisable to be brought under the Act.

Year.	*No. of Factories.*	*Average daily number of persons employed.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Children.*
1913	13	1,166	706	449	11
1918	19	1,473	934	534	5
1923	41	1,501	968	505	28
1928	67	2,039	1,185	854	..
1933	58	2,113	1,217	876	20
1938	52	1,785	987	798	..
1944	71	3,043	1,982	1,060	..
1949	120	2,638	1,549	1,026	28*
1964	221	4,363	3,125	1,238	..

At the beginning of January, 1965, there were 221 factories falling under the purview of the Factories Act in the district, classified according to their principal activity as follows:—

1. Cotton ginning and baling	...	33
2. Cotton Spinning Mills	...	7
3. Rice Mills	...	31
4. Oil Mills	...	53
5. Flour Mills	...	4
6. Saw Mills	...	19
7. Decorticating Factories	...	18
8. Tanneries	...	3
9. Repairs to motor vehicles	...	9
10. Storage of Petroleum Products	...	2
11. Electrical generation and installations of Government Electricity Department	...	3
12. Silk twisting	...	23
13. Tobacco products	...	5
14. Stone dressing and crushing	...	4
15. Printing Presses	...	2
16. Fibre extraction	...	1
17. Starch manufacture	...	1
18. Bone Meal Factory	...	1
19. Transport motor	...	1
20. Model sheet metal manufacture	...	1
Total	...	221

*There were also 35 adolescents.

Of these, the largest number was in Gooty taluk (44), followed by Anantapur (38), Rayadrug (35), Hindupur (28), Tadpatri (26), Kadiri and Dharmavaram (each 23) and Penukonda (4).

It may be seen from the above table, that the largest number of factories is that engaged in oil crushing followed by that of cotton ginning and baling. Together with the rice mills and groundnut decorticating factories, they constitute more than 50 per cent of the total number of establishments thereby pointing to the fact that the industries in the district are primarily agro-based. Of the oil mills, the largest number (20) is in Anantapur taluk followed by Hindupur (12). Of the establishments connected with cotton ginning and pressing, Gooty (16) and Tadpatri (10) appropriate the bulk, while 17 of the groundnut decorticating establishments are in Kadiri alone. Of the 23 silk twisting factories, 19 are in Rayadrug and 12 of the 31 rice mills are in Dharmavaram taluk.

Cotton Pressing:

Cotton pressing establishments are located at Guntakal and Tadpatri. At the latter, ginned cotton is purchased from the cotton-growers of Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts through agents stationed at important centres. These agents purchase cotton and export it to their principals. M/s. Buckingham Carnatic Co., Ltd., (started at Tadpatri at the beginning of this century) which has the biggest press in the district. The pressing season generally commences in February and lasts till August or September depending on the size of crops and cotton purchased. The quantity pressed per year varies from 15 to 20 thousand bales and is roughly worth between Rs. 70 to 80 lakhs. The company undertakes pressing both on its own account and also for outsiders and its out-turn is about 100 bales a day of 8 hours. Such pressed cotton is generally exported to mills at Madras and Coimbatore in Madras State, Pondicherry and Bangalore, and Tirupati, Tanuku, Kakinada and Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. The cotton pressed by the firm on its own account, is exported to M/s. Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras. The cleaning of ginned cotton prior to its pressing is entrusted to contractors. The company

provides some amenities to its workers including free afternoon tea, cool drinking water, washing facilities and a creche, besides three months pay paid as bonus to the permanent staff. The quantity of cotton pressed by the firm since 1959 is given below:—

Year	No. of 400 lbs. bales pressed.	Year	No. of 400 lbs. bales pressed.	Year	No. of 400 lbs. bales pressed
1959 ..	20,309	1961	18,689	1963	21,088
1960 ..	13,577	1962	13,534	1964	14,555

A factory was also run by M/s. Rallis for some time at Guntakal but was later dismantled and the machinery sold away. Till, 1961, M/s. Volkarts Brothers were the owners of another pressing factory at Guntakal which was purchased in that year by Patel Cotton Co., (Private) Ltd., of Bombay. The name of the company was changed to Patel-Volkart Private Ltd., in 1964. The Cotton pressed by this factory ranged from 731 bales in 1962 to 814 in 1964.

Cotton Ginning:

Cotton ginning is an important industry in Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. There are 14 establishments in the former and 8 in the latter. The number of establishments in the taluks of Anantapur, Rayadrug and Kalyandrug ranges between 1 and 4. There are 9 ginning factories in Gooty taluk (including Uravakonda) 3 at Guntakal, 4 at Uravakonda and 2 at Konakondla and the rest of the factories are located at the rate of one on an average in various places in the taluk. In Tadpatri taluk, 4 factories are established at Tadpatri and 2 in Vanganur. The factories in Rayadrug and Kalyandrug are scattered.

Groundnut Decorticating and Oil Pressing:

Kadiri leads in the number of groundnut decorticating factories in the district. The groundnut is shelled and is either exported or sold to the oil producers. The latter also purchase groundnut from producers, shell and crush it in their factories and export the oil. Thus decorticating and oil pressing are sometimes undertaken together in these factories. There

are 9 such establishments in Gooty taluk, 17 in Anantapur, 4 in Dharmavaram and 3 in Tadpatri. In Gooty taluk, Pamidi has 3 of these establishments and Gooty 2 while the establishments in Dharmavaram taluk are located at Dharmavaram itself. In Anantapur, Kallur has 10 such units, and Anantapur 4. Kallur is thus an important oil producing centre in the district, with about 11 expellers. The Kasamsetty Radhakrishnaiah Setty Oil Mills at the place is one of the establishments which has also an oil refinery plant installed in 1946. At the beginning of 1962, this factory was leased out to M/s. Sree Venkateswara Industries and Trading Co., Kallur. Besides a working capital of Rs. 2 lakhs, the investment on this factory as on 31st December, 1962 was in the form of lands and buildings worth about Rs. 39,000 and Plant and Machinery valued at Rs. 33,000. There are five partners at present functioning as lessees. The main products of this refinery are groundnut oil, and to an extent neem oil and Kardi Seed oil, while groundnut oil cake, neem oil cake and Kardi Seed cake are the bye-products. The bulk of groundnut is obtained from the neighbouring areas during December to February from Hospet, HB Halli, Koppal *etc.*, in Mysore State and sometimes even from such places as Pollachi, Tiruvannamalai, *etc.*, in Madras especially in the off season. Neem seed is obtained mostly from the Hospet area of the Mysore state and a small quantity locally. There are five expellers in the factory of which only two or three are usually worked. The groundnut oil is mainly sold to the Vanaspathi manufacturers at Calcutta. Kardi seed oil is sold in Anantapur and Kurnool districts while neem oil is mainly consumed by the Delhi soap manufacturers. The bye-product *viz.*, groundnut oil cake is consumed in the Company's extraction plant and sold, in rare cases, to such markets as at Quilon and Tinnevelly in the south. The Kardi cake is similarly sold to the manure mixing firms in the south, particularly at Coimbatore and Mettupalayam. The neem oil cake is disposed of in the southern districts while a portion of it finds a market in the neighbouring district of Cuddapah.

The production figures relating to this concern from 1959 to 1964 are given below:—

Year	Groundnut oil		Neem oil		Kardi oil		Groundnut oil cake		Neem oil cake		Kardi oil cake	
	Tons	Lbs.	Tons	Lbs.	Tons	Lbs.	Tons	Lbs.	Tons	Lbs.	Tons	Lbs.
1959 ..	585	066	8	280	..	..	724	442	109	124	..	..
1960	853	1,260	..	..	..	..	1,051	1,232	..	..	..	..
1961	678	669	..	..	12	1,692	944	72	..	..	38	2,153
	Tonnes	Kgs.	Tonnes	Kgs.	Tonnes	Kgs.	Tonnes	Kgs.	Tonnes	Kgs.	Tonnes	Kgs.
1962	869	793	..	..	..	..	1,226	727	..	..	..	..
1963	1,134	145	52	515	..	..	1,540	417	375	621	..	..
1964	1,180	363	52	937	..	..	1,530	772	342	492	..	..

A sister concern at the place, Sree Radhakrishna Vegetable Oil Products Co., has also been taken on lease by M/s. Sri Venkateswara Industries and Trading Company. Refined oil is its main product and soap stock its bye-product. The process of refining takes about 12 hours*. Besides the working capital of Rs. 2 lakhs, the capital of this concern as on 31st, December, 1962, was composed of Rs. 59,000 in lands and buildings and Rs. 68,000 in plant and machinery. The refined oil is sold in large quantities in Mysore and Madras States and a portion locally. The soap stock from the solvent extraction plant is sold to the soap manufacturers at Delhi and Hyderabad. In addition to the existing refinery unit, a Vanaspathi unit has also been erected, and has gone into production from 1963. The Production figures relating to this concern from 1959 to 1964 are given below:—

Year	*Refined oil*		*Vanaspathi*		*Soap——Stock*	
	Tons.	*Lbs.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
1959 ..	1,065	66	..	..	56	356
1960	369	1,896	..	..	16	373
1961	485	2,212	..	..	18	390
	M. Tons	*Kgs.*	*M. Tons*	*Kgs.*	*M. Tons*	*Kgs.*
1962	559	138	..	..	15	729
1963	778	251	16	549	41	129
1964	300	520	90	057	10	006

The Srinivasa Oils and Fertilisers Ltd., at Kallur also manufactures refined oil and fertilisers. Next to Kallur, Hindupur is an important producer of groundnut oil. There are seven establishments falling under the purview of the Factories Act engaged in oil extraction either through expellers or rotary expellers.

*The oil from the expellers is first pumped into a neutraliser where the fatty content in the oil is removed by adding caustic soda solution. There are two 'neutralisers' each of 3½ tons capacity. Then the oil passes to the 'Bleacher' of a capacity of 3½ tons where fuller's earth and carbon are added to decolourise the oil. The oil is then filtered and passed on to a deodouriser of 3½ tons capacity where super heated dry steam of 600 to 700°F is let in by means of vaccum pumps. The oil is then taken to the cooler where it is cooled, filtered and drawn out into tins for export.

The groundnut oil produced here is principally exported to the markets at Kurnool and Bombay. The raw material for these factories is usually secured from within the district or is purchased from the neighbouring districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor and sometimes from Mysore State. Generally the season for crushing groundnut and other oil seeds is as follows:— Groundnut: December to March Karanji: February to April, Neem: July to November, Gingelli: December to February, Kardi (Safflower): February to April, Castor: March to May.

Most of the local establishments resort to combined activity like oil crushing and decorticating, cotton pressing and ginning, oil crushing and rice milling *etc.*, so as to provide for the wide variations in demand for these products. An example of this is the Lakshminarayana Thread and Oil Mills at Kallur which runs a small thread rolling and winding mill, in addition to groundnut decortication. The sewing thread is imported from Bombay wound and rolled on small paper spindles and marketed both locally and in some of the Andhra districts.

Rice Milling, Sawing and Starch Making:

Dharmavaram taluk claims the largest number of these establishments in the district. There are 19 saw mills in the district, 4 in Anantapur taluk, 6 in Gooty 4 in Hindupur, 3 in Tadpatri and 2 in Rayadrug. No particular reason, except, perhaps an inward urge for better and more modern living, can be ascribed in regard to this number. The availability of tamarind seed* in large quantities in the neighbouring taluks is responsible for the establishment of a starch factory at Hindupur in 1951. This factory crushes tamarind seed and exports the product to the textile mills at Bombay and Ahmedabad as a starching and sizing material. The crushing of tamarind seed is also done by another firm at Hindupur by the Meda Starch

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*The district is rich in tamarind. The 1960-61 statistical return shows the area under tamarind in acres in various taluks as follows :—

Kadiri ..	1,516	Penukonda	523	Dharmavaram	225
Kalyandrug ..	1,044	Hindupur	488	Anantapur ..	156
Uravakonda ..	383			Gooty	15
Rayadrug ..	676	Madakasira	413	Tadpatri	44

Factory at Anantapur and a factory at Amidalagondi in Madakasira.

Fibre Making:

Similar is the reason for the setting up of the aloe fibre extraction factory at Petakunta in Penukonda taluk to put the wildly growing aloes to commercial use. The making of ropes for agricultural purposes from the fibre of the aloe (aloe vulgaris) has been an indigenous industry in this part of the country almost from time immemorial. There is an abundant wild growth of aloe plants in this district. The Old Bellary Manual (1872) mentions that the fibre of aloe was used occasionally in the district for the manufacture of ropes. Even at the close of the last century, considerable administrative interest was evinced in experimenting with aloes in view of its increasing importance.

The old Anantapur Gazetteer (1905) describes how an English Company with a capital of four lakhs had begun, some time about 1905, the extraction of fibre from aloes (Agave Americana). The company used two steam decorticators one at Somandepalle in Penukonda taluk and the other at Rampuram on the banks of the Penner, fourteen miles south-east of Kalyandrug. After being decorticated, dried in the sun and beaten, the fibre was sent to Guntakal to be pressed for shipment and despatched chiefly to England and America. The main difficulty then encountered was the cost of carting the aloes to the machines—for thirty tons of leaves only gave about one ton of fibre. The company had planted some 2,000 acres in compact blocks with aloes. Since then the ownership of the plantation and machinery seemed to have changed frequently till the plantation was acquired in 1947-48 by M/s. Premji Haridas and Company, Bombay, its present owners. In 1951-52, the Korean war stimulated the demand for fibre and the volume of production rose from an average of 50 to 60 tons to 115 tons. This was also due to the prevailing famine and the availability of abundant and cheap labour. During 1953-54 and 1954-55, there was no demand for the fibre, and in 1955 production again commenced registering about 60 to 100 tons per year.

The plantation, known as "Banushalli Sisal Fibre Industry and Plantation, Petakunta," covers an area of 1,800 acres. Penukonda and Chakarlapalle are the rail heads for the plantation. The latter is generally resorted to for despatching the goods to Calcutta, the important market for this kind of fibre. Labour is drawn from the adjacent villages of Velavamalluvapalle, Naginayanicheruvu, Bassaiyyagaripalle, Papanapalle and Motampalle, all within a radius of 3 miles. The production of fibre at the factory during 1962-63 was about 13 tons, in 1963-64 43 tons and 1964-65 38 tons.

The making of ropes from aloes—locally referred to as 'Anasa Nara' is an important cottage industry in Hindupur taluk especially in the villages of Demakethapalle, Yagnasettipalle and Vanavolu. In Nizavalle of Kalyandrug, Bhogasamudram and Chandana of Tadpatri, Patnam and Pulagampalle of Kadiri taluk, ropes are made of aloe for local consumption.

Round about Guttur fibre of coarse variety is made locally without recourse to machines and despatched to Raichur for use by the Karnatic Jute Mills and Andhra Jute Mills there. In and around Manesamudram in Hindupur taluk, a few Korichas make ropes of coconut and aloe fibres. At Mudigubba ropes locally made of the aloe fibre are extensively available.

Silk twisting, silk weaving, cotton textiles:

Rayadrug has 9 out of the 11 silk twisting establishments in the district, the other two being at Dharmavaram. At Rayadrug silk twisting and reeling are done to a considerable extent. Grey silk is imported from Bangalore and twisted on power driven machinery and reeled. The reeled yarn is arranged into lengthy warps required for weaving. The outturn of each of the reeling mills ranges from 10 to 50 lbs. of silk yarn per day. About 15 workers, mostly women, are employed in a factory. Their average output is between 10 to 15 lbs. per day. The twisted and reeled silk yarn is purchased by the weavers in areas like Challakera, Chittaldrug and Devanagiri in Mysore State adjoining Rayadrug. The average annual outturn is about Rs. 7.00 lakhs. A

local estimate places the outturn of twisted and reeled silk at 8,000 lbs. per month in all the factories. At Dharmavaram the twisted and reeled silk yarn is locally utilised. The only silk weaving power loom factory in the district is the Maruthi Power Loom Silk Weaving Factory at Hindupur. Of the three textile factories in Tadpatri one is the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society's Weaving Factory and the other two are Amar Textiles and Balaganeswara Textiles. The weaving factory of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society set up in the year 1953 was originally intended to impart training to handloom weavers on different types of looms, dobbies *etc.*, to produce the latest designs to suit the tastes of consumers. But no training is provided at this factory at present. There are 44 frame and 10 pedal-looms in the factory and it employed 54 weavers, 21 winders and 3 warpers during 1965. Towels and bed-sheets are woven and marketed through the retail depots of the society. The value of the turnover at this factory in 1961-62 was Rs. 1,48,766, in 1962-63 Rs. 1,59,224 and in 1963-64 Rs. 1,38,772.

The other two produce towels, kerchiefs and sarees of low counts and are at best small scale establishments of master weavers.

Fertilisers and Bone crushing:

The only bone crushing factory in the district is at Obulapuram, started in 1924. Its head office is located at Bellary. Its total invested capital amounts to Rs. 3,26,500. According to the factory authorities, bone meal is prepared for manurial purposes and marketed in Madras and Mysore States. The annual output is about 500 tons. There are two fertiliser producing factories in the district both located at Kallur. Groundnut, neem and other edible oil cakes are the raw materials used. The Radhakrishna Fertilisers, Kallur, an ancillary firm of Sree Venkateswara Industries and Trading Co., and lessees of Kasamsetty Radhakrishna Setty Oil Mills and Sree Radhakrishna Vegetable Oil Products Ltd., is a leading producer of fertilisers in the district. Besides a working capital of Rs. 3 lakhs, the firm's assets included in 1962 Rs. 40,598 under lands and buildings and Rs. 2,14,242 under plant and machinery.

In 1958, this company installed a solvent extraction plant designed to extract oil, from 40 tons of cake per day, the whole process taking about 11 hours. The 'solvent oil', one of the petroleum products, is added at 3 gallons per ton of cake taken to extract oil. The final cake from which no more oil can be extracted is generally used both as cattle feed and manure. The company has four extractors each of 6¼ ton capacity for extracting oil from cake. A kettle and a drier of varying capacities have been installed for the neutralisation of the oil. The de-oiled cake is mostly exported to foreign countries like Britain for use as cattle feed. Some cake is supplied to the manure mixing firms in places like Coimbatore, Mettupalayam and Cuddalore for being mixed with other chemicals and sold as manure. The groundnut oil extracted is bought by the manufacturers of Vanaspathi, and the oil market at Calcutta, while the soap stock is sold to the soap manufacturers at Delhi. The following are the production figures of this concern:—

Year	*De-oiled Cake*		*Oil extracted from cake.*		*Soap stock*	
	L. tons	*Lbs.*	*L. tons.*	*Lbs.*	*L. tons.*	*Lbs.*
1959 ..	5,182	1,626	292	266	118	2,104
1960 ..	9,704	1,048	544	2,186	267	2,065
1961 ..	8,008	186	504	2,128	230	1,291
	M. tons.	*Kgs.*	*M. tons*	*Kgs.*	*M. tons.*	*Kgs.*
1962 ..	10,696	489	679	764	241	106
1963	10,516	971	662	281	285	406
1964	11,951	299	768	867	271	333

M/s Srinivasa Fertilisers located at Kallur is another factory producing fertilisers.

Beedi Making:

Next to groundnut shelling, beedi manufacture, almost a cottage industry, is chiefly carried on at Kadiri. The beedis for which the raw material is supplied by proprietors of companies are rolled mostly by women in their houses as it constitutes a good source of supplementary income. There are more than 20 factories at Kadiri, mostly owned by Muslims, with

their own special brands locally known as 'Karnal beedi', 'Saleem beedi', 'Rusthum beedi' *etc.* Muslims at Tadpatri, Hindupur and Penukonda also make beedis, although not to the same extent as in Kadiri. The 'Tooki leaf,' required for rolling the beedis is obtained from the Telangana area of this State* through the wholesalers at Dharmavaram. The tobacco content is obtained from Mysore and Gujarat through the merchants at Dharmavaram. Small and big sized beedis are made into bundles of 24 and 25 respectively. These bundles are again made into packets of 500 and marketed locally.

Mineral Production and Crushing:

From the point of view of mineral production Tadpatri is the most important taluk in the district and hence the mineral crushing plants have been set up there. There is also one at Gooty. Konauppalapadu is a place well-known for the mining of calcite or high grade limestone and the processing units have been started at Rayalacheruvu, the nearest rail head. M/s Binny & Co., and M/s Mineral Mining Company have their works at Rayalacheruvu and the former have also their kilns at this place for calcining the limestone extracted in the neighbourhood. The quarried limestone is calcined in coal-fired kilns and then watered and the powdered lime is exported by them to the industrial concerns managed by the company. The high grade lime thus obtained is used in the manufacture of Bichromate of soda which is essential for the production of liquors, for dyeing khaki material manufactured in large quantities both for the Defence Services and for export. The following figures indicate the production of lime at the company's kilns at Rayalacheruvu in recent years:—

Year		*Production in tonnes.*	*Year*	*Production in tonnes.*
1959	..	1159	1962	1141
1960		1376	1963	1155
1961	..	1812	1964	1200

* The leaf in these districts is considered superior to that in Vellore and Mysore.

M/s Hindustan Mineral Products Co. (Private) Ltd., at Tadpatri utilises the off-coloured barytes which is a waste product required by the paint industry. A market has been found for the off-coloured barytes in Assam and Persian Oil fields where it is used in drilling muds. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 10 lakhs and the subscribed capital Rs. 3 lakhs. Its registered office is at Bombay. It owns three 'Baby Raymond' mineral pulverising plants capable of grinding 8 tonnes of barytes per shift of 8 hours. The annual production of barytes powder, from 1959 to 1963, crushed by the company was as follows:—

1959	3,209 tonnes	1962	6,409 tonnes.
1960	3,283 tonnes.	1963	6,199 tonnes.
1961	4,423 tonnes.		

M/s Mineral Mining Company (P) Ltd., at Rayalacheruvu has its registered office at Madras. This company was originally started to produce high grade lime and develop and process products other than barytes such as chemically pure lime, china clay and lava grade varieties of steatite. Barytes, steatite, China clay and yellow ochre are mined in the taluk from the lands leased to them and are crushed at the company's plants and exported in a powdered form to Poona and Bombay.

Safety Matches:

In 1962, an establishment was started at Kadiri for the manufacture of safety matches as a small scale industry. The wood for making the match boxes and match sticks is imported from Ottapalem in Kerala, while the other ingredients like Sulphur, potassium Chlorite and wax are obtained from Madras.

Sheet metal Products:

Two small scale industries have sprung up at Kothacheruvu (Penukonda) for the manufacture of iron and steel furniture and agricultural implements. The former called 'Santhi Iron and Steel Fabrication Works' has been started by an young entrepreneur in 1960 with three skilled workers who had experience in the manufacture of steel almyrahs, cash boxes and iron and steel furniture. The approximate investment on the industry is Rs. 7,000. By May 1961, the concern had manufactured finished goods valued over

Rs. 13,000 and had sold locally goods worth Rs. 10,000. Individual orders are also executed by the firm.

Buckets, frying pans, and pans for boiling sugarcane juice are manufactured by an entrepreneur at Kothacheruvu with an investment of about Rs. 5,000. Its products are said to be popular locally.

A model sheet metal workshop has been started by the State Industries Department at Uravakonda with the object of training the artisans in the manufacture of trunks, buckets, sugarcane juice boiling pans, steel cabinets, *etc.* The estimated cost of the building and machinery is about a lakh.* A similar centre is located at Timmapuram (Kalyandrug) where artisans are trained to manufacture trunks, buckets, tappal boxes, tray for office use and other articles.

Industrial Estate:

An assisted Private Industrial Estate was sanctioned in 1961 at the village of Papampet near Anantapur over a site of 40 acres. The cost of land worth about Rs. 27,600, and that of common services like water supply, electricity, drainage, sanitary facilities are borne by Government. The Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation affords loan facilities to the industrialists of the estate upto 60 per cent of the cost of the construction of buildings and 75 per cent of the cost of machinery. The State Industries Department undertakes the provision of common services like roads, drainage and main water supply and also supplies land on lease and raw materials. The following five units have recently commenced production:—

	Name of the Unit	*Commodity manufactured:*
1.	Jwala metal Industries (1965)**	Stainless Steel Pressed ware, Surgical instruments, Brass and Copper Ware.
2.	Leela Polythene Packing material (1965)	Polythene Packing material.
3.	Bharat Paper bag Industry (1964)	Manufacture of different sizes of paper bags.
4.	Eswar Singh (Proprietor) (1965)	Manufacture of Aluminium utensils.
5.	Mallikharjuna Industries (1965)	Expanded metal.

*This workshop is now run under the auspices of the A. P. small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd.

**This indicates the year in which the unit started production.

Cottage Industries:

It is not surprising that Anantapur does not claim to have many cottage industries. The district was not a homogeneous administrative unit prior to the advent of British rule. Incessant wars and the turbulent conditions that followed the battle of Tallikota must have rendered domestic life quite insecure. The climate, therefore, would not have been congenial for the establishment of any cottage industries. Further, the district, as now constituted, is an endemic famine belt, often susceptible to seasonal uncertainty and economic scarcity. The only important cottage industries in which it claims some specialisation are silk weaving at Dharmavaram and Cumbly weaving in the Kalyandrug taluk. Of the other primary cottage industries, the only ones of some note are handloom weaving, spinning, tanning, carpentry and blacksmithy.

One Government Cottage Industries Sales Emporium was started at Anantapur on 30th September 1959 with the assistance of All-India Handicrafts Board to serve as a procurement-*cum-sales* depot for the handicrafts and small scale and cottage industries products. Furnishing fabrics, Dharmavaram silks, mats, leather goods, furniture, handloom textiles *etc.*, are being procured from within the district and sold at the emporium. Its sales in 1962-63 stood at Rs. 60,000 as against 45,619 in 1961-62 and Rs. 9,573 in 1959-60.

Silk Weaving:

The old Bellary Manual (1872), covering a major portion of the present Anantapur district records that at some places in the district both silk and cotton mixed cloths were woven. The silk was imported in a finished form from Mysore and Coimbatore, though silk worms were reared at some places on the banks of the Tungabhadra. Thurston, in his monograph on silk industry, refers to silk weaving having been carried on at Uravakonda and Krishtipadu with 300 and 100 looms respectively, mostly by weavers belonging to Devanga, Padma Sale and Togata castes. While women prepared the yarn, the men engaged themselves in weaving. Pure silk cloth was only made to order. The silk was obtained from Bangalore, Bellary. Mysore and Hubli

and the cloth woven was exported to places like Udipi, Hubli and Dharwar. At Tadpatri, cotton cloth was woven with silk borders. But at Dharmavaram the industry was declining as the supply of raw silk from Bangalore had almost ceased. The fabrics turned out at this centre were designed for male and famale wear, and included jackets, turbans and handkerchiefs which were sent for sale to Gooty, Anantapur, Hindupur, Penukonda and even to Bangalore. Silk was obtained from Mysore State, and Kollegal (Madras). Silk weaving was also undertaken at Kalyandrug on a very small scale.

The old Anantapur Gazetteer (1905) records that silk cloth was manufactured at Dharmavaram. Some of the sarees in particular were woven of silk shot with two colours and were ornamented with borders of 9 inches to 18 inches width. The sarees were designed with patterns in gold thread, so lavishly applied, that the cloth was quite stiff and heavy. The silk thread was mostly imported from Mysore State, although a portion came from Bombay or from the retailers in Bellary. The silk was sometimes bought 'ready dyed' and sometimes dyed locally. Vegetable dyes were reported to have been used by the weavers who employed only one tint of crimson and yellow. A vivid grass green and a kind of violet were made from mineral dyes which contrasted painfully with the low toned vegetable dyes.

It was reported in 1927 that the silk merchants at Dharmavaram got their silk twisted through Muslim vendors from Gudiyatham, Ambur and other places. Only a little silk was twisted locally. Mineral dyes had generally supplanted the vegetable dyes over the decades. The dyeing at Dharmavaram was said to be of a very high quality and had earned a reputation in the market. Silk weaving was also extant at Yadiki in Tadpatri taluk. But due to economic considerations, the weavers later shifted to Dharmavaram, the more important centre.

The industry is at present located in Dharmavaram taluk and to a little extent in Hindupur. According to a census conducted in 1959 there were about a 1,000 silk weavers at Dharmavaram itself.

Silk weaving is practically monopolised by the Pattu Sales, the Padma Sales and the Pattegaras. The Devangas, however, weave both silk and cotton. The Dharmavaram silk sarees rank with the best woven in places like Conjeeveram, Kollegal and Bangalore in the south. There are about 2,500 looms at Dharmavaram and about 30 master-weavers. These master weavers also assign work to weavers in other places near about Dharmavaram like Kodavandlapalli, Siddaramapuram, Marthad and Medapuram. A saree of nine yards seems to require 90 tolas of dyed silk and a weaver takes seven days to weave a piece of six yards of simple design. Intricate designs, however, take a longer time. The finished cloth is exported mostly to the south and to some extent to a few places in other parts of the country. Retailers frequently specify the designs depending on local consumer tastes. The average production per loom is about 18 yards per month and more than 6 lakhs of rupees worth of goods are produced every year.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board runs a silk production centre at Dharmavaram, the only one of its kind in Andhra Pradesh. It was started in 1957 and has at present (1965) 120 looms. The raw silk is purchased from the Sarvodaya Sahakara Sangh at Kanakapura in Mysore and from the Government Sericultural Depot at Hindupur. About 400 kgms. of silk is purchased every month and is given to the local dyers for dyeing. The centre has its own twisting factory. The lace for the sarees is obtained from the jari silk centre of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Surat (Gujarat). Sarees, blouse pieces, plain coloured shirting, dhoties, upper cloth and skirt pieces are all produced at the centre. The produce is marketed through the depots of the Khadi and Village Industries Board throughout the country. A Silk Weavers' Co-operative Society was started in 1956 at the place. It had 183 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 13,278 in 1965. It obtains the twisted raw silk from Bangalore and gets it dyed locally. There are about a hundred and eighty looms manufacturing sarees, skirting cloth, blouse pieces, shirtings and upper cloths (Chaddars) and the products are retailed

through the society's sales depots. A similar society started at Sajjalakalva in Anantapur taluk in 1961 is at present dormant.

Cumbly Weaving:

The district has a sheep population of about 7.5 lakhs comprising the Bellary, Nellore and Mandva varieties (1961 livestock census). Sheep farming and cumbly weaving sustain a large number of families in this district. Cumbly weaving is pursued as an important occupation by Kurubas in almost all the taluks of the district except the black cotton taluk of Tadpatri. This cottage industry is highly concentrated in the taluks of Kalyandrug, Madakasira, Anantapur, Rayadrug, Hindupur and Penukonda. The most important centres of cumbly weaving industry and the number of artisans engaged in it are presented in Annexure 'D'.*

The steadily decreasing trend in the number of Kurubas in the district, engaged primarily in blanket weaving and also as shepherds as per the successive census figures from 1891 right upto 1961 is presented in Annexure 'E'.

The Kurubas are somewhat indifferent to the quality of the wool produced as their interest in breeding sheep is more for mutton and skin than for wool. One of the reasons for this seems to be the comparatively better income which they manage to secure from sheep by selling them for meat. The average yield of the local breed is estimated to be only 8 to 12 ozs. of wool, the total yield in its lifetime being 4 to 6 lbs. Generally the shearing is done when the sheep are two months old and, thereafter, once in January and again in July till the sheep attain the age of 4 or 5 years. The wool obtained from rams and ewes from 3 months to a year old is considered superior to that obtained from older animals. More than 90 per cent of the local flock yields only black fleece of a coarse quality, the rest being made of grey or a mixture of grey and black. The Kurubas themselves shear the

*The figures are based on a census conducted by the State Industries and Commerce Department in 1959.

wool, a number of them doing it conjointly at pre-arranged rates. Machine shearing is not in vogue. The wool shorn is collected and cleaned by hand, and carded with a stringed hand bow of a primitive type. The wool is then sorted according to its colour and length and is either sold or used by the Kurubas themselves. However, when they take to weaving they adopt it as a full time occupation right through the year except shearing months of January and July.

The local weavers as well as the agents of mills at Bangalore, visit the interior villages, advance money to the sheep owners early in the season and take away a major portion of the wool. Very often, owing to the more favourable terms offered by the merchants and the low prices fetched by the roughly woven cumblies, the weaver finds it more profitable to sell the wool itself than weave it into cumblies for sale. When the wool from their own flock is not sufficient, the weavers supplement it as is generally done by those in Madakasira and Hindupur who purchase it from the neighbouring State of Mysore.

Spinning of wool is done on the charka at a few centres, while, generally, the women spin it on their laps or with the aid of revolving spindles (taklies) seeking assistance from the members of their family. The yarn spun is peg warped and sized with starch made of powdered tamarind seed and the yarn is dyed with synthetic dyes to produce different colours. The cumblies are woven on the country pit looms designed on the same principle as the cotton loom except that the shuttle is larger in size. The surface of the cumbly is smoothened by stretching it tightly between pegs and scraping the knots with a knife. The spun wool is also sold at prices varying with its colours, while these blankets are sold usually at prices ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 per piece, depending on their size, texture and the quality of wool used in their manufacture. Blankets costing Rs. 20 are also made specially for shepherds who supply the wool to the weavers. The time taken for weaving a blanket is 3 to 6 hours depending on the size. Special blankets however, take 3 days for weaving. These cumblies are called by local names such as Nidigam Kaddi, Nidigallu Neela, Tusaka Malakaddi,

Bande Kaddi, Matte, Jadi, Circuit, Railway tender and porter cumbly. Most of the blankets produced in the district are comparatively rough, intended mainly for use by the labour classes. Beluguppa and Kariganihalli are the villages well known for their blankets.

Cumbly weaving demonstration as well as training centres were set up at many places in the district in order to improve the quality of the cumblies produced and to educate the Kurubas in superior techniques of production. Three such training centres are located at Gadehottur (Uravakonda taluk), Atmakur (Dharmavaram) and Atmakur (Anantapur).

In 1965 there were 28 wool industrial co-operative societies in the district, as is evident from the following statement:—

	Name of taluk.	Number of societies	Number Dormant.	Number of looms	
				In Coop. fold.	Outside Coop. fold.
1.	Kalyandrug	8	..	694	983
2.	Rayadrug	3	..	291	510
3.	Dharmavaram	4	1	164	106
				112	200
4.	Penukonda	3	..	278	214
5.	Madakasira	4	..	267	93
6.	Hindupur	1	..	80	110
7.	Anantapur	3	1	193	290
8.	Uravakonda	2	..	83	140
		28	2	2,162	2,646

Kalyandrug leads both in the number of looms and societies followed by Rayadrug in the case of the former. Of the societies in the district, the one at Konapuram in Kalyandrug registered in 1959, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 5,402 has now the largest membership. The society at Kundurpi in the same taluk with a membership of 145 in 1965 and another in Gummaghatta* (Rayadrug) with a membership of

*This society is also producing Army type blankets for supply to Defence Services and is at present the only one of its kind in the district.

118 merit mention. The oldest of the existing societies in the district is the one at Beluguppa registered in 1949 and its present membership is 126. These societies purchase wool from their members, pay the charges for spinning, warping, sizing and weaving and purchase the cumblies. The societies at Kurubalavandlapalli and Dodagatta both in Penukonda taluk, have received merit certificates from the Khadi and Village Industries Board and financial assistance from Government.

The coffee and tea plantation areas in the Mysore State and the neighbouring districts provide the chief markets for these cumblies. The agents of wholesalers advance capital to the weavers and collect the finished goods either locally or at convenient centres and then export them either by lorries or carts to various places in the adjacent Mysore State, like Shimoga, Sivisi, Siddapuram, Sagar, Honawar, Kummata, Gokaram, Ankola, Dharwar, Hubli *etc.* They are also exported to Madras State and even to Ceylon. The blankets manufactured in the local industrial co-operatives are also sent to their apex society at Hyderabad for sale through their Emporia. The blankets are generally coarse except those made at Beluguppa and Kariganihalli which are of a comparatively superior kind. It may be of interest to note that at Pothukunta a hamlet of Kunuthuru in Dharmavaram, 3 Dudekula families were reported to have been making coloured rugs from sheep's wool at the turn of the century. These rugs costing Rs. 1.25 to 16 were being generally disposed of at the Dharmavaram Railway station. But they are not, however, engaged in this trade now.

Handloom Weaving:

A survey conducted in 1927 by Sri D. Narayana Rao* revealed that the type of cloth woven in the district had not changed over the years since the turn of this century. The only addition was the manufacture of cloth for turbans and bodices. Sarees of less than 40 counts were mostly woven. Uravakonda was producing coarse sarees of 20 counts with coloured borders heavily dyed in indigo. These were exported to

*A Deputy Collector on special duty.

Malnad (Mysore) for use by the labouring classes working in the coffee plantations. The mercirised yarn had also come into use. Uravakonda had developed the use of warping machines. Mill-made thread was imported from Bombay, Madras and Sholapur. The mercirised yarn, however, was obtained from Bangalore. Dyeing was done largely by the weavers themselves, and the chief colours used were indigo blue and red. A particular class of people called 'Madderu' were reported to have specialised in red dyeing. The weavers of Uravakonda were in the hands of the Marwari merchants. A Weavers' Co-operative Society started at Uravakonda in 1922 with 150 members on a limited liability with a share capital of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 30,000 as working capital, was wound up after a few years.

Another centre for the production of a variety of sarees of varying counts—10's, 20's, 30's and 40's with silk either in the woof or in the weft—was Tadpatri. Silk bordered sarees of 20's, 30's and 40's were also woven and exported to Bombay and Goa. Fly shuttle slays fitted with dobbies were used on a large scale. Fly shuttles were also largely used in Hindupur taluk. The trade in Tadpatri was wholly and that at Dharmavaram was mostly in the hands of master weavers.

A survey of cotton handloom industries conducted in 1939 revealed that in this district besides Togatas and Devangas, Adi-Andhras also continued to engage themselves in weaving, particularly in Tadpatri area. In Gooty area, however, Muslim weavers took their place along with Devangas, Togatas and Padmasales. The preparatory work, involving processes like winding, warping and sizing was done by weavers in their houses with the help of the members of their families. There were only five small separate warping mills. Of the 4,000 looms in the district, 1,600 were of the throw shuttle type and 2,400 of the fly shuttle type. Draw boy harness and dobbies were not commonly used, their numbers being 500 and 200 respectively. The maximum size of warp in the district was 32 yards and the measurements of sarees and dhoties, generally woven, were 8 yards × 1¼ yards and 7 yards × 54 inches respectively. It was only in Tadpatri taluk that hand

spun yarn was woven to a small extent and elsewhere in the district the weaving was only from mill made yarn. In the district as a whole, only 40 per cent of the looms wove fine counts of 60's. Generally medium counts of 30's and 40's were woven and the average production was 4 to 8 yards per day with 20's and 2 to 4 yards with 40's. Where the yarn was dyed locally, Togatas, Boyas and Devangas undertook this work. The main production at Tadpatri consisted of shirtings, coatings and dhoties, besides artificial silk sarees and silk upper clothes.

According to a survey conducted by the State Department of Industries in 1959 about 25,600 persons were engaged in handloom weaving in this district. The occupational statistics of the 1961 census, reveal that there were 22,241 workers engaged as drawers and weavers in the district. Tadpatri leads in the number of handloom weavers followed by Rayadrug, Uravakonda and Hindupur. On the basis of reported loomage figures* Tadpatri has 4,165, Uravakonda, 2,040, Rayadrug 2,304, Dharmavaram 2,256 and Hindupur only 134. On the evidence of these statistics Tadpatri may be considered to be the most important centre for this cottage industry followed by Rayadrug, Dharmavaram and Uravakonda.

In Tadpatri taluk, Tadpatri accounts for about 3,000 weavers, Yadiki 2,800 and Pedapappur for 1,000. There is also considerable weaving population at Chinnapolamada, Narasapuram, Peddayakkalur, Muchukota, Amalladinne, Medikurthi and Yellanur. Sarees of 6 to 8 yards in low counts of 20's, 26's and 40's and 60's are woven on demand. The master weavers employ the weavers on piece wages, supplying the required yarn. Most of these sarees bordered with art silk yarn are woven to cater to the low income groups. Besides being marketed locally they are exported to Mysore State.

In Rayadrug taluk, Rayadrug has over 3,000 weavers (3,646). Hirehal and Kanekal are also important weaving centres. Only coarse sarees of 7 and 8 yards

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*These figures pertain only to the looms within the areas served by co-operative societies and do not represent the number of looms in these taluks.

in 20 to 60 counts with art silk borders and art silk 'Pallow', are produced in the taluk. The yarn obtained from Adoni (Kurnool) is supplied by master weavers. The product is partly exported to Mysore State and is partly sold locally at the weekly fairs. The type of cloth woven in Uravakonda and Hindupur taluks is similar to that in Rayadrug. Medapuram and Nyamaddala are important weaving centres in Dharmavaram taluk. Most of the weavers work for the master weavers at Hindupur and Tadpatri. Apart from cotton cloth, artificial silk sarees of 6 yards are also woven at Nyamaddala for export to Mysore. Somandepalli in Penukonda is another important centre for the weaving of art silk sarees of 6 to 9 yards, with lace borders. Cotton cloth used to be woven here formerly but has been given up a few years back owing to difficulties in the procurement of cotton yarn. The yarn and lace are obtained from Hindupur and the cloth is exported to Bangalore, Bombay and other cities. Roddam in Penukonda taluk, has also a little cotton weaving. Tarimala and Kotanka in Anantapur taluk are two other centres known for the weaving of coarse cotton cloth. The former is also locally well known for its handkerchiefs.

During 1965 there were in all 22 Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the district distributed as follows:—

	Name of the taluk	*Number of societies*	*Number dormant*	*Number of looms.*	
				In co-op. fold	*Outside co-op. fold*
1.	Tadpatri ..	4	1	765	3,400
2.	Rayadrug ..	3	1	288	2,016
3.	Gooty ..	3	1	398	650
4.	Uravakonda ..	1	..	40	2,000
5.	Penukonda ..	5	2	515	311
6.	Dharmavaram ..	3	1	467	1,789
7.	Hindupur ..	1	..	66	68
8.	Kadiri ..	2	1	210	45
		22	7	2,749	10,279

It will be seen from the above table that only about a fifth of the looms is in the co-operative fold. The bulk of the handloom weavers are still in the hands

of master weavers. The society at Tadpatri, registered in 1937 is not only the oldest of the existing societies, but has also the largest membership (418). Uravakonda with about 2,040 looms in the area has only 40 in the co-operative fold as against 2,928 at Tadpatri with 428 in the co-operative sector. Similarly as against 1,758 looms in Rayadrug only 158 are in the co-operative fold while out of 1,500 the corresponding number in respect of Dharmavaram is 102.

Cotton Spinning:

Cotton spinning is one of the oldest indigenous industries in the district. It is mainly confined to the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri. The Kapu women, in particular, take to it during the off season. A little quantity of cotton is retained by the cotton grower for home spinning after selling the bulk of the cotton grown to the cotton presses. In the past, the spun cotton was given to the local Mala weavers for weaving. But there is now no such exclusive interest and cotton is spun only for personal use. With the advent of mill made cloth this indigenous industry has almost faded out.

Of late, Ambar Spinning has become popular in the district. On the initiative of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Ambar Charka Parishramalayas were run in a number of villages in the district to train persons for spinning on Ambar Chakas. In 1959 there were about 120 persons engaged in Ambar Charka spinning in the district. Production centres for hand spun yarn are located at Rayadrug, Anantapur, Pamidi, Gooty, Tadpatri and Muchukota villages with a number of spinners attached to each of them, as will be evident from the following table:—

*Production Centres**		*Villages*	*Number of spinners as in 1965*
1. Rayadrug	..	8	285
2. Anantapur	..	27	631
3. Gooty	..	4	261
4. Tadpatri	..	64	1,752
5. Muchukota	..	31	1,189

*There are no villages attached to the Pamidi centre.

It may be seen from the above table that Tadpatri is by far the most important taluk for hand spinning in the district and there are about 4,000 spinners in it. There are over a hundred spinners each at Kalyandrug (110), Gooty (18), Jambulapadu (145), Kondepalle (100) Ramalingayapalle (100), Chalavemula (100) and Maddipalli (150) in Tadpatri taluk. Under each production centre, there are sub-centres as well as visiting centres to facilitate issue of cotton and collection of spun yarn. During the period 1957 to 1964, almost 2,660 spinners have been trained in Amber spinning. The Commission engages carders for the carding of cotton supplied to them and for the preparation of slivers and 'Pattas' (Hanks) at scheduled rates of wages. The yarn is spun by spinners who are registered with the Commission* and also by those who desire to get the yarn woven for their personal needs. In the former case the Commission purchases the yarn and in the latter† it subsidises the weaving costs.

Tanning:

Next to handloom weaving, tanning is by far the most important of the cottage industries in the district. Tanners are spread all over the villages, as tanning is an important subsidiary occupation of the Madigas. But the industry is concentrated mostly in Kadiri, Penukonda, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug taluks. The survey of 1959 reveals that there was a concentration of tanners at Dharmavaram (100), Potulanagepalle (90), Mallakaluva (90) all in Dharmavaram taluk, Jambugumpala (81), Kundurpi (160) in Kalyandrug; Nallacheruvu (400), Kadiri (80), Talamarla Vandlapalle (80), Tavalam (70), all in Kadiri taluk. As in other districts, the village tanner obtains the carcass from the agriculturist or the butcher and tans it locally by the traditional method and makes sandals or other ware like 'kapila' (water bag made out of leather for lifting water from wells). But, unlike in Cuddapah, there are tanneries at Guntakal, Tadpatri and Uravakonda where the trading interests from the south purchase the raw hide, tan it in their

*These are called Registered Spinners.

†These are known as Self-sufficient spinners.

tanneries and export it to Madras.* It is obvious, therefore, that quantities of hides available locally are sufficient to justify the setting up of tanneries in the district. Kadiri was well known at one time for the excellent quality of sandals manufactured locally but of late, the industry has been on the decline. A model Government tannery has been set up at Guntakal to better the lot of the village tanners and improve production. The scheme, as it now stands, was implemented only in 1963 although sanction was accorded in 1955 for the establishment of the tannery as a training and commercial venture with assistance from the Government of India. During the initial stages, the scope of the scheme was limited by the inadequacy of funds, and it was revised in 1961 by the Leather Advisory Board constituted by Government. The revised scheme was sanctioned in 1963 and was taken up for implementation during 1963-64. Though the erection of machinery is still (1965) in various stages of completion, experimental production of tanned sheep skins, goat skins, cow hides and vegetable tanned buff soles was commenced in 1964 with manual labour. The tannery purchases raw hides and skins and sells the tanned skins. Efforts are being made to induce all the departmental leather units, connected with the Industries Department to obtain the requirements of leather from the tannery. A programme for training artisans in modern methods of tanning has been initiated since September, 1965.

Industrial co-operatives for leather workers have been established at Gummaghatta, Madakasira, Chennakothapalle, Uravakonda, Kambadur, Hindupur, Atmakur, Kurubavandlapalli, Roddam, Pedapappur and Kadiri. Some of these societies have model tanneries attached to them constructed from the aid given by Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Some of these societies have been assisted in the construction of flaying sheds. At Vemulapadu, in Tadpatri taluk, a tannery has started working. Raw hides are tanned here

*The statistical Atlas 1891-1901 refers to a tannery at Gooty employing 50 persons during the period. During the decade 1901-1911 there were two tanneries one at Kadiri and another at Gooty. The report of the Committee on leather and leather goods (1960) refers to five tanneries one each at Gooty, Kadiri, Uravakonda, Thimmancherla and Anantapur.

with Tangedu (cassia auriculata) bark and the tanned hides are exported to Gooty, Anantapur and Hindupur. Apart from the Model Tannery at Guntakal and the model tanneries set up with financial assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, there were in 1962 five regular tanneries run by private parties in the district, one each at Guntakal, Sajjaladinna (Tadpatri) and Gooty and two at Uravakonda. The one at Gooty has stopped working and its buildings have been auctioned. Goat and sheep skins are tanned at Guntakal tannery, buffaloe, cow and bullock hides at Sajjaladinna and skins and hides at Uravakonda. These tanned skins and hides are exported to Madras.

Pottery, Carpentry, Blacksmithy and Tailoring:

Next to handloom weaving and tanning and leather manufacture, the most important of the industries in the district are pottery and brick making, carpentry and blacksmithy, tailoring and oil pressing. In relation to the total population involved, there is a concentration of carpenters and blacksmiths in Timmancherla (200), carpenters in Kundurpi (100) and tailors (200) at Pamidi. As carpentry and blacksmithy are the essential concomitants of an agricultural economy, these artisans are spread all over the district. There is, however, nothing noteworthy about the articles manufactured. Talamarla and Bandlapalli in Penukonda are well known in the district for the manufacture of bullock carts. The concentration of tailors at Pamidi may be ascribed to the fact that most of the Rangaris engaged formerly in hand printing of chintzes have switched over to the mass production of ready made apparel for which they obtain cloth in bulk from the mills. Rejects are obtained from the mills at Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Bombay, Madras and Bangalore by weight and are mostly made into childrens' wear and also as apparel for gents. Some of the ready made articles are sold at weekly shandis or exported to Raichur and Bellary districts as well. Apart from payment of piece wages, the tailors are supplied with sewing machines, although individual tailors also manufacture the apparel independently. A number of industrial co-operatives, production-*cum*-training

centres, rural community workshops, common facility centres, peripatetic demonstration centres *etc.*, have been set up for artisans in particular industries. A list of these institutions, as in 1965, is given in annexure F.

Mat Making:

Mat-making is an important cottage industry in most of the taluks and particularly in those of Penukonda, Madakasira, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Hindupur, Kadiri and Gooty. Of these, Kadiri is the most important. According to a survey conducted in 1959 there were as many as 400 artisans at Nallacheruvu followed by 200 at Kadiri Pulikunta and 70 at Tavalam. The mats are woven either of tunga reed or of date palm leaf. The weavers are mostly Sugalis although Muslims and Balijas have also taken to this industry as a subsidiary occupation. These mats are either sold locally or are sent to the neighbouring district of Cuddapah for sale.

The Sugalis at Kappalabanda, Padarallapalli and Narasampalli, all in Penukonda taluk, also weave mats. The 'Tunga' reed is available on the banks of rivulets and can be secured free. Mats are also made at Sanipalle, Addadakulapalle and Pedapalle in the same taluk. Similarly, in Hindupur taluk the forests of Bukkapatnam range at Maremmakanuma, Gangampalli and Mosakapalli and nearby tanks are a rich source of Tunga. Apart from Sugalis and Erukalas, Harijans, Boyas and others have also since recently taken to weaving mats. Vanavolu and Putagundlapalle in Hindupur taluk are the important centres for mat-weaving. In Kalyandrug taluk, reeds are collected at Ralla Anantapuram, Yerramallapalli and Gulyam and intricately designed mats are woven at Kambadur. Mats are also woven at Rolla in Madakasira taluk.

Date palm mats are made at Lakshmampalli in Kalyandrug taluk where over 330 artisans have taken to weaving it. Khyrevu, Mulakaledu, Kambadur and Enumaladoddi have also a few weavers. The date palm leaf is locally available free of cost. These mats are marketed through middle men in the neighbouring towns and also in Mysore State.

Jute Mat Weaving:

The old Gazetteer mentions that gunny sacking was made from sun hemp (cretolaria juncea) grown in a few villages such as Byadigera in Madakasira and Chilamattur and Hindupur and that less than a dozen families were employed in each village. By 1928, this industry was localised only at Chilamattur with about five families engaged in weaving. At present there are about 50 artisans of 'Jangam' community engaged in this industry. The hemp is either cultivated or purchased while the cost of production is worked out to Re. 0.25 nP. a yard. These pattas (bits of sacking) are stitched together and are reported to be quite durable. They find a sale locally and in villages nearby. A few families of Sugalis at Mudigubba are also engaged in jute weaving.

Sericulture:

Andhra Pradesh occupies an important place in silk weaving. The Peddapuram silk dhoties, the Dharmavaram sarees and the Armoor and Siddipet silk fabrics are names to conjure with. However, the local weavers have been largely depending on Mysore, Bengal and Kashmir for the supply of raw silk. Sericulture is of late becoming increasingly popular in Hindupur and Madakasira taluks where the climatic conditions are found quite congenial for the industry. It is also gaining ground in the taluks of Kadiri and Kalyandrug.

To encourage the development of sericulture as a cottage industry, Government grants loans, provides a free supply of mulberry seed cuttings and technical guidance in mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing. The silk produced is also purchased by Government. Talamarla was the first village in this district reported to have taken up sericulture, in 1923-24. Later, round about 1926, Penukonda was brought under mulberry cultivation. During this period it was stated that the average outturn of leaf, per acre per annum, was approximately 30 to 40 head loads worth between Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per load with a return per annum of Rs. 60 excluding expenses. In 1930, Anantapur was not in the map at all having no sericulturist at work

In 1932, an assistant demonstrator was stationed at Penukonda to supervise sericulture. Demonstrations of silk worm rearing were conducted and the plantations of mulberry and the rearing of silk worms owned by private parties were also supervised by him till he was withdrawn in 1936. During 1945-46 a mulberry silk farm was established at Lepakshi in Hindupur taluk in pursuance of the scheme of development of silk industry in the Northern Circars and the Rayalaseema districts. An Assistant Sericultural Expert with headquarters at Hindupur ran several silk farms including the one at Lepakshi which was subsequently shifted to Hindupur in 1946. Its work during the early years was in an experimental stage designed to find out whether mulberry plantation and silk worm crops could be successfully raised in this area. There were also two propaganda stations in the district. About this period, in 1953, Government provided the necessary financial incentive to mulberry rearing by granting loans to the cultivators. During 1954-55 there was a propaganda station at Chilamathur. The extent of acreage under mulberry in that year in Hindupur taluk was 23 acres 60 cents. Government grainage was established in 1957 at Hindupur to prepare quality layings (cross breed disease free silk worm eggs) so as to yield not less than 70 per cent harvest and for the distribution of these to Government farms and private cultivators in the State.

In 1957, the silk farm was converted into a Basic Seed Farm for the supply of local seed. It is estimated to produce 4 lakh race seed cocoons at this farm during 1965-66. A reeling unit was set up in the same farm at Hindupur to provide a ready market for the cocoons produced by the cultivators in the district. The raw silk produced in the unit is sold to the silk centre of the Khadi and Village Industries Board at Dharmavaram. During 1964-65 the production of raw silk at the unit was 304 kgs.

A graft nursery was also set up at Hindupur in 1957 to prepare improved grafts in mulberry which are more nutritious and yield better quality of silkworm crops than the varieties in vogue. During 1957-58 sericulture was introduced as a basic craft,

mulberry trees planted and demonstration classes conducted in the Basic Higher Elementary School at Seva Mandir in Hindupur. As a part of the Third Five-Year Plan a seed campaign scheme for production of seed cocoons was introduced in the district in 1962 with the object of organising a seed area for the production of local seed cocoons to meet the entire requirements of the State.

Sericulture is gradually spreading to new areas in the district. Its acreage of 306 in 1965 was spread over Madakasira, Hindupur, Kadiri and Kalyandrug taluks. An idea of the growth of the industry can be had from the following table:—

		1961-62	1964-65
1.	Area under mulberry ..	Ac. 82	Ac. 306
2.	Number of Sericultural villages ..	20	70
3.	Number of Sericulturists ..	78	270
4.	Value of cocoons harvested ..	Rs. 11,500	Rs. 1,28,486

Wooden combs:

The making of wooden combs is a traditional occupation of the Dommaras at Lakshmipalli in Kalyandrug taluk. There are now fourteen persons engaged in this occupation which is taken up during summer. The wood used for making the combs is locally known as 'Palavara' and is available from the neighbouring Settur forest area and in the nearby hills. Three types of combs, fine, medium and small are made and sold at Re. 0.25 P., Re. 0.12 P., Re. 0.6 P. each respectively both at Kalyandrug and in other villages in the taluk. In 1960, these artisans were supplied tools free of cost from the social welfare grants. Wooden combs are also made at Kodikonda in Hindupur taluk by Dommaras. There are about 35 artisans here who obtain wood from the neighbouring forests on payment. These combs command a local sale particularly at the Jathras held at Kadiri and Kodur. It is said that the advent of plastic combs has considerably brought down the manufacture of the indigenous types.

Manufacture of silk and cotton waist strings:

A few Muslim families in Chilamattur (Hindupur) make waist strings of cotton and waste silk. The cotton and silk are purchased and the women make the threads. Sometimes the thread is also mixed with coloured hemp thread to keep down costs. Waste silk is used for making silk thread. Strings made of yarn of 20 counts are sold both at Chilamattur and Hindupur.

Toys:

There are about a dozen carpenters residing in villages round about Rolla in Madakasira taluk who devote their spare time to the manufacture of toys. Not much concentration of these artisans is, however, found in any particular village. But the best known artisans are in Ratnagiri village.* The toys are made of country wood locally available and they only meet a local demand. Two Muslims at Penukonda are reported to collect wood from the neighbouring forests and prepare dolls and walking sticks out of them and sell them at Penukonda.

Jaggery making:

Jaggery is made in Penukonda and Hindupur taluks, the important places of manufacture being Somandepalli, Challapalli, Penukonda and Cherukuru in the former, and Budili, Chaglam, Chilamathuru, Kodur, Gorantla and Somaghatta in the latter. The gur is made of sugarcane grown locally by crushing the cane with a mechanical crusher and boiling it in pans. Hindupur is the most important centre for the production of jaggery in the district and the Marketing Committee at the place trades in it. The production of jaggery during the last few years ranged from 8,680 metric tons in 1961 to 10,659 in 1962, 8,626 in 1963 and 11,550 in 1964 as against 10,000, 14,500, 10,000 and 15,000 metric tons marketed during the same years. The value of jaggery marketed in 1964 was estimated to be over a crore of rupees. It is marketed in four qualities, called the special double 'Sree' and the first, second and third sorts—and is exported to places in

*They also seem to take to sculpture.

Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. While the coarser and medium varieties are consumed in villages and neighbouring towns, the finer varieties command an export market.* One Gur-Khandsari Scheme was introduced in Hindupur in December, 1955 and later extended to Penukonda in February, 1958 resulting in the production of high quality gur valued at Rs. 1.19 crores.

Bamboo Basket Making:

There is nothing distinctive about the bamboo wares made in the district. Those needed for daily use both in households and for agricultural purposes are made in villages all over the district, generally to order. According to a census of artisans conducted in 1959, a heavy concentration of basket makers was found in Manepalli (123) in Hindupur taluk, Talamarlavandlapalle (55) in Kadiri taluk and Dharmavaram, Guntakal and Timmancherla (95) in Gooty taluk. Since 1961, a bamboo rattan training centre has been functioning at Patnam in Kadiri taluk.

Lime Making:

Lime making is a cottage industry spread in most of the taluks of the district. The survey of 1959 revealed that there were 719 artisans of whom a majority were concentrated in the taluks of Kadiri, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Rayadrug. The most important places noted for the industry are Rayalacheruvu and Yadiki in Tadpatri, Kunuthur in Dharmavaram and Hemavathi in Madakasira. At Rayalacheruvu, M/s Binny & Company have their own kilns for burning the amorphous limestones mined at Konauppalapadu. The limestone is transported in lorries to the kilns and calcined and the powdered lime is exported to other industrial centres in which the company has interest. At other places, the primitive type of earthen kilns are used to burn the lime and the Sugalis undertake this as their principal avocation.

Among the other industries of local importance, mention may be made of the manufacture of cycle parts

*Under this scheme implements costing Rs. 1,15,242 were given on loan, 3,310 demonstrations were held and 865 improved furnaces were constructed free of cost in Hindupur and Penukonda taluqs, the total expenditure being Rs. 1,79,498.

at Hindupur, stationery and plastic goods at Anantapur, automobile components at Hindupur, general machinery at Tadpatri, agricultural implements at Talamarla and Hindupur, electrical equipment at Guntakal, steel furniture at Kothacheruvu, Kamalanagar and Hindupur, glass products and non-metallic mineral products at Tadpatri.

Apart from these traditional industries, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has assisted the formation of co-operative institutions for the hand pounding of rice. There are also some stray occupations not involving any sizeable number of artisans such as the manufacture of harmoniums by two persons at Yerrabommanahalli. A co-operative production and sale society for making soap has been started recently at Upparapalli in Anantapur taluk. Another society for making soap from non-edible oils has been functioning at Kodiganahalli (Hindupur) since 1959 and it has been receiving assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Apart from these cottage industries, puffed rice is manufactured at a few places like Bukkarayasamudram and is exported to Bombay State through the agency of some middle men at Anantapur. The stitching of leaf platters is also an important subsidiary occupation, especially for women in places like Jambulabanda, Mothukuru and Rolla in Madakasira taluk. The 'Modugu' leaves which are available in plenty in this taluk facilitate the growth of this industry.

Industrial Potential and Plans for future development:

It cannot be said that the district is rich in its industrial potential. It has not been endowed with mineral resources to the same degree as the neighbouring districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool. Attempts made in the past to exploit gold and diamonds were mostly occasional and sporadic. It is only recently that the possibilities of resuscitating the activity in this direction are being explored. The Indian Bureau of Mines has taken up the detailed probing work in the Ramagiri gold fields in 1961. It revealed that the gold belt is at least 12 miles long and the loads seem to persist right

through the stretch over a length of fifteen thousand feet or even more. In the field of diamonds, however, the results were not quite encouraging.

Except for the three textile mills at Guntakal, Rayadrug and Hindupur, there is hardly any large scale industry in the district. A fourth mill is springing up near Tadpatri. Even the sphere of cottage industry is not very wide. Attempts made during the Second Plan period to develop the village and small scale industries resulted in the organisation of Common Facility Centres, Production-*cum*-Training Centres, Demonstration Units and Industrial Co-operatives. Most of the training centres have been closed after their training programmes were completed. A list of such centres which continued to function during 1965 is given in Annexure 'F'.

A rural Industrial Estate was sanctioned for location at Sudlapalli near Hindupur in 1963 at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs, and the work on it is progressing. One of the three Rural Industries Projects taken up in this State in pursuance of the recommendations of the Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission is located in this district*, and it covers Gooty, Kudair, Tadpatri, Singanamala and Dharmavaram Blocks. This project also envisages the establishment of a unit for the manufacture of paints and varnishes and China clay washing plant. It is also proposed to propagate sericulture within this industrial project area. This entire belt has the necessary potentiality to justify the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of peanut butter and particle board from groundnut kernel.

The two important forces that are likely to stimulate the agro-industrial expansion of the district are the development of sericulture as a cottage industry and the extension of the private Industrial Estate at Anantapur.

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*The project is administered by the State Rural Industries Committee at Hyderabad with a Rural Industries Project Committee with headquarters at Anantapur. The Project Development Officer of the rank of Deputy Director is the Secretary of the Committee.

Labour and Employers' Organisations:

There are no special labour organisations as such in the district except the Trade Unions* registered under the Trade Union Act. In the sphere of employers' organisations, there are 36 registered associations of employers of which 27 relate to organisations of handloom weavers, especially master weavers, and six to twisters and art silk yarn doublers. The Hindupur Industrial Association and the Iron and Steel fabricators Association at Hindupur and the Village Industries Association at Anantapur are the other associations. The object of all of them is mostly to obtain the raw materials required and provide the incentives for the growth of village industries.

Welfare of Industrial Labour:

The general condition of industrial labour in the district is governed by the existing labour statutes, both Central and State. The wages prescribed in respect of specified employments are governed by the Minimum Wages Act. Industrial labour is generally said to have improved its economic position in recent years. Instances of industrial unrest are also rare.

*These are dealt in the Chapter on Labour Welfare.

ANNEXURE—A

Statement showing the details of electric sub-stations in the district and the transformers located at these stations as on 31-3-1965.

Name of sub-station with units	*Voltage Ratio*	*Capacity in K.V.A.*	*Aggregate capacity*
	K. V.	K.V.A.	K.V.A.
Anantapur (3)	.. 66/33-11	1,000	3,000
Dharmavaram (3) ..	.. do	1,000	3,000
Penukonda (2) ..	.. do	500	1,000
Mudigubba (2) ..	.. 33/11	500	1,000
Tadpatri (2) ..	.. 66/33 -11	1,000	2,000
Hindupur (2) ..	.. do	1,500	3,000
Guntakal (2) ..	.. 66/11	1,500	3,000
Gooty (2) ..	.. 110-66/33-11	3,000	6,000
Rayadrug (2) ..	.. 33/11	1,500	3,000
Obalapuram (1) ..	.. do	500	500
Kadiri (2) ..	.. 33/11	500	1,000

ANNEXURE—'B'

TOTAL NO. OF CONSUMERS AT THE END OF MARCH

Service	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
High Tension	20	25	26	27	31
Low Tension:					
Domestic	14,138	15,732	17,547	18,863	20,025
Street Lights	5,474	5,686	6,040	6,186	115
Industrial	393	437	471	506	498
Agricultural	2,028	2,925	3,545	3,978	4,252
Water works	8	8	8	—	13
Miscellaneous	7	213	225	442	613

TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD AT THE END OF MARCH

High tension:	3,348	3,748	3,881.32 KW	4,705 HP	4,116.56
Low tension:					
Domestic	9,463	9,405	10,191.3	10,765 KW	11,658.4
	95.00	99	103.50		
Street Lights	326.00	340.00	360.00	373 KW	281.6
Industrial	5,212 HP	4,608 HP	4,959 HP	6,570 HP	5,169.0
Agricultural	13,458.5HP	15,478 KW	17,764 HP	24,136 HP	19,873.5
Water works	95.48 HP	N.A.	Separately	—	140.6
Miscellaneous	696.00	771.0	756.00	878.KW	827.3
	30.00	..		..	

K.W.H. SOLD DURING THE YEAR

Particulars:	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65
High tension	44,62,682	56,48,985	63,72,492	73,53,475	90,04,051
Low tension :					
Domestic Lights & Power	24,26,463	27,78,914	31,42,405	20,07,817	21,24,428
Domestic Bulk Supply	N.A.	N.A.	80,254	23,00,366*	23,03,587
Commercial Light & Power	6,37,463	8,83,924	8,77,161	N.A.	N.A.
Street Lights	5,90,998	6,33,341	7,23,042	5,97,726	6,82,184
Industrial	28,78,500	28,28,974	30,76,463	36,79,653	31,45,144
Agricultural	59,42,479	82,84,379	88,63,249	114,60,242	10,70,06,161
Water Works	3,81,215	2,06,048	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Railways	3,61,106	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
GRAND TOTAL :	1,76,80,906	2,12,64,565	2,31,35,066	2,73,99,479	2,79,07,441

*Includes consumption of Railways also.

ANNEXURE—C

Statement showing the revenue assessed during the years 1960-61 to 1964-65

REVENUE ASSESSED DURING THE YEAR*

	1960-61 Rs.	1961-62 Rs.	1962-63 Rs.	1963-64 Rs.	1964-65 Rs.
A. High tension:					
Industrial	3,24,024	3,88,729	4,25,168	8,42,845	10,44,987
B. Low tension:					
Domestic lighting and power	7,51,582	8,58,687	9,90,377	6,57,586	7,56,172
Commercial lighting and power	1,39,771	1,43,305	2,10,493	8,13,922	8,86,284
Street lighting	1,11,483	1,17,237	1,37,699	1,33,695	1,55,687
Industrial	5,01,210	4,17,006	4,34,642	8,59,754	8,47,486
Agricultural	3,96,181	5,69,586	5,64,578	10,11,853	11,19,003
Railways	72,022	..	..	..	..
Water works	28,360 (H.T.)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.**
C. Hydro-Electric Energy:	..	..	2,22,265	36,828	51,534
C.F. Surcharge ..	..	61,734	..	..	..
A.M.G. - ..	92,618	N.A.			
D. Miscellaneous ..	2,68,035	2,92,152	3,73,791	3,34,672	3,70,284
Total ..	26,85,286	29,05,169	33,89,020	46,98,936	52,32,077

*The figures have been furnished for the years available.

**Not available.

ANNEXURE—'D'

Statement showing the important centres of cumbly weaving and the number of artisans engaged in it.

	Name of the village	*Name of the taluk*	*Number of artisans.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Atmakur	Anantapur	64
2.	Raptadu	do	44
3.	Beluguppa	Kalyandrug	115
4.	Bestharapalle	do	60
5.	Bairasamudram	do	100
6.	Gundiganihalli	do	80
7.	Jambugumpala	do	80
8.	Kariganihalli	do	75
9.	Kundurpi	do	120
10.	Santhi Kondapuram	do	60
11.	Thimmapuram	do	120
12.	Vepalaparti	do	200
13.	Kodipalle (east)	do	82
14.	Gummaghatta	Rayadrug	63
15.	Hanakanahal	do	150
16.	Cholamarri	Penukonda	60
17.	Amarapuram	Madakasira	118
18.	Amarapuram (rural)	do	166
19.	Madakasira	do	72
20.	Thammadahalli	do	124
21.	Valasa	do	120
22.	Muthukur	do	157
23.	Nidragatta	do	70
24.	P. Baidagera	do	87
25.	Ravudi	do	64
26.	Moda	Hindupur	124
27.	Gollapuram	do	155

ANNEXURE—'E'

Statement showing the steady decrease in the number of Kurubas in the district, primarily engaged in blanket weaving and also as shepherds from 1891 to 1961

Description	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
1. Blanket weavers and Shellers	6,796	..	..	2,204	2,550	781	2,407
2. Woollen yarn spinners and shellers	384	4,577	11,289	..	..	..	1,366
3. Wool carders	9	..	..	162	..	..	..
4. Wool shellers	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sheep and Goat Breeders	2.511	3,715	7,701	3,302	9,152	1,958	..
6. Shepherds	11,311	6,028	..	..	..	..	12,637

ANNEXURE 'F'

LIST OF PRODUCTION-CUM-TRAINING CENTRES, COMMON FACILITY CENTRES, ETC., IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT AS IN 1965*.

Name of the Block	*Nature of institution and location*	*Year of establishment.*
Uravakonda	Rural Community Workshop, Vajrakarur	Awaiting electricity for commencement
	Demonstration-*cum*-Training Centre in Cumbly Weaving, Gadehottur	1965
Kadiri (West)	Production-*cum*-Training Centre in Carpentry, Mudigubba	1961
	Production-*cum*-Training centre in Tanning and leather goods, Kondakamarla	1961
Kadiri (East)	Leather Goods Training Centre, Tanakal	1964
Dharmavaram	Demonstration-*cum*-Training Centre in Cumbly Weaving, Atmakur	1963
Chennakothapalle (Dharmavaram, taluq.)	Leather Goods Demonstration Training Centre Chennakothapalle	1964
Kambadur, (Kalyandrug taluq.)	Servicing-*cum*-Training Centre for Silk Worm Rearing, Cherlopalle	1963
Kudair, (Anantapur taluq.)	Demonstration-*cum*-Training Centre in Cumbly Weaving, Atmakur	1960
	Rural Community Workshop for Blacksmithy and Carpentry, Kandukur	1961
	Tanning Demonstration-cum-Training Centre, Atmakur	1962

* Many institutions set up during the Second plan period were closed after completing their training period or due to paucity of funds. Only those which are still functioning are referred to in this list.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking and Finance—History of Indigenous Banking in the District:

Anantapur is one of the poorest districts in the entire State. Its poverty and general economic backwardness are least conducive to the growth of any banking institutions, indigenous or organised. Epigraphical and other historical evidence does not also allude to the existence of either banking institutions or banking traditions in this district in the past. Whatever banking activity there is in the district is confined to its towns and chief marketing centres like Guntakal, Tadpatri, Hindupur and Anantapur. The only indigenous bankers in the district are the Marwaris* at these places engaged in money lending and wholesale business and their operations are mostly restricted to traders and other sections in urban areas.

Among the other indigenous financing agencies in the district are the 'nidhis', which came into existence in the erstwhile Madras Presidency about the year 1850 for rendering financial assistance to their members. The Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930, recorded the existence, at the end of 31st March, 1929, of ten nidhis registered under the Indian Companies Act in this district with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4.41 lakhs. Their present number, as the following table indicates, is six.

Sl. No.	*Name and location*	*Date of registration*	*Authorised share capital Rs.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Hindupur Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund Ltd., Hindupur ..	..12-12-1918	90,000
2.	Dharmavaram Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund Ltd., Dharmavaram	.. 21-5-1920	99,990

*The banking business of these Marwaris with their instruments of credit or 'hundis' goes back to early days in the history of India.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	Madakasira Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund Ltd., Madakasira ..	.. 29-6-1920	50,000
4.	Penukonda Maruti Benefit Permanent Fund Ltd., Penukonda ..	.. 29-7-1922	49,995
5.	Anantapur Sri Satyanarayana Nidhi Ltd., Anantapur	.. 11-1-1927	99,990
6.	Anantapur National Fund Ltd., Anantapur	.. 11-1-1927	1,19,980

In addition to their share capital, these nidhis raise their working capital by accepting fixed, current and recurring deposits from their members and they are quite popular in the district.

Another type of indigenous financing associations were the credit sanghams started at places like Pamidi (Gooty taluk) and Yadiki (Tadpatri) but they are now no longer in existence.

Chit Funds also constitute another significant category of indigenous finance in the district. They are quite numerous and are particularly popular among the middle and the lower classes in the urban areas. Among them, the Popular Chit Funds and Loans Private Ltd., Tadpatri and the Sree Kanyaka Parameswari Chit Funds and Loans Ltd., Gooty are the only registered institutions on record. They were engaged for sometime in chit fund business but were dissolved in 1964.

The banking genius of the professional money lenders, mostly Vaisyas, has found expression in the establishment of 'Financing Corporations' which of late have been becoming increasingly popular in the district. Registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, these corporations are partnership concerns commanding a working capital of about two lakhs of rupees. The first among them was started at Anantapur in 1961 and about fourteen of them are now functioning at Anantapur, Hindupur, Dharmavaram and Kadiri. These are more or less indigenous banking

institutions accepting savings, recurring and fixed deposits, conducting chit fund business* and advancing loans against time bills, discounting hundis and providing hire purchase loans for motor vehicles falling under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. The Reserve Bank of India does not exercise any control over their business as they do not come under the purview of the provisions of the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

Indebtedness, Rural and Urban and the Extent to which Usury is Prevalent:

Rural indebtedness which is an invariable feature of agricultural economies is also marked in this district. Its economic backwardness, the exclusive dependence of a vast majority of its population on agriculture and the small size of holdings render the condition of the ryot precarious. Indebtedness weighs heavily on him. But the only redeeming feature is that the ryot cannot borrow on a large scale as the marketable value of his land is very low and as he can hardly offer any surplus from his income to repay his loans. This otherwise agonising prospect helps in preventing him from embarking on extravagant borrowing. Whatever debt he contracts is not necessarily for productive purposes such as the purchase of seed, cattle and grain. On the other hand, the debt raised is mostly for unproductive purposes such as the performance of marriages and the observance of funeral rites. This constitutes a burden which is made heavier by a succession of bad seasons. He thus becomes perpetually indebted not finding the wherewithal to clear his past debts or to go in for fresh ones.

Several attempts were made in the past to estimate the total volume of rural debt in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. The earliest of them was the assessment made by Sir Frederick Nicholson† in 1895 according to which the total rural debt in the Presidency was estimated to be about Rs. 45 crores at the beginning of any harvest. He was of the opinion that the volume

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*The amount of each chit ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 12,000 spread over a period of 12 to 20 months.

†Sir Frederick Nicholson was posted on special duty by the Madras Government n 1892 to enquire into the possibility of introducing in the Presidency a system of 'Agricultural' or other 'Land Banks'.

of debt borne by the Madras ryot was heavy, its interest high (commonly 18 per cent) and its purpose mostly unproductive. In so far as this district is concerned, the earliest enquiry into the state of agricultural indebtedness was made at the time of the revenue resettlement of the taluks of Tadpatri and Gooty in 1920. Forty villages* were selected in these taluks for detailed investigation. The following statement gives the details of debt as revealed by the survey:

	Rs.	*Purpose of borrowing*	*Rs.*
Total debt	6,38,883	(*i*) Purchase of land ..	1,49,165
Of which, debt on ..		(*ii*) Performance of marriages and ceremonies ..	1,41,944
(*i*) Simple mortgage	1,83,797		
(*ii*) Usufructuary mortgage	6,320		
(*iii*) Unregistered bonds, pro-notes and current accounts ..	4,48,766	(*iii*) Purchase of live-stock and agricultural implements	82,143
		(*iv*) Trade and speculation ..	69,604
Rates of interest at which the debt was contracted		(*v*) Construction of houses ..	61,475
(*i*) At 6 per cent and less ..	19,830	(*vi*) Ordinary family expenses other than marriages ..	49,451
(*ii*) At 9 per cent and less but over 6 per cent ..	2,82,593	(*vii*) Litigation	24,976
		(*viii*) Improvements to land	21,525
(*iii*) At 12 per cent and less but over 9 per cent ..	1,41,096		
(*iv*) At 18 per cent and less but over 12 per cent ..	4,171	(*ix*) Discharge of old debts in respect of which the causes of the original debt could not be ascertained	5,770
(*v*) At 24 per cent and less but over 18 per cent ..	70	(*x*) Discharging debts of relations and friends ..	4,770
(*vi*) At 24 per cent and above	255	(*xi*) Fraudulent mortgages to defeat the rights of parties	1,024
(*vii*) Interest not known ..	751	(*xii*) Other causes ..	27,036

The survey demonstrated that the distribution of wealth was not on a caste basis and that creditors were found among all castes. Kapus, Kammas and Vaisyas, however, constituted more than two-thirds

*These forty villages, selected by the Special Settlement Officer, were Rayalacheruvu, Chandana, Yadiki, Vemulapadu, Thutrallapalle, Chinnapolamada, Chukkaluru, Sajjaladinne, Aluru, Hussainpuram, Putluru, Cherlopalle, Kadavakallu, Chalavemula, Dosaledu, Chintakayamanda, Goddumarri, Bukkapuram, Aravedu and Kalluru in Tadpatri taluk and Velpumadugu, Gadekal, Malapuram, Chabala, Veligonda, Anantapuram, Kalluru, Ramarajupalle, Peddavaduguru, Virupapuram, Venkatampalle, Pathakothacheruvu, Marnepalle, Nelagonda, Nakkanadoddi, Dancherla, Pamidi, Neeluru, Konduru and Venkatarajukalava in Gooty taluk.

of the agricultural creditors. The debtors belonged mostly to the agricultural castes of Kapu, Kamma, Balija and Boya. The survey testified to the growing material prosperity of the tract since the time of the original settlement of 1891-92. Another significant feature brought out by the survey was that the accumulation of wealth was not restricted to the big landholders.

The Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee was the next body to assess the volume of rural indebtedness in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. While estimating the total debt at Rs. 150 crores for the Presidency, the Committee had surveyed a number of villages of which Gotlur (Dharmavaram taluk), Kallur, Chowlur and Parigi (Hindupur) Peddamanuthur, Nallur and Talamarla (Penukonda) and Kalyandrug (Kalyandrug) belong to this district. The Committee's findings on the survey are as follows:

	Rs.		*Rs.*
Debt per head of population ..	47	Debt without security from:	
Debt per acre	29	(*i*) Co-operative Societies ..	16,047
Debt per rupee of assessment..	34	(*ii*) Money lenders ..	2,93,439
Debt on security of immovable Properties:		(*iii*) Others	17,271
		Total debt ..	8,56,319
		Purpose of borrowing:	
(*i*) Government ..	76,112	Payment of prior debts ..	4,45,689
(*ii*) Co-operative credit societies ..	51,618	Marriages and other ceremonies ..	75,950
(*iii*) Money lenders ..	3,56,012	Payment of land revenue	23,067
(*iv*) Others	4,970	Relief of distress ..	22,830
Debt on security of movable properties from:		Agricultural expenses (seed, manure, cattle, implements, etc.) ..	1,53,660
(*i*) Co-operative societies ..	50	Improvements to land ..	78,993
(*ii*) Money lenders ..	40,800	Education of children	15,100
		Trade ..	4,103

The Committee indicated that the average debt per acre in the Ceded Districts in general was Rs. 23, the lowest for the entire Presidency. The debt per rupee of assessment was estimated at Rs. 34 in Anantapur district as against an average of Rs. 19 in the Presidency. The per capita debt in the district worked out

to Rs. 47 as against Rs. 38 in the Presidency as a whole. In the villages taken up for survey it was found that no debt was practically incurred for any capital investment in land or in houses.

The economic depression of the nineteen thirties did not reduce the burden of rural debt in any way and the series of famines between 1931 and 1938 wrought havoc on the economy of the district and led to an all-round increase in the volume of indebtedness. In 1934, Dr. P. J. Thomas estimated that the total debt of the Madras Presidency itself had increased to Rs. 200 crores. W. R. S. Sathyanathan, who enquired in the following year into the problem of rural indebtedness as affected by the economic depression, also fixed the figure at Rs. 200 crores. Seven villages* were selected in Anantapur district for investigation and the results of the enquiry are summed up in the following statistics:

	Rs.		*Rs.*
Debt per head of population ..	24	Debt on security of movable properties mainly from money lenders ..	76,916
Debt per family ..	101	Debt without security from :	
Debt per acre	25	(*i*) Co-operative credit societies	21,326
Debt per rupee of assessment and rent ..	15	(*ii*) Money lenders, professional and otherwise ..	2,42,524
Debt on security of immovable properties from :		Total debt from :	
(*i*) Government ..	39,622	(*i*) Government ..	39,622
(*ii*) Co-operative credit societies	54,527	(*ii*) Co-operative societies	75,853
(*iii*) Money lenders, professional and otherwise ..	1,21,005	(*iii*) Others	4,40,445
		Total	5,55,920

It is obvious that as compared to 1930 there was a considerable decrease in the debt per acre and a substantial reduction in the per capita debt in the district. Although the statistical indication is in favour of a substantial reduction in the total volume of indebtedness, the economic condition of the agriculturist proved no better owing to the ravages caused by the famines of 1931-32 and 1934-35. While the demand for borrowed capital was growing, the ryot could obtain but

* The names of these villages are not given.

little as the exchange value of his assets like land which he could pledge was low and as the loanable capital resources available within the district were also meagre.

The rising prices of agricultural produce between 1936 and 1945 resulted in a substantial reduction in indebtedness in several districts of the Presidency. Anantapur did not, however, appear to have recuperated during this period from the effects of the world economic crisis of 1930 owing to the series of unfavourable seasons and the severe famine of 1942. In 1944, Government appointed Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu for enquiring into the state of rural indebtedness in the Madras Presidency. His assessment of the effect of war on rural indebtedness revealed that the total debt of the Presidency was Rs. 218 crores in 1945 as against Rs. 272 crores in 1939 (the pre-war year). Detailed investigations were conducted by dividing the entire Presidency into ten zones each constituting a homogeneous economic unit and selecting a few villages from each district within the zone. Anantapur district was included in the Deccan Zone (Zone IV) and the villages selected were Thimmapuram (Anantapur taluk), Kodigenahalli (Hindupur), Yerragudi (Kalyandrug) and Alur (Tadpatri). It was estimated for the Deccan Zone as a whole that the debt per family and per capita were Rs. 270 and Rs. 46 respectively in 1945 as against Rs. 317 and Rs. 55 in 1939, while the per family and per capita incomes were Rs. 624 and Rs. 107 respectively, which were the lowest in the Presidency. It was concluded that although the per capita debt both in monetary and real terms had fallen during the period 1939 and 1945, the people in this tract continued to be heavily indebted. The enquiry further revealed that the chief beneficiaries of the rise in the prices of agricultural commodities during the war period were the relatively affluent cultivators and that the debt position of tenants and agricultural labourers had actually deteriorated.

No survey of rural indebtedness was conducted in this district in the post-war period. But there appeared to be a tendency towards an increase in the total volume of indebtedness in the district immediately

after the war. This can be inferred from the figures furnished by the All-India Rural Credit Survey, sponsored by the Reserve Bank of India in 1951, carried out in the adjoining districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah which lie to the north and the east of this district respectively and which have close economic affinities with it. By 1951-52, there was a marked rise in the average debt per family in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah which stood at Rs. 623 and Rs. 677 respectively. The growth of debt between 1946 and 1951 exceeded 200 per cent. It was further revealed that the proportion of indebted families in each of these two districts was on the increase. The average debt per indebted family in these two districts also showed an upward trend. These findings of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee in respect of Kurnool and Cuddapah districts could, more or less, be considered true of the conditions prevailing in Anantapur.

Role of Private Money Lenders and Financiers:

The inert state of the money market in the district manifests itself in the small number of money lenders and the small amounts of money in which they deal in. In the urban areas of the district and in its important marketing centres the business of money lending is mostly in the hands of Vaisyas and Marwaris who are the professional money lenders. These classes combine trade with money lending and advance money to ryots and see that the crops, mostly the commercial ones like groundnut and cotton, pass through their hands. The groundnut decorticating and oil mill owners, at places like Kadiri, Mudigubba and Nallacheruvu, also lend money to the agriculturists so that the latter might in turn bring their groundnut stocks during the harvest season to them for sale in settlement of their debt. The traders and factory owners benefit from these transactions as they not only charge interest at high rates but also procure the agricultural produce at the low prices prevailing during the harvest season. There are very few registered money lenders in the district—two at Guntakal and

one at Rayadrug in 1965—but even they meet only the urban credit requirements.

Rural credit requirements, therefore, continue to be catered to mainly by the agriculturist money lender. It can be said that he practically dominates the sphere of rural credit in the district. The Resettlement Report of 1920 covering the Tadpatri and the Gooty taluks reveals the economic status of the different castes in the forty villages surveyed and shows how money lending was confined mainly to cetrain classes of people.

Caste	*Money lenders*		*Indebted ryots*	
	Number	*Amount*	*Number*	*Amount*
		Rs.		*Rs.*
Kapu	492	2,33,812	414	2,20,666
Kamma	215	1,38,573	193	1,24,899
Vaisya	174	1,15,751	26	46,442
Balija	44	14,365	114	55,215
Boya	14	3,416	131	25,175
Brahmin	53	28,009	55	45,394
Rangaraju	32	16,975	12	5,335
Lingayat	38	13,535	9	10,500
Golla	29	15,748	62	19,835
Kuraba	13	8,780	23	7,414
Idiga	21	7,179	23	9,800
Musalman	17	21,882	86	22,853
Others	102	20,858	177	45,355
Total ..	1,244	6,38,883	1,325	6.38,883

Most of the classes which ran into debt were either peasants or landless labourers and a few of them were village artisans. Among the money lending classes Vaisyas, Kapus, Kammas and Lingayats played an

important role. Even now the Reddy, Kamma and Lingayat land-owners are the chief money lenders in villages. Loans are usually given on pronotes, against the pledge of gold ornaments or on the mortgage of landed property at comparatively high rates of interest. Traders and middle men also lend money at similar rates to agriculturists generally for meeting cultivation expenses. Loans in kind like 'nagu' (grain loan) are also resorted to in the district. These loans fetch fantastically high rates of interest ranging from 25 to 50 per cent per annum. These are generally short-term loans repayable in three to twelve months and are collected either at the thrashing floor during the period of harvest or at the houses of land-holders.

The problem of protecting the debtor against the usurious methods adopted by the money lender received considerable attention in the past decades. Legislative measures were also undertaken although they touched only the fringe of the problem. The Usurious Loans Act of 1918 authorised the courts, when they found that the interest was excessive and the transaction between the parties substantially unfair, to reopen the transaction and relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest. This enactment was, however, found ineffective as it did not define what constituted an excessive rate of interest or an unfair transaction. Similarly, the Madras Debtor's Protection Act, 1934, the first legislative enactment intended for the protection of small debtors borrowing less than Rs. 500 was also found inadequate to meet the problem. The Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, providing for voluntary and amicable settlement of debts through the medium of Debt Conciliation Boards constituted for the purpose, failed to achieve any substantial results in scaling down rural indebtedness. The Boards were abolished in 1942.

The first bold legislative attempt at compulsory reduction of rural indebtedness was the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938. It cancelled all arrears of interest outstanding on agricultural debts on 1st October, 1937, (defined as post depression debts) and fixed for the future a maximum rate of 6½ per cent interest for all agricultural loans. But the unfavour-

able reaction of the creditors coupled with the judicial decisions on the question rendered the Act almost ineffective. The Madras Pawn-Brokers Act, 1943, required the money lenders in pawnbroking business to obtain a licence and charge a rate of interest not exceeding the statutorily fixed rate. Even this Act did not succeed in regulating money lending business as it did not require all those engaged in money lending to be registered, its provisions covering only the pawnbrokers. It is, therefore, evident that legislative action did not effectively curb the activities of the money lenders or reduce the volume of rural indebtedness. The only alternative appeared to be the strengthening of institutional credit through co-operatives and commercial banks and rendering the process of obtaining loans from them simpler and the rates of interest lower.

Joint Stock Banks:

The proportion of borrowings from commercial banks is very low in Anantapur district. The All-India Rural Credit Survey conducted in the neighbouring districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah revealed that the proportion of borrowings from commercial banks in these districts was 0.4 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively as against 0.9 per cent for the country as a whole. In fact, the modern bank is of comparatively recent origin, the earliest of the branches of commercial banks having been opened in this district only during the late 1930's. The State Bank of India (then known as the Imperial Bank of India), the Vysya Bank, the Syndicate Bank (till recently known as the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate) and the erstwhile Rayalaseema Bank were the first to extend the sphere of their activities to this district in the years preceding the Second World War. The other banks opened their branches in the district only after 1950. Till its amalgamation with the Indian Bank during 1961, the Rayalaseema Bank had its registered office at Anantapur right from the date of its incorporation in 1939. None of the commercial banks has now its main or registered office in this district. The branch offices of the banks are spread all over the district and except Kalyandrug and Madakasira, all the taluks have at

least one branch office of a commercial bank. All the offices of these banks are, however, located in the urban areas as the following list indicates.

*Branch offices of Commercial Banks in Anantapur district**

1. *Anantapur*
   Andhra Bank (1951)
   Indian Bank (1939)
   State Bank of India (1937)
   Syndicate Bank (1941)
2. *Dharmavaram*
   State Bank of India (1960)
   Vysya Bank (1964)
3. *Gooty*
   State Bank of India (1964)
4. *Guntakal*
   Andhra Bank (1957)
   State Bank of India (1956)
   Syndicate Bank (1957)
5. *Hindupur*
   State Bank of India (1956)
   State Bank of Mysore (1956)
   Syndicate Bank (1937)
   Vysya Bank (1935)
6. *Kadiri*
   State Bank of India (1958)
   Vysya Bank (1943)
7. *Pamidi*
   Andhra Bank (1964)
8. *Penukonda*
   State Bank of India (1965)
9. *Rayadrug*
   Canara Banking Corporation (1956)
   State Bank of India (1962)

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*This list does not include the co-operative banks in the district. The year of opening of each branch office is shown in brackets.

10. *Tadpatri*
    State Bank of India (1935)
    Syndicate Bank (1936)
11. *Uravakonda*
    State Bank of India (1959)
    Syndicate Bank (1956)

More than half the total number of branches are functioning at Guntakal, Anantapur, Hindupur and Tadpatri, which are the most important commercial centres of the district. But their field is only confined to commercial and trade sectors as the degree of industrial development in the district is not very high.

The State Bank of India has the maximum number of branch offices in the district. Except for its offices at Tadpatri and Anantapur which were opened during the late nineteen thirties, the rest were started only after the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India and its conversion as the State Bank of India in 1955. They conduct business of every description including Government transactions. Besides financing trade, they advance loans for the development of textile and silk industry and other small scale industries and also mobilise rural savings thereby disseminating banking habit among the rural masses.

The Syndicate Bank was originally started in 1925 as the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate. It changed its name in January, 1964 and has now five branches in the district. It was among the first of the financial institutions to extend banking facilities to the district. It transacts all types of business including advances against agricultural and industrial produce. The speciality of this bank is its 'Pigmy Deposit Scheme' for encouraging thrift among the people. This scheme, according to the authorities of the bank, is the most popular small savings scheme and attracts a large volume of deposits.

The Andhra Bank extended the sphere of its activities to this district in the nineteen fifties and is now running three branches to mobilise local deposits and serve the banking needs of the business community.

All types of banking business including foreign exchange are undertaken by the bank at its branch offices.

The Vysya Bank has now three branches in the district. It renders all types of banking service to its customers, big or small. A special feature of the bank is its 'Pragati Deposits' under which amounts to a minimum of fifty paise and its multiples are collected daily from the depositors and are repaid with interest after five years. The scheme is reported to be quite popular in the district.

The Canara Banking Corporation has now only one branch office in the district and it undertakes mainly the financing of commerce and trade besides all types of modern banking business. A second branch of the bank was opened at Tadpatri in 1960 but was closed in 1965 as it was found uneconomical.

The State Bank of Mysore is running a branch in this district. It undertakes all types of banking business and caters to the credit requirements of the business community.

The Anantapur branch is the only branch of the Indian bank functioning in the district. This branch originally belonged to the erstwhile Rayalaseema Bank Limited which was incorporated in 1939 with its registered office at Anantapur. During 1961, the bank was amalgamated with the Indian Bank together with its two offices then functioning at Anantapur and Bellary.

The establishment of these branches and the measures taken to extend their business in the sphere of rural savings, has brought about a perceptible degree of banking mindedness among the people of the district.

Loan and Investment Companies:

There are no loan and investment companies in the district. Towards the end of August, 1965, there were nine public limited and three private limited companies incorporated in this district and out of these twelve companies six are 'nidhis' rendering financial assistance to their members. The others are the Sri

Sadhana Printing Limited, Anantapur (registered in 1940); the Super Spinning Mills Limited, Kirikera, Hindupur (1962); the Anantapur Cotton Mills Limited, Tadpatri (1963); the Guntakal Dayalbagh Stores Private Limited, Timmancherla (1943); the Jayanthi Ramachandrappa Setty Mills Private Limited, Rayadrug (1953); and the Uravakonda Bus Service Private Limited, Uravakonda (N.A.)

Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks:

Anantapur is one of the earliest districts to take advantage of the co-operative movement as a remedy for rural indebtedness. The history of the movement in the district dates back to 1905, the year following the enactment of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904. The earliest society to be started was the Bukkapatnam Co-operative Society registered on 29th July, 1905. By the end of the Co-operative year 1906-07, there were six societies in the district. Most of these early societies came into existence for providing credit facilities and it was only after the passing of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 that the non-credit side of the movement secured recognition. The evolution of the movement in the district falls into six broad phases. From 1906-07 to 1917-18 there was a gradual rise in the number of societies registered. During this period, Anantapur alone accounted for 197 out of 354 societies in the entire Rayalaseema and this was mainly attributed to "the enthusiasm of a few Revenue Officers."*

From 1918-19 to 1928-29 there was a rapid expansion of the movement largely as a result of the rise in the level of agricultural prices after the close of the First World War. The total number of societies in the district at the end of this period rose to 525. Most of them were unlimited liability agricultural credit societies with inadequate share capital. They were, therefore, borrowing from some of the bigger societies like the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank. The necessity for a district financing institution was realised and the Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank was started in 1919 for financing the primary societies.

*Report of the Rayalaseema Co-operative Enquiry Committee, 1945-46, P. 15.

The third phase extending from 1929-30 to 1936-37, coincided with the great economic depression. Prices of agricultural commodities fell sharply during this period and many of the co-operatives became victims to the prevailing crisis. Several of them were either working at a loss or had become dormant. Many were liquidated as a result of the policy of consolidation and reconstruction then pursued by the Co-operative Department. Their total number, therefore declined to 481 by 1936-37. It was during this period that the Madras Co-operative Societies Act of 1932 was passed to remedy the defects in the Act of 1912. As the rural credit societies could not provide long term finance, the co-operative land mortgage banks came on the scene during the twenties of this century. A separate Act for regulating the working and development of land mortgage banks was passed in 1934. It was in 1935 that the first land mortgage bank was started in this district.

The next phase extending from 1936-37 to 1947-48 was marked by a gradual increase in the number of societies. This was due mainly to the rise in agricultural prices caused by the Second World War. However, the credit side of the movement suffered a set back and it never recovered from the throes of depression of the earlier quinquennium except for a short span of three years from 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Between 1938-39 and 1944-45, the number of agricultural credit societies declined from 414 to 382. The business of the remaining societies (98) had, however, showed a marginal improvement their loan disbursements having slightly increased. The Government of the erstwhile Madras Presidency appointed in 1945 the Rayalaseema Co-operative Enquiry Committee to examine and report *inter alia* on the working of the co-operatives in the Rayalaseema area and to make suggestions for their improvement. Following the recommendations of the Committee there was a large scale conversion of credit societies into multipurpose societies. The central financing agency in the district was strengthened by grants and subsidies besides other forms of State aid. The fifth phase, starting from 1947-48 and ending with 1950-51, was characteri-

sed by active State assistance designed to revive the co-operative credit movement in the district. There was a large scale expansion both in the number of societies and their loan operations*. Most of them were, however, organised without due regard to their viability. The reorganisation of the movement was reported to have been undertaken by officials and non-officials in such a hurry that the financial stability of the units could not be ensured and a large number of these co-operatives consequently became dormant.

The last phase of the movement may be said to have started with the initiation of the Five-Year Plans. As an instrument of democratic planning, combining initiative, mutual benefit and social purpose, co-operation was an essential feature of the programmes implemented under the First Five-Year Plan. Nearly Rs. 180 lakhs were spent in the eleven Andhra districts on schemes relating to the bifurcation of each one of the districts into two co-operative circles, training of the officers and the employees of co-operatives, provision of credit at reduced rates of interest to agriculturists in Rayalaseema, formation of land colonization co-operatives for Harijans and other landless workers, construction of godowns by marketing and rural credit societies, co-operative housing, dairying, and milk supply, cottage industrial co-operatives, amelioration of backward classes, *etc.* These schemes gave an impetus to the development of co-operatives in the district. It was bifurcated into two co-operative circles in 1955 to render the co-operative activity effective. Ten different schemes, based mainly on the recommendations of the Committee of Direction of the All-India Rural Credit Survey, were implemented in this district during the Second Five-Year Plan. The total expenditure incurred on them was nearly Rs. 17 lakhs. The following statement shows the number and distribution of various types of co-operatives existing in the district at the beginning and at the end of Second Five-Year Plan and during the four years of the Third Plan ending with 1964-65:

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*During the period the number of societies increased from 369 in 1947-48 to 374 in 1948-49, 397 in 1949-50 and 436 in 1950-51, the corresponding rise in membership being 20,000, 22,000, 23,000 and 27,000 respectively. The loans in the same year amounted to Rs. 6.55, Rs. 9.20, Rs. 7.54 and Rs. 12.31 lakhs respectively.

Type of society	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
State Institutions ..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	519	633	671	695	710	716
Land Mortgage Banks ..	4	4	5	5	5	9
Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	23	25	25	25	25	24
Marketing Societies ..	11	11	11	11	11	11
All other types of societies ..	136	214	216	223	226	249
Total ..	695	889	930	961	980	1,011

Among the significant achievements recorded in the district during the Second Plan period are the organisation of 22 large scale societies, 3 rural banks and 824 other societies (of which 324 are primary agricultural credit societies), enrolment of 48,264 members, education of office-bearers, members and panchayatdars of co-operative societies and non-members numbering in all 6,560, provision of warehousing facilities to the various co-operatives by constructing twenty godowns, installation of two cotton gins, issue of loans including those given by the land mortgage banks to the tune of Rs. 148 lakhs, revival of 98 dormant societies, provision of lands to 192 landless agriculturists and bringing under cultivation an area of 1,624 acres. Since 1959-60, a scheme for the revitalisation of selected small sized credit societies existing as well as newly organised, has been implemented in the district. A scheme was also launched in 1962 for channelling all institutional short term credit to cultivators through the medium of co-operatives in the district and was implemented in Singanamala Block. By the year ending 1964-65 Rs. 62,780 were distributed through the scheme. The revitalisation and strengthening of 200 small sized credit societies in the district has also been envisaged under the Third Five-Year Plan*.

*An outlay of Rs. 31.16 lakhs was earmarked for implementing several co-operative schemes under the Third Five Year Plan.

The Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank, established on 3rd February, 1919, is the premier co-operative institution in the district. During the early decades of its existence, the bank had a rather chequered history. It started functioning with 76 individuals and 160 society members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 22,965. It made steady progress till the onset of the great economic depression which not only hampered its further expansion but also adversely affected the financial position of the societies affiliated to it. Even in the post-depression period, the bank did not make any marked strides in regard to the expansion of either its internal resources or its loan operations. By 1940, there was deterioration in its working owing to the accumulation of overdues and the administration of the bank, which till then was vested in an elected board of management, was entrusted to a nominated board. But even this did not remedy the situation and the bank continued to be 'under a cloud.'* In 1944, its management was superseded and a special officer was appointed. The normal constitution of the bank was restored in 1946 and since then an elected board of management has been administering its affairs.

Consequent on the recommendations of the Rayalaseema Co-operative Enquiry Committee, 1945, lumpsum grants were provided to the central banks in Rayalaseema to wipe off their unrealisable debts from both living and liquidated societies. The policy of reorganisation and development of the co-operatives followed during the period 1949-53 to cover 50 per cent of villages and 30 per cent of rural households gave fillip to the working of the central bank. It could embark on a liberal policy of agricultural financing with the availability of more funds provided at cheap rates of interest by the Reserve Bank of India since 1950-51 through the State Co-operative Bank. With its authorised share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 30.8 lakhs and its area of operations extending to the entire revenue district, it is the apex bank for almost all types of co-operative societies in the district except the land mortgage banks. The bank

* Report of the Rayalaseema Co-operative Enquiry Committee, 1945-46, P. 37.

has registered marked progress as is evidenced by the fact that its owned funds alone have grown by 1963-64 to about one-fifth of its total working capital. It is also the recipient of an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs towards its paid-up share capital contributed by the State Government and of credit up to a limit of Rs. 135 lakhs sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India. Besides these, it enjoys over draft facilities with the State Co-operative Bank up to Rs. 5 lakhs and cash credit accommodation with the State Bank of India up to Rs. 2.40 lakhs. With these resources, the bank has been able to extend to its clientele credit facilities on a large scale. Its overdues position has also greatly improved, and it was even placed under the 'A' Class by the end of June, 1963*. Appendix 'A' represents its position since its inception up to the close of 1963-64.

The primary agricultural credit societies are by far the most wide-spread type of co-operatives in the district. They obtain their funds chiefly by way of borrowings from the Central Bank. Each society is organised on the collective guarantee of its members on the basis of unlimited liability and limited dividends. Credit is obtained on the joint security of members who are generally the residents of one village. These societies issue loans and undertake several multipurpose non-credit functions such as the supply of agricultural, industrial and domestic requirements of their members. During the Second World War, when rationing and controls were in force, some of these societies undertook the purchase and distribution of essential commodities. Even now they distribute chemical manures, iron and steel, *etc.* As on 30th June, 1964, there were 696 primary agricultural credit societies in the district, the largest number being found in the taluks of Gooty, Penukonda, Hindupur, Kalyandrug and Anantapur. Of them the co-operative credit society at Bukkapatnam is the earliest to be started in the district. The total amount of loans issued by these societies has increased from a modest sum of Rs. 1.36 lakhs in 1944-45 to Rs. 125.07 lakhs in 1963-64.

*The Bank was again relegated to 'B' class at the end of June 1964 as a result of an increase in its overdues.

The present rates of interest for borrowing and lending money are 4½ and 6¼ per cent respectively. The details connected with the growth and working of these societies in the district from 1910-11 to 1963-64 are given in Appendix 'B'.

These agricultural credit societies with their very limited area, small membership, meagre share capital poor business and little or no resources of their own could not develop into viable institutions capable of meeting fully the credit requirements of their members. The need for an effective agency for mobilising rural savings was felt and following the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, a scheme for the organisation of rural banks was undertaken early in 1954 in the State with a view to bring into the co-operative fold the monetary resources of the well-to-do classes in rural areas. The first three co-operative rural banks in the district were started in 1956 at Peddakowkuntla and Kanekal (Rayadrug taluk), and Kottalapalle (Uravakonda) and three more in the following year at Tarimela (Anantapur taluk), Rekatla (Rayadrug) and Amidala (Uravakonda). This programme was, however, given up in 1959 in pursuance of the resolution of the National Development Council on co-operative policy and consequently these six rural banks alone continued to function. They enjoy wide jurisdiction, provide medium term loans, advance money on the security of jewels and produce, and extend banking facilities to the rural areas. At the end of June, 1964, their total membership was 4,619 and their paid-up share capital Rs. 6.80 lakhs. The volume of loans issued by them was about Rs 15.97 lakhs, while an amount of Rs. 24.63 lakhs was outstanding from members. They have received deposits to the extent of Rs. 3.81 lakhs and borrowed from the Central Bank and Government to the tune of Rs. 16.89 lakhs and Rs. 53.46 respectively. The net profit they earned was Rs. 70,832.

The establishment of large sized primary agricultural credit societies with a compact area of operation, limited liability, State partnership and paid management, was an important part of the programme for the development of rural credit in the district under the

Second Five-Year Plan. This scheme was also based on the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee. Under this programme, 29 large sized societies* were registered during the years 1957 to 1959. Subsequently, in pursuance of the resolution of the National Development Council in 1959, the organisation of new societies was discontinued. The earliest to be started in the district under the programme is the one at Rolla in Madakasira taluk registered in 1957. At the end of June, 1964, these 29 societies had a membership of 14,284 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10.90 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.90 lakhs was contributed by Government at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per society. Mostly short-term loans amounting to Rs. 41.76 lakhs were issued during the year while the loans outstanding against their members stood at Rs. 52.60 lakhs. Some of these societies were also undertaking the sale of essential commodities like rice and sugar to their members at controlled prices. Warehousing facilities are also being provided by some of them.

The land mortgage banks, started in 1925, are the primary co-operative agencies for the disbursement of long-term finance to agriculturists. Their development in the early years was confined largely to areas in the Presidency which were either wet or irrigated dry. No attempt was made for many years to start any land mortgage banks in this district as it was considered to be a predominantly dry unirrigated tract. The first of the banks to be established was the one at Dharmavaram registered in 1935. Five primary land mortgage banks were functioning in the district in clearly demarcated areas at the end of June, 1964. Any person owning agricultural land within the jurisdiction of a primary land mortgage bank can become a member and obtain loans on the mortgage of his lands. The total membership and paid-up share capital of these banks were 17,916 and Rs. 7.01 lakhs respectively. Their working capital is composed mainly of the borrowings from the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Hyderabad, to which they are affiliated.

*Most of these societies in the district were formed by the amalgamation of the existing small sized credit societies.

The total borrowings of these banks from the Central Land Mortgage Bank stood at Rs. 90.99 lakhs at the end of June, 1964. The primaries advanced long-term credit to the members for the discharge of prior debts till 1951, but since then loans have also been given for agricultural purposes such as reclamation of land, purchase of oil engines, electric motors, land improvement, *etc.* Prior to 1955, the duration of loans was 20 years but has since been reduced to 15. Loans are advanced only on the mortgage of agricultural lands, which are to be supplemented, if found necessary, by house property yielding rent. There has been a significant increase in the amount of loans advanced in recent years by these banks, as is evident from the fact that during 1963-64 the loans advanced were Rs. 20.40 lakhs as against an amount of Rs. 3.82 lakhs loaned during 1954-55. The total volume of outstandings from members stood at Rs. 89.77 lakhs at the end of 1963-64. Long-term credit is also provided by the primary land mortgage banks at Anantapur and Guntakal for developing the lands under the Mid Pennar Canal Scheme in Anantapur and Gooty taluks. By about the middle of February, 1966, while an amount of Rs. 26.25 lakhs has been sanctioned, a total sum of Rs. 16.86 lakhs has been disbursed.

The money-lender exerts the same influence over his urban clients as the village sowcar does over the ryots. Non-agricultural credit societies of limited liability were, therefore, organised to provide relief to the large classes of people in urban areas taking to occupations other than agriculture. At the end of June, 1964, there were 25 non-agricultural credit societies in the district of which 11 were town banks and the remaining were employees' credit societies and other limited liability credit societies. All these had a membership of 18,965 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10.06 lakhs. Their financial resources consisted of their share capital, deposits from both members and non-members and loans from the Central Bank. During the year under reference, the total deposits received by them amounted to Rs. 33.90 lakhs of which a large percentage came from non-members. The working capital of these societies exceeded Rs. 51.00 lakhs. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 44.35

lakhs while the loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 36.71 lakhs. But of these societies the town banks alone have been actively functioning. Most of them maintain fluid resources and are run on sound banking principles. The Dharmavaram Co-operative Town Bank (established in 1907), the Anantapur Co-operative Town Bank (1916), the Hindupur Co-operative Town Bank (1919), the Tadpatri Co-operative Town Bank (1922), the Gooty Co-operative Town Bank (1923) and the Uravakonda Co-operative Town Bank (1934) have working capital resources exceeding a lakh each and are among the most successful co-operative institutions in the district. These banks collect bills and cheques besides accepting deposits from the public.

Among the other types of co-operative societies in the district those of importance are the weavers societies and industrial co-operatives. By the end of June, 1965, their number* stood at 52 and 53 respectively. There are also some Urban Housing Societies, Milk Supply Societies and Milk Supply Unions under Dairy Development, Farming Societies, Palm Gur Development Societies, Consumers' Societies and Marketing Societies in the district details of which can be found elsewhere in the Gazetteer. They receive financial assistance from Government in the form of share capital, working capital grants, subsidies, *etc.*

There is a Co-operative Training Institute at Anantapur, started in the year 1929, to provide periodical training to the employees of the Co-operative organisations. It is a regional institute catering to the needs of the entire Rayalaseema zone and is one of the four such institutes in the State. Since 1961, the institute is located in its own buildings. There were one Deputy Registrar and six Co-operative Sub-Registrars working as Principal and lecturers, respectively. The total expenditure incurred by this institute during the Second Plan period was Rs. 1.085 lakhs.

Small Savings Schemes:

The Small Savings Scheme was first introduced in the district in 1943 with the inauguration of the 12 year National Savings Certificates. Since then, the

*These Weavers' Societies include 24 formed for cumbly weavers as well.

scheme has made considerable headway. The Prize Bonds Scheme, under which no interest is paid to the bond holders and prizes are distributed among those chosen by lot, was inaugurated in the district on 1st April, 1960. The scheme was, however, withdrawn during 1965. Small savings are also received from the public under the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme. The following table shows the total amounts collected under the different small savings schemes which are in force in the district.

Year	The collections under*			
	National Savings Scheme.	*Post office Savings Banks.*	*Cumulative Time Deposits*	*Prize Bonds Scheme.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62 ..	6,82,516	12,39,400	85,960	24,565
1962-63 ..	6,33,576	30,43,748	1,36,563	23,780
1963-64 ..	8,46,497	46,51,339	1,62,563	6,460
1964-65 ..	19,52,516	55,09,576	1,78,349	..

General and Life Insurance:

Prior to the establishment of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the entire insurance business was in the hands of a few Joint Stock Insurance Companies which had their branches in the district. The South India Co-operative Insurance Society and the Hindustan Ideal Insurance Company were running a branch office and an Inspectorate office respectively at Anantapur. With the nationalisation of life insurance in 1956, the business of all these branches was merged in the Life Insurance Corporation of India. A branch office of the Corporation was opened at Anantapur on 1st September, 1956 with jurisdiction over the entire district. A sub-office of the Corporation was also opened at Hindupur on 22nd August, 1961. The Hindupur sub-office undertakes life insurance business in the taluks of Hindupur, Kadiri, Dharmavaram,

*Furnished by the Asst. Regional Director, National Savings, Cuddapah and the Collector, Anantapur.

Penukonda and Madakasira while the Anantapur branch has jurisdiction over the rest of the district. By the end of March, 1965, the Corporation had 23 development officers in the district and 413 insurance agents of whom 345 were active. The total number of life insurance policies issued and the total sum assured in the district for each of the years from 1956 to 1964-65 are presented in the following table:—

*Year***			*Policies*	*Sum Assured*
				Rs.
1956	..	..	1,021	29,75,100
1957	..	..	4,500	1,43,69,250
1958	..	..	3,378	97,79,000
1959	..	..	3,556	1,14,34,650
1960	..	..	3,117	1,14,78,050
1961	..	..	3,576	1,15,56,900
1962-63*	..	..	4,644	1,72,36,850
1963-64	..	..	4,554	1,66,69,100
1964-65	..	..	3,889	1,73,75,650

The 25 year endowment assurance is reported to be the most popular plan of insurance in the district. Again the growth of new business in successive years is a pointer to the increasing realisation of the importance of life insurance by the people of the district.

General insurance business including fire, motor accident, *etc.*, is undertaken by the agents of the general insurance companies stationed mostly in the district. During 1962, the Hindustan Ideal Insurance Company has started a nucleus unit at Anantapur with a Development Officer. The business in the area is, however, controlled directly by the head office of the company at Hyderabad. The Oriental Fire and

*Up to 1961, the data given is for the calendar years, that for 1962-63 is for the period from 1-1-62 to 31-3-63 and from 1962-63 it relates to the financial year.

**Furnished by the Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Hyderabad.

General Insurance Company, a subsidiary to the Life Insurance Corporation of India, is running a branch office at Hindupur. The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society and the South India Co-operative Insurance Society, both at Madras, also undertake general insurance business in the district through their agents. The Life Insurance Corporation has also entered the field of general insurance in 1964. The insurance of motor vehicles constitutes a major part of the general insurance business in the district.

State Assistance to Industrial Development:

State assistance has mainly assumed the form of grants-in-aid to industries under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922. This Act, as amended by the Andhra Act XXX of 1956, now provides loan assistance to small and cottage industries, new or nascent, old or established. The aid given takes the form of loans, guarantee of cash credit, over-draft of fixed advance with a bank, subscription of shares or debentures and guarantee of minimum return on part of the capital in the case of a joint stock company and also subsidies to cottage and other industries. Aid is also provided under the State Aid Law and executive instructions applicable to the Andhra area up to a limit of Rs. 1 lakh by way of granting land on favourable terms, purchase of plant and raw materials, water and electricity at concessional rates, employment and training of specialised personnel, repayment of debts contracted for acquiring fixed assets and such other purposes. Loans up to Rs. 5,000* are sanctioned by the State Director of Industries and Commerce and those in excess of this amount are granted by Government on the recommendation of the Board of Industries constituted under the Act. Loans are granted for purchase of land, construction of factory buildings, purchase of machinery, and towards working capital. The particulars of loans granted under the Act up to the end of August 1965 to the industries in the district are given below:

*In the Andhra districts, the Regional Joint Directors are empowered to sanction loans up to Rs. 3,000 while the Assistant Directors could do so up to Rs. 500.

	Type of industry	Number of loans sanctioned.	Amount. Rs.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Vegetable Oil	2	3,25,000
2.	Tanning and footwear	2	53,000
3.	Engineering and mechanical works ..	3	51,000
4.	Printing	3	11,200
5.	Flour and rice milling	1	30,000
6.	Bamboo and timber	1	15,000
7.	Cotton-ginning	1	8,000
8.	China clay washing	1	5,000
9.	Ready-made garments ..	1	3,000

Loans or subsidies not exceeding Rs. 500 are also granted under Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948, to any industrialist desirous of starting a cottage industry which has an important bearing on the economic development of the tract. The particulars of loans granted under these rules to the cottage industries in this district are furnished below:

Year	Number of loans sanctioned.	Amount Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1954-55	1	100
1955-56	1	250
1956-57	18	4,130
1957-58	50	7,000
1958-59	316	38,500
1959-60	101	13,500
1961-62*	158	23,700
1962-63	168	22,600
1963-64	312	36,000

*Loans were not sanctioned during 1960-61 as there was no budget provision.

The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board has also advanced loans and grants for the development of cottage industrial co-operative societies in the district. Financial assistance has also been rendered to them by Government. Up to the end of August, 1965 while the Khadi Board had disbursed Rs. 99,260 in the form of loans and Rs. 45,755 as grants, the Government sanctioned Rs. 76,610 as loans and Rs. 61,540 as grants to them. The relevant details are given below:

Name of industry	Financial assistance from: Government		Khadi Board	
	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1. Leather	33,440	34,050	49,720	37,250
2. Oil production ..	13,600	4,350	27,900	7,150
3. Carpentry and blacksmithy ..	13,500	12,670	..	..
4. Hand pounding of paddy ..	10,350	4,370	3,000	115
5. Pottery and brick making ..	720	720	6,640	1,240
6. Gur and Khandasari ..	..	..	12,000	..
7. Handicrafts	5,000	5,380	..	..

The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, incorporated under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, came into existence on 1st November, 1956 as a result of the amalgamation of the Andhra State Financial Corporation, established in 1955 with its office at Vijayawada and the Hyderabad State Financial Corporation, established in 1954 with its office at Hyderabad. Up to the end of March, 1965, the Corporation received from this district 34 applications for loans amounting to Rs. 27.57 lakhs out of which 20 applications for Rs. 16.15 lakhs were sanctioned. The particulars of effective sanctions at the end of March,

1965 and the purpose for which they were sanctioned are indicated in the following table*:

Type of Industry	*No. of loans*	*Amount*	PURPOSE OF LOANS SANCTIONED *Block Assets*	*Working capital*	*Repay-ment of prior debts*
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1. Chemicals & chemical products.	3	4,96,215	4,94,275	45.000	..
2. Food products ..	2	3,06,492	2,35,492	..	71,000
3. Metal products ..	3	1,99,240	1,99,240	..	..
4. Paper products ..	1	45,360	46,860	..	..
Total ..	9	10,48,867	9,32,867	45,000	71,000

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited was set up by Government in December, 1960, for accelerating the tempo of industrialisation in the State. The Corporation received by the end of March 1965 an application from Messrs. Anantapur Cotton Mills, Limited, for financial assistance in the form of investment in its preference share capital for establishing a spinning mill at Yerraguntapalle near Tadpatri.

The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited was established in March 1961, by the State Government for speeding up the development of small scale industries in the State, by providing loans or by participating in their capital structure. It is running a Model Sheet Metal Workshop at Uravakonda for the manufacture of steel trunks, tappal boxes, waste paper baskets and galvanised iron buckets. Its financial assistance has yet to be availed of by the industrialists of this district.

Currency and Coinage:

Little is known about the coinage of the ancient kings and chiefs who held sway over this district. The numerous political changes that have convulsed this

*Out of the nine loans mentioned in the table above, five are for the industries situated at the assisted private industrial estate at Anantapur.

part of the country led to the circulation of a variety of coins. Among the coins discovered are the golden 'pagodas' and 'half pagodas' of the Vijayanagar rulers and their subordinates known as the 'Krishnaraya', the 'Achutaraya' and the 'Venkatapathi' pagodas. The Venkatapathi pagoda was in circulation in the Rayadrug taluk even at the time of Munro. During the period of the Muslim rule in the district, the Mohammed Shahi, the Alamgir and the Jammalamadugu pagodas came into circulation. The Maharatta conquerors had also introduced their own coins known as the Gooty Mohammed Shahi, the Subbarayi and the Tadpatri pagodas. During the conquests of Hyder and Tipu, the district was flooded with the Mysore currency of Bahaduri and Sultani pagodas from the mints of Srirangapatnam and Mysore. The former in particular minted pagodas at Gooty in imitation of the coin of Murari Rao Ghorpade as a reissue of the earlier Mughal pagodas. Whether the Vijayanagar rulers issued silver and copper coins is not known but those that were in circulation before the advent of the British consisted almost entirely of rupees and fanams* made of silver and introduced from the Nizam's dominions, Mysore and Arcot. Sir Thomas Munro noted that in 1806 the currency consisted "of 32 different kinds of pagodas and 15 of Rupees. They are chiefly local, having been issued by Nawabs, Rajas and Poligars. Their value is constantly fluctuating, sometimes 12 per cent is lost on taking them to a neighbouring taluk. In Rayadrug the Venkatapati Pagoda is commonest, while in Gurramconda the ryots will not look at it. This of course obstructs commercial dealings and imposes a heavy tax on the country."† Even during Munro's time, the jamabandi was settled in 'Kantarayi Pagodas' in the absence of a single coin in general circulation. The rupee became the standard unit of value and the medium of exchange under the British and its value came to be reckoned in terms of shillings and pence in this district as in the rest of the country. The most important currency reform introduced after

*The Fanam was equal in value to 7/24 of a rupee.

†Letter from Colonel Munro, Principal Collector, Bellary dated 25-1-1806.

the country became free is the decimal system of coinage introduced in 1957 to which the people of the district got gradually accustomed.

Trade and Commerce: *Course of Trade*:

The district had a hoary past in the field of trade and commerce. Goods of various kinds were exported to distant places and even countries far beyond. The Athavana Tantram records that ghee, oil and tobacco were exported, obtained in large quantities from Dharmavaram in this district, to neighbouring countries. Similarly cloth, silk fabric manufactured at Dharmavaram, Tadpatri, Gutti *etc*., and black pulses growing in these localities were also sent to places like Srirangapattanam in the South where they were sold at relatively higher rates.

The pattern of trade and commerce in the district is now mainly agro-biased. Its manufactures are few, meant mostly to meet local demand. Commerce sustains only about four per cent of the total population of the district whereas over seventy-five per cent depend on agriculture. Whatever trade is carried on in the district is mostly in the form of collection of its agricultural produce for purposes of export and in the distribution of the imported commodities in which it is deficient. Commercial crops like groundnut, cotton, jaggery and tamarind are of great importance in the economy of the district from the point of view of its export trade. The district is usually deficient in food grains and their imports are vital especially during years when crops suffer due to failure of rains. But in years when rains are timely and sufficient it even exports food grains. A real impetus is given to its trading activity by the sale of its commercial crops which bring the cultivator liquid funds all the year round. It is this aspect of its commercial life that gives a monetary character to its economy. Most of the big traders of the district are Vaisyas. Many of them are also engaged in retail trade. People belonging to other castes like Kapus, Balijas and Lingayats and some Muslims are also found engaged in wholesale and retail trade.

The important commodities of export from the district are groundnut (kernels, oil and cake), cotton and

cotton seed, tamarind, jaggery, horsegram, handloom and silk cloth, hides and skins and onions. Considerable quantities of ghee, jowar, tanning bark and wool are also exported. A major share of the groundnut extensively grown in the district is exported in the form of kernels mainly to Kurnool and Srikakulam inside the State and to Bombay and Cochin outside it. After retaining at least one-eighth of the produce mostly for seedling purposes, the ryots sell the remainder to dealers and oil manufacturers either directly or through middlemen. Big firms like Rallis India Limited, Volkart Bros. and East Asiatic Company have been in the market. It is reported that the annual turnover of groundnut kernel alone is about five to six crores of rupees. Local manufacturers of groundnut oil also purchase considerable quantities of groundnut, decorticate and expel the oil, and export it in large quantities from Gooty, Anantapur, Kalluru, Tadpatri, Rayadrug, Hindupur, Dharmavaram and Kadiri to Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Jullundhur and Cochin. Groundnut cake is also exported to Madras, Mysore, Kerala and the Circars. From the solvent factories at Kalluru, de-oiled groundnut cake is exported outside the country mainly to the United Kingdom. Neem seed is collected by the owners of oil expellers and oil is extravted and exported to places like Calcutta, Delhi and Champaran (Bihar) for the manufacture of soap.

Next to groundnut, cotton is an important commercial crop grown mostly in the black cotton tracts of the district. The cotton locally raised is famous for its quality. The annual turnover of cotton is estimated at over four crores of rupees of which about Rs. 40 lakhs worth is utilised by the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Guntakal. The Super Spinning Mills at Hindupur is also absorbing a considerable quantity produced in the district. The rest is exported to Madras through Binny and Company and to Bangalore and Tanuku (West Godavari) mainly from the Tadpatri market. Cotton seed is also exported from the ginning factories in the district to Bombay, Nagpur and Rajkot.

There are a large number of tamarind groves in the taluks of Rayadrug, Kalyandrug and Madakasira. The export of tamarind and tamarind seed has a prominent place in the trade map of the district. Tamarind is exported mainly from Hindupur, Rayadrug and Anantapur to almost all the districts in Andhra Pradesh, and to Madras and Mysore while tamarind seed is sent to Wadibandar, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. The taluks of Hindupur, Kadiri and Dharmavaram are important producers of jaggery which they export mostly by rail to several places in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Telangana. Handloom cotton and silk cloth also constitute other important articles of export. The silk sarees of Dharmavaram, famous for their quality and design, enjoy a market throughout the country. Handloom cloth of coarse varieties from Tadpatri, Rayadrug and Uravakonda taluks and the cumblies from Kalyandrug and Rayadrug taluks are sold mostly in Mysore State. Onions are exported from the district mostly by lorries to Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Hides and skins find their way to Madras, Mysore, Adoni and Vijayawada. Anantapur is an important producer of minerals like calcite and steatite which are mostly exported to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The district also sends iron ore and limestone to Madras. Tadpatri taluk was once reputed for its ghee exports and considerable quantities were sent to Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad but the volume exported is on the decline.

The principal imports into the district are food grains, pulses, sugar, chillies, wheat, cotton textiles, coffee seeds, turmeric, coconuts and coconut oil, salt, coal, petroleum and its products, machinery and spare parts thereof, hardware goods, timber, cosmetics and consumer goods. As the district is deficient in the production of food grains, large quantities of rice are imported from the Coastal districts, Mahbubnagar and Nellore. Dhals are imported from Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and the Telangana districts. Sugar is secured from Vuyyur (Krishna), Madras, Hospet (Bellary) and Nizamabad while salt is imported from the Coastal districts and Bombay. Dry chillies are obtained mostly from Guntur district and turmeric from Cuddapah. Wheat is imported

from Mysore and Maharashtra and coffee seeds from the Mysore State and Calicut. Hardware goods, cosmetics and consumer goods are brought mostly from Madras, Bombay and Bangalore. The agricultural cattle in the district, mostly of the Hallikar breed, are purchased from the neighbouring Mysore State.

Trade Centres: *Regulated Markets*:

The Anantapur Market Committee, Anantapur, regulates trade in the 'notified' commercial crops of the district through its market yards at the important wholesale trade centres. Constituted originally as the Anantapur District Cotton and Groundnut Committee under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, it started functioning from 20th February, 1950 with headquarters at Tadpatri. In the following year its headquarters was shifted to Guntakal and it came to be known from 1953 as the Anantapur Market Committee. Its headquarters was again shifted in 1962 to Anantapur from where it is now functioning. As provided under the Act, the Committee should have twelve members consisting of nine elected members—of whom five should be from growers and four from traders—two members nominated by Government and the District Agricultural Officer as an ex-officio member. The elected Committee was dissolved in 1959 due to efflux of time* and since then the District Collector has been discharging its functions. The Committee has jurisdiction over the revenue district of Anantapur. Ever since its constitution, the Committee has been regulating trade in cotton and groundnut, notified as the two important commercial crops of the district. Two more commodities, jaggery and onions, were notified under the Act in February, 1965. The Committee is responsible for the regulation of purchases *and* sales of the notified commodities and for the establishment of markets and marketing centres. For this purpose regulated market yards and godowns were constructed by the Committee at Tadpatri and Guntakal which started functioning from 1956 and 1959 respectively. The Committee has also purchased the buildings and the site of the Hindupur Vegetable Refineries, Hindupur, and is constructing its own buildings at Rayadrug. Sites have also been purchased at Kadiri and Kalluru for setting up regulated market

*A new committee has not been elected since then as Government propose to bring in the integrated market legislation for the entire State.

yards. A voluntary market yard was started at Kalluru in 1955 but was closed in 1958 as the millers were more in favour of a regulated market yard. Sales generally take place by open auction at the market yards of Tadpatri and Guntakal, but no regulated system of sale operation is in force at the other marketing centres in the district. Sales generally take place at these places by negotiation in the absence of open auction or secret tender.

Centres of Wholesale Business and Mandis:

Mandis constitute the wholesale markets in the district. They are important centres for the marketing of agricultural produce in urban areas. All kinds of commodities are dealt with at these mandis which are also the trading centres for exports and imports. The important wholesale business centres and Mandis in the district are given in Appendix 'C'.

As can be seen from the appendix most of the commodities flowing into these centres are cash crops and only a few are food crops. Apart from small *ad hoc* sales, producers bring in a major portion of their produce for sale and market it at these centres through buyers with whom they are connected for generations and from whom they had already obtained advances. Of the commodities marketed, cotton goes mainly to the markets at Tadpatri and Guntakal and a small quantity is also disposed of at Rayadrug. Groundnut is principally dealt with at Kadiri, Anantapur, Kalluru and Hindupur. Jaggery finds its sale mostly at Hindupur and tamarind is chiefly marketed at Hindupur, Rayadrug and Kalyandrug.

Commercially, Guntakal is one of the most important towns in the district and it is also a big railway junction. This factor coupled with the existence of the Andhra Co-operative Cotton Spinning Mills and several other ginning, decorticating and oil mills has contributed to its commercial importance. It is also a prominent film distributing centre for Rayalaseema. Hindupur is the chief trading centre for the southern taluks of the district most of the merchants at the place having trade connections with Bangalore. Brisk trade is carried on here in jaggery, tamarind, rice, dhals, millets and groundnut. The shandy which

takes place here every Friday and Tuesday is perhaps the biggest in the district, attracting the agricultural produce of the surrounding areas in large quantities. Tadpatri is another important trading centre in the district as it is situated on the Madras-Bombay railway line. The town is noted for its trade in cotton, food grains, cotton textiles and ghee. Big firms like the Buckingham & Carnatic Company and Volkart Bros. have their offices at this place and they practically monopolise the business in cotton. In spite of its administrative importance as the headquarters of the district, Anantapur town does not enjoy the same commercial importance as Hindupur or Guntakal. The volume of business turned out is comparatively small. Anantapur and Kalluru are, however, noted for their trade in groundnut and its products. The warehousing facilities available in the district are adequate and at no time are the traders reported to have suffered for want of storage accommodation. The Anantapur Market Committee provides storage facilities at Tadpatri and Guntakal. The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation also maintains godowns at Tadpatri, Guntakal, Hindupur, Anantapur and Kadiri for the use of producers and traders. The transport of commodities from villages to marketing centres is effected mostly by bullock carts while lorries and rail are utilised for conveying produce to distant places in the district and to and from the places beyond its borders.

Important Retail Marketing Centres:

All the wholesale trade centres mentioned above are also important centres of retail trade in the district. It is, in fact, difficult to draw a line between retail and wholesale trade as some of the wholesale dealers also carry on retail business. Retail trade is conducted at different places in the urban and rural areas and retail shops can be seen in almost all the villages in the district. The 1961 Census revealed that 886 persons were engaged as 'Working proprietors, wholesale trade' and 26,997 persons as 'working proprietors, retail

trade' in the district. The village shopkeeper usually draws his stock-in-trade from the wholesale trade centres in his neighbourhood with which he maintains business connections. Pedlars and hawkers carry on their retail transactions generally on shandy days. They deal mostly in vegetables, fruits, ghee and other sundries. Their number according to the Census of 1961 was 1,246.

Fairs, Melas, Santas and other Marketing Centres:

In the past when the village economy was self-sufficient, the agriculturist resorted to the barter system by which his surplus produce was exchanged for the goods and services required by him. The weekly markets or shandis came into existence at places most convenient for the exchange of surplus produce. With the gradual growth of marketing, these places became fixed, with people gathering from the neighbourhood for buying and selling. These village shandis have been held for several centuries now, Hamsavimsati, a literary work belonging to the eighteenth century, mentions that at Rayadrug, Gooty, Penukonda, Tadpatri, Kadiri and Dharmavaram merchants were gathering for the sale and purchase of commodities. These 'santas' or weekly markets helped a great deal in the sale of village produce. They play an important part even now in the collection and distribution of produce meant for trade. The most important of the weekly markets in the district are those at Tadpatri, Kadiri, Hindupur, Guntakal, Rayadrug, Pamidi, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Yadiki and the annual turnover at each one of them runs into several lakhs of rupees.* Weekly markets were also once held at Ratnagiri on Saturdays and Hemavathi on Thursdays but are not continuing now owing to poor arrivals and keen competition from the local merchants.

Besides shandis, a considerable volume of trade in the district is also carried on at the annual fairs. A

*At the Tadpatri and the Kadiri shandis the annual turnover, it is said, amounts to about forty to fifty lakhs of rupees.

fair is a periodical market generally held once a year and is usually associated with religious festivals. They last from one to two weeks and are conducted at the time of the annual festivals of the more frequented temples and dargahs in the district. The most important of these in the district are Sri Narasimhaswami car festival at Kadiri, Sri Mastanvali urs at Guntakal, Moharram festival at Gugudu (Anantapur taluk) and Sri Narasimhaswami car festival at Penna Ahobilam. People gather in large numbers at these festivals where transactions are carried on in almost all commodities required locally.

The district is also noted for its cattle fairs conducted at several places mostly to synchronise with the annual festivals of temples. The most important of them are the Sri Madhyahneswaraswami fair, R. Udegolam (Rayadrug taluk) held during the Sivaratri festival; the fair held for a fortnight from the first week of May at Kothacheruvu (Penukonda); the Anjeneyaswami Eddulaparusha held at Tavalam (Kadiri) for one week in the month of April; the Sri Chikkanaiah Swamy fair held once a year between April and May at Kanekal (Rayadrug); and the Eddulaparusha held at Kokkanti (Kadiri) for five days in the month of May.

Co-operation in wholesale and Retail Trade:

The cultivators of the district dispose of a substantial portion of their produce in the village itself. The practice of selling the agricultural produce, especially groundnut, to the mill owners direct is also common in several taluks. In the former case, the village trader, the middleman and the commission agent play an important part in marketing. In the latter, the cultivator takes his produce to the mills immediately after harvest without waiting for better prices as he has to repay the amounts already borrowed from the mill owner. Some of the marketing surveys conducted periodically since 1935 by the special marketing staff have revealed excessive disparity between the price paid to the producer and that paid by the consumer. Marketing co-operatives have, therefore, come into existence to enable the agriculturist to market his

produce profitably, holding it over, if necessary, until the prices rise.

Attempts at organising and developing co-operative purchase and sale societies in the district date back to 1925 when a society of this type was started at Uravakonda to undertake joint purchase of the agricultural requisites of members and joint sale of their produce. Two years later, four more of such societies came into being at Tadpatri, Hindupur, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug. About the beginning of the Second World War, there were in all eight Co-operative loan and sale societies* in the district transacting considerable business both in advancing loans on the pledge of agricultural produce and in acting as agents for its sale at favourable rates. By 1944, all the taluks came to have a co-operative marketing society each. During that year, the marketing co-operatives at Kalyandrug and Hindupur worked the Controlled Credit Scheme through 17 societies affiliated to them. Another scheme for encouraging the cultivation of medium and long staple cotton in preference to short staple by multiplying and distributing H1 cotton seed was also tried from 1942 through the co-operative marketing society at Guntakal. During the Second World War, the services of these societies were utilised for distributing manures and agricultural produce in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign. From 1947-48, they have started supplying seed and manure to their members. At the end of June, 1964, there were eleven primary marketing co-operatives at the rate of one in each taluk besides the District Co-operative Marketing Society at Anantapur. These eleven primaries had a membership of 10,903, out of which 420 were agricultural credit societies, with a paid-up share capital of about Rs. 6.32 lakhs including that contributed by Government. With a working capital of about Rs. 14.48 lakhs, these societies issued produce loans to the extent of Rs. 9.35 lakhs to their members. The main function now performed by these societies is the distribution of chemical fertilizers and the supply of iron and steel and agricultural implements, the

*Agricultural purchase and sale co-operatives came to be styled as loan and sale co-operative societies during the 1930's and as co-operative marketing societies during the 1940's.

sales of which during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 16.16 lakhs and Rs. 1.09 lakhs respectively. They also distributed foodgrains and other essential commodities to the tune of Rs. 7.43 lakhs during the same year. Some of these societies also provide godown and processing facilities to their members.

Besides the eleven primary marketing societies, there is a District Co-operative Marketing Society, located at the district headquarters, serving as a federation of these primaries. Originally established in 1942, as the Anantapur District Wholesale Co-operative Stores Limited, it was converted into the Anantapur District Co-operative Marketing Society Limited in 1956. During the Second World War, and till the de-rationing of food grains in 1948, the District Wholesale Co-operative Stores played an important part in the distribution of food grains, cloth, *etc.* Entrusted with the monopoly of trade in food grains during the period of the Second World War, the stores opened 46 depots throughout the district. Its sales amounted to Rs. 81.29 lakhs and it earned a net profit of Rs. 0.94 lakhs during 1946-47. With the lifting of controls, the business of the stores dwindled year after year and heavy losses were incurred during the years 1951 to 1954 due to "market fluctuations and unprofitable ventures."* The profits earned earlier by it were invested in the construction of godowns and buildings which were completed by 1954 at a cost of Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

The main business of the District Co-operative Marketing Society relates to the distribution on a monopoly basis of chemical fertilizers received from the Central Fertilizer Pool, supply of agricultural implements, distribution of iron and steel as a registered stock holder and procurement and distribution of food grains. The society distributes its stocks through 18 agent societies, mostly primary marketing societies, and 104 retailer societies. Towards the end of June, 1965, the society had a membership of 277, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.20 lakhs and a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 1.62 lakhs. Its purchases amounted

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* *Note* on the progress and working of the Anantapur District Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Anantapur, furnished by the Business Manager.

to Rs. 34.98 lakhs and sales were of the order of Rs. 39.87 lakhs. The society is now running two consumer sections, a cloth depot and a coffee section. It has also undertaken the installation of a co-operative rice mill of one ton per hour capacity at Anantapur at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

The consumers' co-operative stores have assumed an important role in trade, especially during the period of the Second World War, by making wholesale purchase of consumer goods and effecting their retail distribution among their members at reasonable prices. During the war, they purchased and sold all kinds of goods and rationed articles like mill cloth, kerosene and sugar not only among their members but also the general public. Since the termination of the war and the removal of controls, their number as well as business dwindled sharply. At the end of 30th June, 1964, there were 20 consumers' co-operative stores in the district with a membership of 7,498 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. Most of these stores are now running fair price shops and are distributing rice, wheat, sugar, *etc.*, and their purchases and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 25.60 lakhs and Rs. 26.12 lakhs respectively. Two of these consumers' co-operative stores are now functioning at Guntakal and Gooty exclusively for railway employees and have a membership of 1,139 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11,258. The purchases and sales effected by them amounted to Rs. 3.29 lakhs and Rs. 3.67 lakhs respectively during 1963-64. The Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Employees Co-operative Stores, started in 1963, also caters to the needs of the mill workers. The State Government Employees Consumers' Co-operative Stores, Anantapur, established in 1962, supplies essential commodities to its members at reasonable prices. It had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 21,415 during 1964-65 and its purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 10.50 lakhs and Rs. 10.49 lakhs respectively. The Anantapur Co-operative Central Stores, organised in 1963 under a scheme sponsored by the Central Government, distributes provisions through its six depots in Anantapur town. During 1964-65, it had a membership of 649 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.36 lakhs, including one lakh of rupees contributed by Govern-

ment. Its purchases and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 19.80 lakhs and Rs. 19.66 lakhs respectively. Besides these, there were also 31 students' co-operative stores in the district supplying books, stationery, *etc.*

State Trading:

There is no state trading as such in the district. The iron ore that is mined is being exported to Japan from this district through the State Trading Corporation of India. From July 1965, food grains, especially rice, are supplied to the district through the Food Corporation of India. Fair price shops have been set up in the district from time to time since 1945-46 with a view to help the poorer sections of the population during periods of scarcity and to arrest the rising prices of food grains and other essential commodities. There were 100 fair price shops in the district at the beginning of 1963 and 50 additional fair price shops were opened subsequently to meet scarcity conditions and consequential increase in demand for food grains. Rice and wheat were supplied to these shops for distribution at controlled prices. The following is the taluk-wise distribution of these fair price shops at the end of October, 1964:—

Name of taluk	*Number of Fair Price Shops*
(1)	(2)
(1) Anantapur	30
(2) Tadpatri	11
(3) Gooty	13
(4) Uravakonda	11
(5) Dharmavaram	10
(6) Kalyandrug	9
(7) Rayadrug	14
(8) Penukonda	15
(9) Kadiri	18
(10) Hindupur	12
(11) Madakasira	7
Total	150

Out of these 150 fair price shops, 72 were in urban areas and the rest in the rural including a few opened to cater to the needs of the labouring class employed in the excavation of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal. Informal rationing was also introduced in the district from November, 1964, in all municipal towns and taluk headquarters and rice and wheat were issued on identity cards to families on scales fixed by Government.

Merchants' Associations, etc., *and Organisations for dissemination of Trade News*:

For several centuries, the merchant guilds or associations have been playing an important part in the commercial life of the district. The guilds of Henjeru (i.e., Hemavathi in Madakasira taluk) and Nidugal (Dharmavaram taluk), referred to in the inscriptions pertaining to the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries at these places, were important agencies for the transaction of internal trade of the country in articles such as musk, saffron, yak-tail, cus-cus, cotton and cotton-thread, beads, sealing-wax, areca, rock-salt, wax, resin, hemp, wool, camphor, sandal, silk-thread, *etc.* In the first half of the sixteenth century, these merchant guilds came to be known as 'Ayyavali Calumulas.' The functioning of such guilds at Tadpatri and Yadiki was referred to in the local records pertaining to the period. They were responsible to the imperial government for the payment of taxes levied by them on their members They generally imposed duties on the goods sold by their members for the benefit of a temple or mutt. Any disputes among their members were also settled by them without extraneous intervention. Even to-day, there are associations* formed exclusively for the benefit of persons engaged in a particular line of trade or industry. About thirty-five of such associations registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, belong to the master weavers and other small users of cotton and silk yarn and are formed mainly for obtaining cotton and art silk yarn quotas for their members. The

*The main objectives of these associations are resolving the disputes among their members and bringing to the attention of Government and the public their problems and grievances.

more important of the other associations in the district are:—

(1) The Anantapur Civil Supply Ready made Cloth Dealers Association, Anantapur (Registered in 1947);

(2) The Hindupur Industrial Association, Hindupur (1955);

(3) The Hindupur Mundy Merchants' Association, Hindupur (1958);

(4) The Iron and Steel Fabricators Association, Hindupur (1960);

(5) The Hindupur Wholesale Cloth Merchants' Association, Hindupur (1961);

(6) Merchants' Club, Thimmancherla (1961);

(7) Village Industries Association, Appecherla, Gooty taluk, Anantapur district (1962); and

(8) The Kadiri Wholesale Cloth Merchants' Association, Kadiri (1963).

There are no registered associations of employees in the field of trade and commerce in the district.

Trade news is disseminated mostly through the media of important and widely circulated newspapers in the district which publish daily market prices at important marketing centres in the State. The Anantapur Market Committee also arranges for the exhibition of the daily market prices of important commodities at all its market centres in the district. Market information and daily market prices at Hindupur and Guntakal centres are broadcast over the All-India Radio, Vijayawada and Cuddapah, in its daily rural broadcasts. The trade associations in the district also circulate among their members the latest information affecting their trade.

Weights and Measures:

Very scanty information is available about the ancient system of weights and measures. The little we gather from the inscriptions of the district is also not

very helpful because of our ignorance of the equivalent values for the measures mentioned. Some area measures such as 'maruttu', 'mattar', 'khanduga', 'kolaga', 'hala', 'putti', 'edumu' and 'tumu' were adopted but it is now difficult to specify their corresponding modern equivalents. The custom in ancient days was to define an area of land in terms of the quantity of grain that was needed for sowing it or the quantity of produce it was expected to yield.

As regards the weights and measures that were in use about the year 1905, W. Francis gives the following account in his Anantapur District Gazetteer:

> "The weights and measures in popular use frequently differ in a bewildering manner from taluk to taluk and even from village to village, and consequently all that will here be attempted is to give some account, based on a report kindly furnished by the Collector of the values of them which are more generally accepted."

Table of Weights:—The ordinary table of weights is as under:

21 tolas (of .4114 of an ounce)	= 1 seer.
1½ seer	= 1 sava seer.
2 sava seers	.. 1 adi seer (3 seers).
2 adi seers	= 2 panch seer (6 seers).
12 seers	= 1 dhadiyam.
4 dhadiyams	= 1 maund (25.92 lbs),

The reason, it is said, why a weight of six seers is called panch seer, which literally means 'five seers', is that the old maund weighed 40 seers instead of 48 as at present. The panch seer was then equal to five seers or one-eighth of a maund. In 1812 the Collector changed the weight of the seer from 25 to 21 tolas and that of the maund to 48 seers, and one-eighth of this new maund was still called 'panch seer', though it now weighed six seers. The same explanation accounts for the names adi seer and sava seer. There are also the chatak, or one-sixteenth of a seer, the ara pavu, or one-eighth of a seer, the pavu, or one-quarter of a seer and the araseer, or half seer. A seer of gold or silver weighs, as elsewhere, 24 tolas.

Grain measures:—Throughout the district the seer used for measuring grain is one which will hold 88 tolas weight of second sort rice when heaped. This is divided into halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths, which are known by the same names as the corresponding fractions of the seer weight above. The next largest measure above the seer is the muntha, but the capacity of this differs in every taluk. In Tadpatri it varies from three to three and a half seers; in Anantapur, from three to four; in Dharmavaram, from three to five; in Penukonda, it is four seers; in Hindupur, it ranges from four to five; in Gooty from four to twenty; in Kalyandrug from five to eight; while in Madakasira it is called a padi and is 3½ seers and its multiples go by names which are unknown elsewhere in the district. Whatever, however, may be the local value of the muntha, 16 munthas always make one tum and 20 tums a putti. Consequently the tum and the putti are as inconstant in value as the muntha itself.

Liquid measures:—Milk, buttermilk and curd are retailed by the sub-multiples of the seer used for measuring grain. Oil and ghee are generally sold both wholesale and retail by weight, but there are local exceptions.

Lineal measures:—The English inch, foot and yard are coming into use, but the popular table is as under—

4 veledus (fingers breadth)	= 1 Bethedu (hand's breadth).
5 veledus	= 1 Jithedu (distance between tips of thumb and first finger when fully extended).
6 veledus	= 1 Janedu (hand's span).
2 Janedus	= 1 Muredu (cubit, length from elbow to tip of middle finger).
4 muredus	= 1 Baredu (distance between tips of the two middle fingers measured across the chest with the arms horizontal).

The Oddes also use the mattu of six feet in calculating earthwork. The measures of distance are the parugu or 2½ miles and the amada, which is equal to four parugus or ten miles.

Measures of time:—English hours and minutes are often used and in books and in astrology accurate terms are employed, but the popular measure of times are:

60 Vighadias	= 1 ghadia (24 minutes).
2 Ghadias	= 1 muhurtam. (48 minutes).
7½ Ghadias	= 1 jamu (three hours)."

The regulation of weights and measures in the district dates back to the first half of the nineteenth century. The stamping work was then discharged by stamping parties consisting of a smith clerk, a blacksmith, a stamper and an artisan under the control of the Collector. All this was done under executive orders without any legal sanction. The question of undertaking legislation to secure uniformity in weights and measures in the erstwhile Madras Presidency was considered on more than one occasion in the past but no results were achieved for some reason or the other. The Madras 'Weights and Measures Act of 1948' was the first enactment in this sphere. But its provisions were not implemented and the difficulties created by the divergent systems of weights and measures continued to hamper trade. With a view to introduce a uniform system of weights and measures in the country, the Government of India enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, and on its pattern the State Government brought to statute the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. The provisions of the State Act relating to standard weights were made applicable to this district in 1960, those to linear measures in 1961 and to capacity measures in 1962. Thus the old weights and measures have now been replaced by the new metric weights, capacity measures and linear measures and a uniform system is now in force throughout the district.*

*Conversion factors for different units of weights and measures are :—

1 Ounce	= 0.0233495 Kilogram.
1 Pound	= 0.4535924 ,,
1 Hundred weight	= 50.802 ,,
1 Ton	= 1.016.05 ,,
1 Tola	= 0.0116638 ,,
1 Seer	= 0.93310 ,,
1 Maund	= 37.3242 ,,
1 Inch	= 0.0254 Metre.
1 Gallon	= 4.54596 Litres.

The Weights and Measures Department, in so far as the Andhra districts are concerned, came into being in 1958.* The old smith clerks attending to the stamping of weights and measures in these districts were disbanded in 1960. Three Inspectors of the department are now stationed at Anantapur, Hindupur and Penukonda for the verification, stamping and inspection of weights and measures and for attending to other matters connected with the enforcement of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act in the district. Of them, the one at Anantapur exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Anantapur, Tadpatri and Gooty (including the Uravakonda sub-taluk) while the other at Penukonda has jurisdiction over the taluks of Penukonda, Kalyandrug and Rayadrug and the third at Hindupur covers the rest of the taluks. There are four dealers, two repairers and one manufacturer licensed for dealing, repairing and manufacturing respectively of weights and measures and allied instruments in the district. For enforcing the provisions of the Act,† a policy of persuasion was adopted in the initial stages but subsequently prosecutions were launched against the offenders.

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*Prior to the enforcement of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, there was a separate organisation of Weights and Measures under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce for the Telangana districts and from 1958 the Weights and Measures Department has been entrusted with the enforcement of the Act throughout the state.

†By December 1965, prosecutions were launched against five persons and an amount of Rs. 185 was recovered towards the compounding fee.

APPENDIX 'A'

Data on the Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Anantapur (Amounts in lakhs of rupees).

Year	Number of members		Owned Funds.				Total borrowings held on 30th June		Total working capital.	Loans issued to societies.	Loans outstanding against societies.		Percentage of overdues to loans outstanding	Profit (+) or net loss (—)
	Individuals.	Societies.	Paid-up share capital.	Reserve Fund and other reserves.	Other Funds	Total owned Funds.	From the State Co-op. Bank	Total deposits held.			Outstanding	Of which over due		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1918-19 ..	76	160	0.23	Nil	Nil	0.23	Nil	0 26	0.49	0.47	0.46	Nil	Nil	+0.01
1920-21 ..	98	251	0.59	0.01	Nil	0.60	6.60	1.23	8 79	6.08	8.50	Nil	Nil	+0.03
1925-26 ..	113	402	1.85	0.24	Nil	2.09	9.37	4.35	15 81	5.14	14.74	0.86	5.83	+0.34
1929-30 ..	124	461	2.30	0.69	0.16	3.15	9.06	6.23	18.30	2 73	17 19	7.81	45 43	Nil
1934-35 ..	135	414	2.08	1.34	0.18	3.60	1.21	11.97	16.02	2.02	12 23	10.10	82.58	+0.01
1939-40 ..	150	419	2 02	1.71	0.20	3.93	0.32	11.82	14 47	1.22	10.38	7.47	71.96	+0 08
1944-45 ..	131	439	1.98	1 73	0.30	4 01	7 34	8.61	19 44	1.93	4.48	2 81	62.72	+0.04
1950-51 ..	117	546	4.19	1.77	0.72	6.68	22.30	20.55	48.40	39.64	33.79	1 49	44.09	+0.30
1956-57 ..	97	684	7.34	2.46	1 23	11.03	20.10	24.11	55.08	37.35	42.59	6.30	14.79	+0.25
1960-61 ..	86	759	19.45	3.70	1.75	24.90	88.11	29.03	140.04	140.78	120.14	7.02	5.84	+2.17
1961-62 .	86	788	24.82	4.54	2.10	31.46	128.10	28.98	182.98	155.75	150.43	17.44	11.59	+2.80
1962-63 ..	82	824	26.26	5.54	2.90	34 70	125.13	29 15	185 11	144.80	155.09	17.42	11.23	+3.37
1963-64 ..	92	849	29.31	6 76	3.66	39 73	128.10	33.32	203.23	164.26	170.63	33 89	19.86	+3.51

APPENDIX 'B'.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (Unlimited Liability) in Anantapur District. (Amounts in lakhs of rupees).

Year	*Total number of societies.*	*Total number of members*	*Paid-up share capital*	*Loans from Central Bank*	*Total working capital*	*Amount of loans disbursed during the year*	*Amount of loans outstanding against members*	*Profit earned*	*Loss incurred*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1910-11 ..	121	N.A.	0.12	1.59*	N.A.	2.40	4.02	0.08	Nil
1920-21 ..	271	15,725	0.78	4.70	11.09	3.51	9.26	0.07	0.26
1930-31 ..	465	23,803	1.96	1.02	20.12	1.72	16.45	0.25	1.19
1940-41 ..	413	18,000	N.A.	N.A.	15.14	0.79	10.55	N.A.	N.A.
1950-51 ..	436	27,000	N.A.	N.A.	25.62	12.31	13.96	N.A.	N.A.
1960-61 ..	598	46,048	9.61	56.41	66.80	47.49	56.38	1.46	0.35
1961-62 ..	636	49,179	12.10	69.97	97.40	79.58	82.85	0.86	0.54
1962-63 ..	660	51,778	13.27	85.45	105.70	75.07	89.45	1.69	0.76
1963-64 ..	675	53,880	14.58	97.53	120.78	86.69	102.45	1.56	0.20

* This amount was obtained by these societies during the year from 'other societies' as the Anantapur District-Co-operative Central Bank was established only during 1919.

N.A.—(Data) Not available.

APPENDIX 'C'

List of Centres of wholesale Business and Mandis in Anantapur District.

Name of the Centre	*Important produce marketed*	*Approximate number of wholesale merchants at the centre during 1964-1965*
Guntakal	.. Cotton, groundnut and its products, rice, millets, dhals, chillies, onions, tamarind, coriander, jaggery and tobacco	156
Hindupur	.. Jaggery, tamarind, groundnut and its products, rice, millets, dhals, coriander, chillies, onions, castor seed and gingelly seed	179
Tadpatri	.. Cotton, millets, rice, onions, jaggery, dhals, wheat, chillies, tamarind, coriander, gingelly seed and castor seed	30
Rayadrug	.. Tamarind, groundnut, rice, millets and chillies ..	30
Anantapur	.. Paddy and rice, groundnut and its products, millets, dhals, onions, wheat, jaggery and tamarind	40
Kadiri	.. Groundnut, paddy and rice, millets, tamarind, dhals, castor seed and gingelly seed ..	18
Dharmavaram	.. Groundnut, rice, silk and handloom cloth, jaggery, gingelly seed, millets and wheat ..	35
Gooty	.. Groundnut and its products, rice, millets, chillies and onions	39
Uravakonda	.. Groundnut, cotton, millets, coriander and handloom cloth	34
Kalyandrug	.. Tamarind, horsegram, Paddy and millets ..	15

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old Time Trade Routes and Highways and Modes of Conveyance:

In view of its strategic location in the Deccan and its proximity to mighty empires like Vijayanagar, the district appears to have been traversed by many highways in the earlier centuries. Among these, the Kasi-Rameswaram highway and the road from Gooty to Munimadugu have been referred to both in the local records and the inscriptions pertaining to this district. The former passed through several kingdoms and principalities and connected many pilgrim centres from Kasi to Rameswaram. There is something unique about it as it more or less followed the course of the present Benaras-Cape Comorin National Highway within the district. Historic places like Henjeru (Hemavati) and Penukonda, politically important towns like Gooty, Hindupur and Rayadrug, pilgrim centres like Penna Ahobilam, Tadpatri, Lepakshi and Kadiri, and commercial places like Dharmavaram, Rayadrug, Penukonda, Gooty and Tadpatri must have contributed largely to the importance of these highways. Kings and local chiefs utilised them for the movement of their armies while pilgrims and merchants also made use of them for their own purpose. The Namalagudi pass, connecting the Kadiri taluk of this district with the Pulivendla taluk of Cuddapah and lying in the Dorigallu stretch of the Palkonda—Seshachalams, also appears to have been a much frequented trade route in the past. Lower down the pass, the Kadiri-Pulivendla road winds its way along the old Mallappakanama or Kurlighat. Hill paths like the Gadida Kanama near Talaricheruvu linking the Tadpatri taluk of this district to the Koilkuntla taluk of the present Kurnool district across the Erramalas through the Alur Kona, were also noted for the transport of grain and other commodities loaded on asses. Such paths are used even now for similar transportation.

There is not much evidence of any systematic road construction within the district in the earlier centuries

and it is not possible to give any precise account of such means of communication prior to the advent of the British. As the country was devastated by wars, famines and plunderers, trade and commerce were greatly hampered by the insecurity of property, defective communications and onerous transit duties. An instance of such insecurity is provided by an inscription of S. 1255 at Kanchisamudram in Hindupur taluk which records that one Perumale, son of Gangoja of Kanchisamudra, fought with robbers in the "hill pass in which kings had fallen" and died a hero foiling them. Even the more frequented of the old time trade routes were often found infested with bandits and wild animals; thus for instance when Krishnadevaraya was on his way to Gutti from Munimadugu, it is said, that the elders of the place requested him to render the road safe for travel by clearing them of wild animals and robbers. The benevolent ruler seems to have commanded one of his officers, Kalluri Buddareddi to comply with this request. Roads, if any, were no better than mere country tracks and were practically impassable during the rainy season. They were marked by aloe and milk-bush hedges and in the absence of bridges and culverts, they were cut off into isolated sections by the rivers and streams that inter-sected them. Even as late as 1853, there was not even a single road fit for wheeled traffic. Trucks were used for the transport of stone for the construction of dams and tank embankments while in some localities the produce harvested was conveyed by carts with wheels. These carts were drawn by several pairs of bullocks and could carry only about a ton and that too over short distances. The main streets* of even the largest towns could not be used for wheeled traffic as they were narrow and not laid properly. The light carriages that were used by the more opulent rarely crossed the boundaries of their villages. The only roads, if they deserved the name at all, that the district had before the advent of British rule, were the mountain passes which, in the later wars, were utilised for the passage of artillery. But even these roads became impassable during the monsoon.

* An undated inscription found on a stone slab in Kadiri records the reconstruction of a street to the west of Narasimhaswami temple at Kadiri.

Under such conditions, merchandise could only be transported to distant places by "kavidis", headloads and pack-animals. The richer sections of the population used horses or palanquins. References have been made in literature to caravans of laden oxen, conveying merchandise and also to tolls levied on pack-bullocks, horses, *etc.*, carrying pilgrims. Some sections of the population like Sugalis, Uppu Balijas and Mutrachas were regularly engaged in the transport of goods from place to place. Rivers and streams were generally crossed by boats during the rainy season and people very often took recourse to "the hazardous method of placing their clothes and possessions in a large earthenware pot and then swimming over clinging to the top of this vessel."*

Charitable persons provided amenities like rest sheds, choultries (satrams) and water pandals. Some inscriptions also testify to the grant of endowments for the maintenance of these water sheds, satrams (feeding houses), groves of shady trees and tanks. There were a number of satrams and musafirkhanas (free quarters for travellers) along the highways for the travellers to halt. Some of the temples along the roads not only afforded accommodation but also food to the pilgrims. It was not uncommon for the pilgrims in those days to subsist throughout their journeys on the hospitality of the local residents.† Most often, however, the travellers preferred to carry their own provisions, replenishing them by purchase *en route* and cooking their food at the wayside camps either under trees or in the satrams.

Great attention appears to have been bestowed on the planting of topes (groves) and maintenance of avenue trees along the highways. These avenues and topes at regular halting places along the Anantapur-Bangalore road, especially in its southern stretches, were intact even as late as the middle of the last century. References have also been made in inscriptions

*Anantapur District Gazetteer by W. Francis, 1905, p. 74.

†This was in keeping with the religious attitude of the people who considered feeding Pilgrims, Brahmins and the poor as one of the modes of salvation.

to the provision of charitable endowments for the maintenance of these avenues in the district. An inscription at Gorantla refers, among other matters, to a grant made for the upkeep of avenues. But as the roadways had not been properly formed, the old time highways were more useful as a guide to travellers in taking "a course as nearly parallel as the ground permitted."*

Road Transport—Roads, their mileage, conditions and maintenance:

Prior to 1823, very little attention was paid to the improvement of communications and none of the roads in the district appears to have been repaired at State expense. The only attempts made by the British during this period for facilitating the passage of their troops and artillery, related mostly to the widening of the old tracks where they were heavily encroached upon by forests and crossing the gradients at rivers and passes in the hills so as to render them negotiable for wheeled carriages. Some rough roads were also formed, mostly over the old tracks, connecting military arsenals and cantonments. But the efforts made during this period were intermittent and ineffective and it was not till 1852 that the construction of roads in the district received adequate attention as a consequence of the recommendations of the Public Works Commission.

The few roads that existed in the district about this time were in a ruinous condition. In fact, Maltby, the Famine Commissioner, wrote in 1854 that Bellary district, which then included a major portion of the present Anantapur district as well, possessed "no arched bridges, and only 13 miles of made road."† The 'least wretched' of the lines of communication was the road from the Mysore frontier near Kodikonda to the Kurnool border near Gooty. The only other road, the construction of which was taken up during the eighteen sixties, was the one from Bellary to Cuddapah pass-

*Memorandum on the Progress of the Madras Presidency during the last Forty Years of British Administration by S. Srinivasa Raghavaiyangar, 1893, p. 34

† Manual of the Bellary District by John Kelsall, 1872, p. 237.

ing through the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri. By this time, road laying was taken up under European supervision as the British authorities were under the mistaken impression that "natives invariably use wrong materials, and cannot understand macadamizing, in fact they look upon it as an absurdity"*. A great impetus was given to the construction of roads as relief works during the famines of 1866 and 1876. In 1876 alone, Rs. 56 lakhs were spent on new roads and Rs. 12 lakhs on repairs to the existing ones in the old Bellary district.

In the early years of British rule, the construction and maintenance of roads in the erstwhile Madras Presidency was attended to by three different agencies, the Engineering Department of the Military Board formed as early as 1785, the 'Maramut' Department of the Board of Revenue set up in 1819 and the Trunk Road Department established in 1845. The Engineering Department looked after the roads and bridges in Madras City and in all the cantonments; the Trunk Road Department was in charge of all Trunk roads while the 'Maramut' Department attended to all other roads. In 1858, these three departments were abolished and the Public Works Department was organised for the first time with a Chief Engineer and some District Engineers under him. From about 1857, grants on a small scale were sanctioned from Imperial funds for the maintenance of trunk roads which were then called imperial roads. Within this district, the Bangalore-Kurnool road and the Bellary-Anantapur road were classed as imperial roads. Special taxation was resorted to for the proper maintenance of both the trunk roads and the district roads† as the other funds available were found wholly inadequate. The enactment of the District Road Cess Act III of 1866 was a consequential measure enabling the levy of a cess not exceeding half an anna in the rupee on the rental value of all occupied land for the constitution of a fund for the construction and maintenance of the district roads. The roads then taken up for construction within this

* State Administration Report, 1858-59, Department of Public Works, p. 9.

† The district roads were specially under the charge of the then Madras Government.

district included those from Bellary to Cuddapah, Hirehal to Rayadrug, Rayadrug to Kuderu and Anantapur to Tadpatri.

The enactment of the Local Fund Act of 1871 may be taken to mark the opening of a new chapter in the history of road development in the district. The new Act repealed the District Road Cess Act of 1866 and transferred the road funds to the newly created Local Fund Boards. It also authorised these boards to levy a cess similar to the district road cess but with a maximum of one anna in the rupee on the land revenue and also tolls, two-thirds of the cess and the whole of the tolls being ear-marked for road development. The Public Works Department, however, continued to be the agency for the execution of these works. Under the new Act, three Local Fund Boards were constituted for the Bellary district. Rayadrug taluk was placed under the First Board along with five other taluks which are now in the present Bellary district of Mysore State; Gooty, Tadpatri and Anantapur taluks along with Alur and Adoni of the present Kurnool district were under the second; and Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Hindupur and Madakasira taluks were under the third.* Annual contributions were also made from provincial funds to the local fund boards as grants-in-aid for meeting expenditure on the main roads. The functions of maintenance and construction of roads were transferred during 1880 from the Public Works Department to the local fund boards which had set up their own engineering establishments.

With the constitution of the Anantapur district in 1882, the three local fund circles of the old Bellary district were made conterminous with the two new districts of Bellary and Anantapur. The local fund board of the Anantapur district took up the regular maintenance of roads. The main roads from Bangalore to Kurnool, Madras to Bellary *via* Kadiri and Anantapur and Cuddapah to Bellary *via* Tadpatri and Guntakal were either metalled or gravelled throughout. But the bridging of the major streams and rivers

* Kadiri taluk, which formed part of Cuddapah district till 1910, was under the Madanapalle Local Fund Board of the then Cuddapah district.

in this district remained to be taken up. By 1881-82, the local fund board was maintaining 826 miles of roads as against 770 miles a decade earlier. The Local Boards Act of 1884 superseded the Madras Local Funds Act of 1871 and created the district and taluk boards. Although this measure increased the financial resources of the local bodies, it took away the salutory provision in the earlier Act of 1871 which prescribed that besides the income from tolls, a sum of not less than two-thirds of the land cess should be spent on communications. The district boards consequently began to spend less and less upon roads with the result that by an executive order of 1895 Government directed that the local bodies should spend not less than half their income from land cess on the development of roads. But this order was withdrawn in 1900 as it was seldom followed. Instead, grants were made to the local bodies at the rate of 25 per cent of their land cess for the improvement of roads in addition to the sums allotted from the imperial grant. Although the amount spent by the Anantapur District Board on the construction and maintenance of roads never exceeded Rs. 50,000 in any of the years before the close of the preceding century, the roads were generally in a much better condition than in the neighbouring districts mainly due to the hardness of the surface soil. By the turn of the present century, only about fifty miles of new roads were formed in this district.

The first few decades of this century witnessed a perceptible improvement in the total mileage of roads and their maintenance. By 1911-12, the District Board was maintaining 881 miles of roads, mostly metalled. The increase in the total mileage of roads maintained during this period was due to the addition of the Kadiri taluk in October 1910. With the provision of additional grants by Government, the amounts expended by the District Board on communications increased year after year and exceeded a lakh of rupees by 1913-14. During this period, not only were new road works taken up but there was also a marked improvement in the condition of the existing roads in the district. By 1914, the construction of the road from the Nagasamudram railway station to Ramagiri (Dharmavaram taluk) was

completed. But in the years that immediately followed, the condition of most of the roads* including the main thoroughfares was reported to have drifted to a 'disgraceful' state and this was attributed to the extreme "slackness and indifference on the part of the engineering staff.† Only about half the total mileage of roads in the district was provided with avenues and even these were utterly neglected. This state of affairs was retrieved by 1918-19 by a thorough overhauling of the engineering staff. Special steps were also taken by the District Board in this matter and special grants of over two lakhs were made during 1918 and 1919 for the development of roads. The mileage of roads maintained increased to 1,040 (of which 804 miles were metalled and 236 unmetalled) in 1921-22 as against 895 in 1919-20. Over Rs. 1.17 lakhs were spent on their maintenance during 1921-22 rendering almost all the roads motorable. Special attention was also devoted to the maintenance of the roads in the black cotton tracts of the district and road rollers were indented upon for macadamizing some of their damaged portions.

In spite of all these developments, major rivers and streams intersecting the arterial roads in the district remained unbridged. From 1920, special grants were given from time to time for effecting repairs to important roads, maintaining second class roads and constructing bridges and culverts. The payment of all these grants was also made conditional on the proper maintenance of roads. The inspection of the trunk roads was entrusted to the Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department while second class roads were supervised by the District Collectors.

The Local Boards Act of 1920 enhanced both the powers and the resources of district boards. The services of District Board Engineers were also provincialised in 1924 to facilitate proper control over the engineering staff employed by the local bodies. Several famine roads in the district were taken up for resto-

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* The expenditure on their maintenance had actually dwindled to Rs. 19,080 during 1917-18.

† Administration Report of the Anantapur District Board, 1917-18,

ration and maintenance. Thus, in 1931-32, 1,156 miles of roads, of which 822 were metalled, were maintained at a cost of over Rs. 2.42 lakhs. Many vulnerable crossings over streams were also bridged to allow fast moving traffic all-round the year. The construction of bridges and causeways over the major rivers and streams was also taken up systematically with the special grants made available by Government. Thus, the Penneru causeway at Pamidi was taken up during 1927-28 and completed in 1930. The construction of a girder bridge across the Penneru at Penna Ahobilam and a masonry bridge over the Papaghni near Balasamudram in Kadiri taluk were also commenced during 1929-30 and completed in 1932 and 1933 respectively. Work on the causeway across the Chitravati on the Madras-Bombay road was also started during 1930-31 and completed in 1932. The completion of these causeways and bridges rendered easy the communication with Chittoor on the one side and Bellary on the other and the "journey to Bellary which used to take Sir Thomas Munro three days, is now accomplished in two hours whether or not the Pennar is in floods."*

With the enactment of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1931 and the introduction of the motor vehicles tax in 1930-31, tolls were abolished and local bodies were compensated for the consequential loss of income. The amendments to the Local Boards Act of 1920 provided for the distribution of the land-cess among the district boards, taluk boards, panchayat boards and the Village Development Fund. This reduced the income of the District Board and prevented it from embarking on a progressive road programme. By this time, the motor bus traffic had also come to stay and the clamour for maintaining more and more miles of roads was becoming intense. In spite of the stress and strain caused by the severe famine of 1934-35, the roads in the district were on the whole very well maintained during this period. Some important village roads connecting outlying villages with taluk headquarters or railway stations were also formed and

* A.M.A.C. Galletti, Collector, Anantapur, during 1932-33.

several miles of earthen roads were metalled with the aid of Government grants for village communications. By-laws were enforced from 1932-33 for the control of road traffic, the prevention of indiscriminate overloading of merchandise and the damage to roads caused by country carts. With the rapid growth in motor vehicular traffic, the need for better surfacing of roads was felt and experiments in road surfacing began to be conducted. One such experiment was taken up in this district during February 1937 by treating the road surface of the Trunk roads with molasses over a few furlongs. But the results did not appear to be very encouraging. A beginning was, however, made during 1939-40 in the matter of improved surfacing of roads with bitumen and by 1941-42 about 22 miles of Trunk Roads, mostly around Anantapur town, were black-topped. But this work had to be suspended in 1943 owing to the abnormal conditions created by the Second World War. By the end of 1942-43, the District Board was maintaining 22 miles of black-topped, 1,083 miles of metalled and 126 miles of unmetalled roads at an annual cost of about Rs. 2.10 lakhs. Considerable progress was also achieved during this period in respect of bridge works. During the rainy season of 1937-38 several lives were lost in the district when some persons attempted to cross the rivers or vankas in floods. The bridging of the more dangerous and troublesome water courses across these roads was, therefore, felt imperative and accordingly bridge works across the Dadaluruvanka on the Kurnool-Bangalore road and the Penneru on the Kodikonda-Madakasira road, were taken up during 1935-36 and 1936-37 respectively, and completed during 1939. The construction of a bridge across the Penneru near Tadpatri was also taken up during 1940-41.

Meanwhile Government became more and more road conscious. In 1927, the Council of State stressed the desirability of developing an organised road system in India. A committee constituted under the chairmanship of Sri M. R. Jayakar also emphasised the imperative need for road development for facilitating the marketing of agricultural produce, bringing villages into more intimate contact with towns and

aiding the process of railway development. In 1933, the erstwhile Madras Government decided on the preparation of a comprehensive programme of road development and appointed A. Vipan as a Special Officer for the purpose. His report submitted in 1935 revealed a number of drawbacks in the road system. The district boards did not have sufficient funds and their resources had become inelastic especially after the abolition of tolls as the compensation given by Government in lieu thereof was in many cases inadequate. Added to this, was the phenomenal increase in motor traffic calling for better maintenance of roads of all types. It was found that the existing imbalance in the road system could be corrected by a proper classification of all important roads into trunk and marketing roads and the sanction of adequate grants from State funds for their maintenance. In regard to Anantapur district, in particular, Vipan felt that as several new roads of great economic benefit were under construction both by the Public Works Department and the District Board as famine works, no proposals for new district roads need be made. He, however, stressed the importance of the development of inter-district roads and recommended the construction of a causeway across the Penneru near Tadpatri on the Cuddapah-Bellary road. In 1937, Government accordingly created a separate class of roads called marketing roads and granted subsidies for their maintenance subject to a maximum fixed for each district and to the further condition that the district boards should spend at least an amount equal to the subsidy from their own funds both on marketing and other roads.

But even these measures did not prove of much avail. No District Board adopted any uniform practice of spending on roads a fixed percentage of the road cess. Then came the Second World War and with it the continually heavy wear and tear caused by the incessant movement of military vehicles on roads leading to their speedy deterioration. During this period the condition of all the roads in this district except the trunk roads considerably deteriorated mainly due to the diversion of all the steam road rollers for military works. In 1941, Government invoked the powers

under the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920 to direct the district boards to make at least a minimum allotment for roads to the extent deemed necessary and prevent its diversion to any other purpose. In Anantapur, all roads were maintained by the District Board and since the commencement of the war no improvement had been effected either in their total mileage or in the amounts spent on their maintenance. They had generally deteriorated owing to a continuous state of disrepair. Similarly, about 265 miles of roads formed during the famines which ravaged the district between 1934-35 and 1946-47* could not be maintained although they were important in linking the interior villages. During 1945-46, about 174 miles of strategic roads were taken over by the Public Works Department and the remaining 1,057 miles were maintained by the District Board at a cost of about Rs. 2.48 lakhs.

About this time, very significant developments took place elsewhere in the country in the field of communications. The conference of Chief Engineers held at Nagpur in 1943 placed before the country the principle that no village in a well-developed agricultural economy should remain more than five miles from a metalled road. A Special Officer was also appointed in 1945 to review the whole subject of road development. On the basis of the recommendations made by these agencies, a Five-Year Post-War Road Development Plan was finally adopted in 1945 for the Madras Presidency. This Plan, the execution of which was commenced in 1947, divided roads into five classes, namely, National and Provincial Highways, Major and other District Roads and Village Roads. An amount of Rs. 9.78 lakhs for Government roads and Rs. 23.51 lakhs for District Board roads was allotted to this district but out of these allotments the total expenditure up to the end of 1950-51 was only Rs. 2.97 lakhs in the case of the former and Rs. 5.31 lakhs in the case of the latter. This Plan was later dovetailed in its fifth year with the National Five-Year Plan.

Various administrative and financial measures were also adopted for improving roads by enabling the dis-

* During 1946-47 alone about 154 miles of village roads were formed in the district.

trict boards to meet the unprecedented rise in the cost of maintenance. In 1945, the Local Boards Act of 1920 was further amended, increasing the land cess to two annas in the rupee. But as this did not improve the situation, the conclusion was reached that Government should assume full responsibility for the maintenance of all the main lines of communication. Consequently the then communications branch of the Public Works Department was reconstituted in 1946 into the Highways Department, relieving the district boards of a considerable portion of their maintenance works although they continued to receive the toll compensation. The district boards ceased to have a separate engineering staff and their works along with those of Government came to be attended to by the staff of the newly created department. It was decided to transfer the Provincial Highways, Major District Roads and a few other District Roads to the Highways Department, leaving the rest with the district boards. According to this policy, of the 1,317 miles of roads in the district during 1946-47, 528 were taken over by the Highways Department, leaving 756 with the District Board and 33 with the municipalities. Thus, the Highways Department began to manage all the important roads in the district and also exercise a general supervision over the District Board and municipal roads.

Towards the close of the nineteen forties, the Department began to make rapid strides. Black topping of roads, which was first taken up by the District Board during 1939-40 and suspended during 1943, was resumed. From 1952-53, cement concreting of the roads was taken up in the district although over small lengths. Important portions of roads have been black-topped during the period of the First and Second Five-Year Plans and the work was continued under the Third Five-Year Plan. Roads and culverts began to be widened and strengthened. Construction of the bridge across the Penneru near Tadpatri was completed during 1946-47. Another bridge spanning the same river on the Anantapur-Kalyandrug road, the construction of which was originally taken up by the District Board in 1943-44, was also completed by the

Highways Department and thrown open for traffic during 1953. The construction of causeways across the Hagari and the Chinna Hagari rivers on the Kalyandrug-Bellary road was also completed during 1954-55. Many of the isolated and under-developed rural areas were linked to the road system. The extensions assumed appreciable proportions during the famine of 1951-53 and most of the newly formed roads have also been metalled and regularly maintained.

This period also witnessed some administrative changes. After the re-organisation of the department in 1947, its Anantapur division was placed under a Divisional Engineer and remained conterminous with the revenue district. This division was first attached to the Bellary circle and to the Madras Circle in 1949 consequent on the retrenchment that was effected. With the formation of the Andhra State in 1953, both Highways and Buildings came to be under the charge of the Chief Engineer (General) and the Anantapur division was attached to a newly created Superintending Engineer's Circle with headquarters at Cuddapah. In 1955, the Highways Department was placed under an Additional Chief Engineer and with the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh, the department came to be under a Chief Engineer (Highways). During 1965, the buildings branch of the Public Works Department was added on and the department was redesignated as the Roads and Buildings Department.*

The improvement in road surfacing and the increase in the road mileage in the district from year to year since 1946-47 would be obvious from the following table:—

Year	MILEAGE IN THE DISTRICT ACCORDING TO TYPES OF ROADS				
	Total	*Cement concrete*	*Black top*	*Metalled*	*Unmetalled*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1946-47	1,317	..	..	1,146	171
1947-48	1,295	..	..	1,123	172

*From 1-4-1965, the Divisional Engineers (Highways) have also been redesignated as Executive Engineers (Roads and Buildings).

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1948-49	..	1,294	..	..	1,136	158
1949-50	..	1,304	..	26	1,142	136
1950-51	..	1,321	1	31	1,147	142
1951-52	..	1,367	1	60	1,162	144
1952-53	..	1,444	3	60	1,178	203
1953-54	..	1,493	3	86	1,263	141
1954-55	..	1,484	4	125	1,215	140
1955-56	..	1,496	5	250	1,142	99
1956-57	..	1492	12	280	1,104	96
1957-58	..	1,518	10	306	1,081	121
1958-59	..	1,524	12	364	1,021	127
1959-60	..	1,526	13	383	1,003	127
1960-61	..	1,533	13	457	934	129
1964-65*	..	1,585	17	585	899	84

At the end of 1964-65, there were in all about 106 miles of National Highways, 426 of State Highways and 228 of Major District Roads under the control of the Roads and Buildings (erstwhile Highways) Department. In addition, there were nearly 239 miles of Major District Roads, 152 of other district roads and 313 of Village Roads under the Zilla Parishad (erstwhile District Board) and 122 miles under the municipalities.† An expenditure of Rs. 39.08 lakhs

* Data relating to the total mileage of roads in the district together with the types of surfacing are not available for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 as the mileage of roads maintained by the Panchayat Samitis during these years is not forthcoming.

† During 1949-50, the Highways Department had under its control 106 miles of National Highways, 237 of State Highways and 212 of Major District Roads. The District Board had 306 miles of Major District Roads, 124 of other District Roads and 275 of Village Roads and the Municipalities had 44 miles of roads in the district. During that year, while the Highways Department spent Rs. 7.52 lakhs on the upkeep of roads under its charge, the District Board expended Rs. 4.65 lakhs.

was incurred by the Roads and Buildings Department for the maintenance of the roads under its charge, while the Zilla Parishad spent an amount of Rs. 4.74 lakhs on the roads maintained by it. Between 1946-47 and 1964-65, while the total mileage of roads belonging to the Roads and Buildings Department increased from 555 to 759, that under the Zilla Parishad had remained static.* The mileage of roads under municipalities, however, rose from 44 in 1946-47 to about 122 in 1964-65. In July, 1960, after the formation of the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samithis, all the District Board Roads (excepting some incomplete works) running through the area of the Panchayat Samithis were transferred from the Highways Department to the respective Panchayat Samithis and those in non-Block areas were taken over by the Zilla Parishad. A special Engineering Department was attached to the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samithis to attend to the maintenance of these roads and other works. But in October 1963, all roads maintained by the Panchayat Samithis were again transferred to the control of the Zilla Parishad. The latter was maintaining at the end of March 1965 about 704 miles of the ex-District Board Roads in the district.

The district is a little better of in road mileages than the State as a whole and the Telangana districts excluding Hyderabad. But, among all the Andhra districts, it has the poorest mileage of roads next to Kurnool. During 1957-58, the length of roads per 100 square miles of area was 20.55 in Anantapur as against 20.45 in the State. The corresponding figures were just 19.18 in Kurnool, 23.79 in Cuddapah and 30.11 in Chittoor districts. Among the Telangana districts, besides Hyderabad (wherein the corresponding figure was 29.79), the mileage ranged from 6.22 in Adilabad to 13.21 in Nizamabad. But Anantapur can hardly be compared with the delta districts, especially Krishna and West Godavari which have 47.23 and 42.97 miles of roads respectively for every 100 square miles of their areas. It would be interesting to note that the corresponding proportion in the

* The Zilla Parishad had under its charge 704 miles of roads during 1964-65 as against 705 miles under the District Board in 1946-47.

country as a whole was higher than 30 while that in Great Britain was about 46 and in U.S.A. 99. In spite of its poor mileage, the general condition of the roads in the district can be said to be fair, as almost a third of the total length has either been black topped or cement concreted. Road laying does not seem to present any insurmountable problems in this district as its soils are mostly gravelly and rocky and are, therefore, specially suitable for the formation of roads and their maintenance. The district abounds in the materials required for road construction and maintenance and they mostly occur in close proximity to the wayside. Even as matters stand, a length of about 993 miles of the famine roads laid in the past need to be considerably improved.

The details of individual roads in the district (other than the village roads) as in November, 1965, are given in Appendix 'A'. The district is traversed by the National Highway No. 7, Benaras-Cape-Comorin Road, for a length of about 106 miles, maintained by the Roads and Buildings Department on an agency basis.* About 426 miles of State Highways and 219 miles of Major District Roads in the district are also being maintained and repaired by the Roads and Buildings Department. The Zilla Parishad is maintaining about 239 miles of Major District Roads, 152 of other District Roads and 313 of Village Roads.

Vehicles and Conveyances:

In early times, wheeled carts are known to have been used for agricultural and military purposes but were not employed for transporting produce from place to place as roads in the modern sense were not then in existence. Merchandise was conveyed by men and animals and the vehicles used for trade purposes were kavadis, head-loads, pack-horses, pack-bullocks and asses. With the gradual development of roads in the district from about the middle of the 19th century, bullock carts came to be employed for transportation of merchandise from place to place. The carts then in use "had small solid wheels, made of

* The expenditure on the maintenance of this road is met out of the Central Road Fund. The Central Government gives the State Government 7½ per cent of the cost of maintenance as agency charges.

flat circular pieces of wood or stone, and the axles revolved with the wheels."* By about the last quarter of the 19th century, this type of old cart had "given place to open wheels, with tire, spokes and axle."† Only temple cars and carts used for transporting stone are now seen with solid stone and wooden wheels.

The traditional cart continues to play a dominant role in the agricultural economy of the district as it is the only vehicle congenial for the country tracts. Iron rimmed double bullock carts are mostly used in rural communication and are important means of transporting the produce from the field to the market. One finds even he-buffaloes occasionally yoked to these carts. A glimpse into the Quinquennial Livestock Census (1961) reveals that the district had 67,817 carts for agricultural purposes of which only 3.1 per cent were found in urban areas. Carts are found in large numbers in Kadiri, Anantapur and Tadpatri taluks (more than 6,000 in each taluk). The uncovered low double bullock carts, with pneumatic tyres, are also occasionally seen in the district.

Jutkas (*i.e.*, horse drawn carts) plying on hire are found in substantial numbers in the more important of the towns and railway stations in the district. Cycle rickshaws have been put on road in recent years,‡ especially in large towns, plying almost invariably on hire and rarely owned and operated exclusively for personal use. Apart from jutkas, iron rimmed single bullock carts also ply on hire, especially for the transport of goods in the urban tracts. The use of bicycles is slowly coming to stay even in the rural areas of the district for personal and trade purposes.

The automobile, fascinatingly called the 'horseless carriage' in its early days, made its appearance in South India about the year 1904. Although many of the important cities and towns in the country were

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* Anantapur District Gazetteer by W. Francis, 1905, p. 73.

† Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. I, 1886, p. 277.

‡ The recent entry of cycle rickshaws into the district was due, among other things, to the stubborn opposition from the jutka pliers.

then connected by rail, transport facilities were still inadequate to meet the needs of an ever expanding economy. What was necessary was a fast and cheap means of transport which would also connect the out of the way villages with the markets. This was a challenge thrown out by the country's economic growth and could only be met by the automobile. In Anantapur district, the motor bus appears to have been placed on the road for the first time about the year 1921-22 when two buses were reported to have been plying between Guntakal and Uravakonda. Early in 1939, immediately before the outbreak of the Second World War, the number of motor vehicles running in Anantapur district (excluding Rayadrug taluk which was then in Bellary district) was 207, representing a notable increase over 178 vehicles in 1936. With the War, their number declined to 128 during 1944 due to the difficult supply position of motor vehicles, spare parts, tyres and petrol. The decline would have been even sharper but for some of the vehicles changing over to charcoal gas. The position however, improved with the termination of the War. The following figures show the number of motor vehicles '*on road*' and 'on rolls' in the district* from 1958 to 1965:

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* The registration and licensing of motor vehicles in the district was entrusted to the Regional Transport Officer, Anantapur, with effect from the 9th of August 1956. Details of the organisational set up of the department have been given at page 571 of the Gazetteer.

Number of Motor Vehicles on Road and on Rolls in Anantapur District

Year ending 31st March	Stage Carriages		Goods Vehicles		Motor Cars		Motor Cycles		Taxies		Others		Total	
	On Rolls	*On Road*	*On Rolls*	*On Road*	*On Rolls*	*On Road*	*On Rolls*	*On Road*	*On Rolls*	*On Road*	*On Rolls*	*On Road*	*On Rolls*	*On Road*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1958	227	138	384	384	337	337	71	71	..	..	141	141	1,160	1,071
1959	224	149	269	269	351	351	75	75	..	..	159	159	1,078	1003
1960	164	155	230	197	361	361	79	79	..	..	40	40	874	832
1961	279	162	482	215	517	190	137	27	..	..	154	163	1,569	757
1962	302	171	534	223	607	237	162	38	..	..	164	17	1,769	686
1963	336	164	639	259	676	240	189	34	..	..	199	27	2,039	724
1964	344	170	667	378	684	226	198	48	1	1	210	22	2,104	845
1965	314	179	687	306	702	184	213	62	..	..	88	11	2.004	743

The district is poor in motor vehicles both in relation to its population and in comparison with the other districts of the State. Auto rickshaws have yet to find a place in the traffic picture of this district. At present, only one taxi is plying. On the whole, while the district accounted for about 4.91 per cent of the State's population, its corresponding percentage of the motor vehicles was only 2.01. For every lakh of population there were 50 motor vehicles in this district as against 122 in the State as a whole.*

Public Transport:

The scheme of nationalisation of road transport has not yet been extended to this district. But the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has been running since 1964 one express bus service during the day, to and fro, from Anantapur to Hyderabad. The Corporation also introduced in 1965 a daily De-luxe night bus service from Madanapalle to Hyderabad, to and fro, *via* this district providing for halts at Kadiri, Anantapur and Gooty. A bus depot was also constructed at Anantapur in 1965 and buses began to be operated on a new route from Anantapur to Nellore *via* Gooty, Yadiki, Jammalamadugu, Badvel and Atmakur from this depot. The Corporation has also introduced bus services from Adoni to Chittoor *via* Guntakal, Uravakonda, Anantapur, Kadiri and Madanapalle. A number of privately owned buses are plying on various routes in the district. At the end of November 1965, the Rayalaseema Passenger and Goods Transport Private Ltd., Hindupur, alone was operating twenty-four buses on 18 routes in the district, employing about 125 workers. It is also running a night school and a provision store for the benefit of its workers. The remaining operators run three vehicles on an average. The majority of these buses have their termini at Anantapur, Hindupur, Tadpatri, Uravakonda and Kadiri which constitute important bus junctions for the district. In July 1965 there were 172 buses operating in the district on 112 routes. This is in

* Nearly half the total number of motor vehicles of all categories on road in the entire State is in Hyderabad district which has the largest number of motor vehicles (917) for every lakh of population. Among the other districts, Chittoor has 141 and Nizamabad 132, while Mahabubnagar, Srikakulam and Medak have 20, 29 and 32 correspondingly. These figures are as on 31st March, 1964.

addition to the 248 public carriers and 48 private carriers besides 64 Government lorries engaged in goods transport. Added to these are 51 inter-district and inter-state routes on which buses are plying. The Regional Transport Authority, Anantapur, also permits several deviations in routes to extend travelling facilities to the interior places. The rate of fare now in force in the district is five paise per mile.

Bus stands are maintained at Anantapur, Hindupur, Tadpatri, Gooty, Kadiri, Penukonda, Uravakonda, Guntakal and Rayadrug by the concerned local authorities. Amenities like waiting halls, canteens and shops are provided to passengers at these bus stands.

Rail roads, length, points connected and important stations, passenger and goods traffic, etc.:

Anantapur is among the earliest districts in the State to be linked to railways. Within the district, the Madras-Bombay broad gauge (5 feet 6 inches) line is the first to be laid. This line was completed in stages and the section from Muddanuru (Cuddapah district) to Tadpatri could only be opened for traffic on the 1st September 1868 owing mainly to the delay in the construction of bridges over the Chitravati and the Penneru. On 1st August 1869, the line was extended to Gooty and further to Guntakal and beyond on 12th December 1870. A branch line was also constructed from Guntakal to Bellary and was opened up to Virapur on 16th January 1871. The main line from Madras to Bombay, forming part of the Madras-Raichur section of the Southern Railway, runs in this district for a distance of about 61 miles traversing the taluks of Tadpatri and Gooty from Vanganuru (Tadpatri taluk) in the north-east to Guntakal (Gooty) in the north-west. A branch line*

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* This line from Guntakal to Bellary, as originally constructed and worked by the Madras Railway Company along with the main line from Madras to Bombay, was on the broad gauge. But with the construction of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway from Guntakal to the river Krishna *via* Nandyal and the Nandikanama pass on the metre gauge, the Guntakal-Bellary branch line was transferred to the Southern Maharatta Railway Company on 1st February 1887 and it was converted to the Metre gauge (3 ft. 3/8 in.) in May, 1887, connecting it to the Hubli line at Bellary.

to Bellary also passes through the north-western corner of the district for about four miles from Guntakal.

By about 1890-91, the district was also connected with the delta districts of Krishna and Godavari by the metre gauge line from Guntakal to Tadepalli (Guntur district) on the Krishna river. This line was also intended to connect the interior Rayalaseema districts with the Singareni coal fields and the canal systems of the Presidency. It traverses the north-western corner of Anantapur district for about four miles before entering Kurnool. The Guntakal-Nandyal section of the line was opened for traffic on 11th July, 1887. About the year 1883, the construction of two metre gauge imperial lines from Guntakal junction to Hindupur, eventually connecting it to Bangalore, and from Dharmavaram junction on the Guntakal-Hindupur line to Pakala was also taken up. The survey of the former was completed in 1884 and about one-third of the earthwork was executed as a relief work during the exceptionally dry season of 1884-85. The working project on the latter was completed by about 1886-87 but actual construction could only be started during 1889-90. The completion of these two lines was further delayed owing to scarcity of labour and the prevalence of 'severe fever' in some sections. The sections from Guntakal to Dharmavaram and Dharmavaram to Pakala were opened for traffic on 1st March 1892 and that from Dharmavaram to the Mysore border on 23rd April 1893. The Guntakal-Bangalore line passes through the centre of the district from Guntakal in the north to Gollapuram (Hindupur taluk) in the south, covering a distance of about 121 miles in the taluks of Gooty, Uravakonda, Anantapur, Penukonda and Hindupur. At the Dharmavaram junction, this line is linked to the Pakala branch railway which runs for a distance of about 64 miles from Dharmavaram in the centre of the district to Cheekatimanipalle (Kadiri taluk) in its south-eastern corner.

The Bellary-Kayadrug branch line was one of the six cheap famine protective railways projected during the year 1899-1900. This metre gauge line constructed

from out of the Famine Insurance Fund, was thrown open to traffic on 1st July 1905. Entering the district at Obulapuram in the north-western corner of the Rayadrug taluk, it traverses the taluk for a distance of about 25 miles and terminates at the Rayadrug town. The several streams crossing the line have not been bridged and traffic, therefore, gets interrupted whenever they receive full supplies. Train services have, however, been improved considerably with the construction of a railway bridge across the Chinna Hagari in 1962.

Thus, there are about 61 miles of broad gauge and 218 miles of metre gauge railway in this district. This works out to about 3.77 miles of railway for every 100 square miles of its area, comparatively better than the corresponding average for the State as a whole (2.66 miles). All the taluks except Kalyandrug and Madakasira are directly linked to the railway. There are in all 40 railway stations* within the district. Three of the eleven taluk headquarters, namely, Kalyandrug, Madakasira and Uravakonda, and four of the fourteen towns, namely, Uravakonda, Kalyandrug, Madakasira and Yadiki, are not connected by rail. With the introduction of railways, the district became readily accessible to relief during famines and seasonal scarcities. Railways have also opened up the interior parts of the district and facilitated the marketing of its chief commercial products. Places like Guntakal and Kalluru, which were not of much importance before, have now shot into industrial and commercial prominence. But the advent of railways has not been an unmixed blessing as the district now presents a pattern of lopsided development with the progress concentrated mostly along the railway lines.

Appendix 'B' at the end of the chapter gives the details of the volume of passenger and goods traffic car-

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* The railway stations in the district are Vanganur, Tadpatri, Juturu and Rayalacheruvu in Tadpatri taluk; Jakkalacheruvu, Gooty, Patakottacheruvu, Timmancherla, Guntakal junction, Venkatampalle, Khaderpet and Pamidi in Gooty; Gulapalyamu in Uravakonda; Kalluru, Garladinne, Anantapur and Zangalapalle in Anantapur; Chigicherla, Dharmavaram junction, Nagasamudram, Yerrampalli, Chinnekuntapalle and Muktapuram in Dharmavaram; Makkajipalli, Penukonda and Chakarlapalli in Penukonda; Malugur and Hindupur in Hindupur; Mudigubba, Malakavemala, Kalasamudram, Kadiri, Nallacheruvu, Nallacheruvu East Halt and Tanakallu in Kadiri; and Oblapuram, Pulakurthi Halt, Somalapuram, Badanahallu and Rayadrug in Rayadrug taluk.

ried during 1959-60 and the amenities provided at each one of the railway stations in the district. In respect of passenger and goods traffic booked from individual stations, Guntakal, Gooty, Hindupur, Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Tadpatri, Kalluru and Kadiri are by far the most important. Guntakal, situated in the north-west corner of the district, is an important junction of the Southern Railway with lines radiating to Bombay, Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Madras, Bangalore and Bellary. With a little over 4,000 population in 1871, it rose to its present state of commercial importance with a population of 48,083 only after the construction of its station round about 1886-87. It is a divisional head-quarters of the Southern Railway with a major loco shed situated at the station. It handles over one-fifth of the total passenger traffic by rail and is also the rail-head for over two-thirds of the goods traffic.* The chief exports from the station are metals and manganese, oils, raw cotton and cotton yarn. Guntakal is the distributing centre for food grains, dhals, petroleum and its products, sugar, *etc.*, for the surrounding districts of Rayalaseema and large quantities of these items are also imported into the district through this station.

No other railway station in the district stands comparison with Guntakal, as the rest mostly cater to the local requirements of passenger and goods traffic. Among the other railway stations *Gooty* is important for its outward traffic in groundnut oil and cake, and metals and manganese and imports considerable quantities of food grains, salt, timber, *etc.* As the most important commercial centre in the southern taluks of the district, *Hindupur* exports a variety of goods, mainly food grains, groundnut and its products, jaggery, tamarind, cotton yarn and dyes and tans. Its inward traffic in respect of grains and pulses, oils, metals and manganese, cotton textiles, salt, *etc.*, is also considerable. *Anantapur* station also handles a large volume of passenger and goods traffic. Its exports by rail are mainly groundnut oil and cake, and hides and skins while its imports consist chiefly of foodgrains,

* The goods traffic from Guntakal includes that from the adjoining station of Timmancherla which is also within the limits of Guntakal municipality.

petroleum and its products, dhals, salt, sugar, spices, timber and cotton textiles. *Dharmavaram* is an important rail-head for the export of horsegram, groundnut, cotton and silk cloth and for the import of foodgrains, oils, salt, dhals, sugar and timber. *Tadpatri* station also exports raw cotton, metals and manganese, oils and oil seeds, ghee and millets, and imports foodgrains, petroleum and its products, salt, cotton textiles and timber. The railway stations of Kadiri, Kalluru, Rayalacheruvu, Rayadrug and Mudigubba are also known for the export of the surplus local produce and for bringing in all those commodities in which their hinterlands are deficient.

There is keen competition between rail and road transport in the district especially between places like Anantapur and Hindupur, Anantapur and Kadiri, and Anantapur and Tadpatri as they are well-connected by road and are also provided with convenient bus services. But they are complementary in areas such as Uravakonda, Kalyandrug, Madakasira and Bukkapatnam where the buses serve as feeders to the rail-heads at Guntakal, Dharmavaram, Hindupur and Penukonda. During the last two decades, there has been significant competition between the two services particularly in respect of goods traffic. With the gradual development of roads and the operation of parcel lorry services, the road transport has considerably won over the railway goods traffic particularly in cotton and silk textiles, provisions and other consumer goods.

As pointed out in an earlier chapter,* the district is not self-sufficient in food grains and has to depend considerably on imports. Oils, including kerosene and other petroleum products, metals and manganese, unwrought wood, salt and coal are also imported into the district on a large scale. It exports huge quantities of metals and manganese, mainly iron ore, accounting for over 50 per cent of its total exports by rail. Large quantities of groundnut and its products, cotton, horsegram and oil seeds are also sent beyond the district. While a substantial portion of the inward and outward goods

* Chapter - VI entitled Banking, Trade and Commerce.

traffic is routed through railway stations, other means of conveyance, like carts and lorries are also resorted to for the transport of commodities. As in the neighbouring districts, the outward goods traffic by rail from the district exceeds considerably the inward traffic into it. Appendix 'C' presents the data relating to the total maundage of principal commodities booked from and to the stations of this district.

The railway lines in the district cross many rivers and streams. Of the numerous railway bridges and culverts spanning them, the bridges over the Penneru near Juturu and Kalluru railway stations are the most important. The Penneru bridge near the former, consisting of 24 seventy feet openings spanned by wrought iron girders, was first opened for traffic about 1869. The floods of 1874 caused considerable damage to it. The construction of a new bridge, consisting finally of 13 spans of 136 feet, was taken up in 1886 with a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7.67 lakhs and it was opened for traffic in October 1889. Another bridge across the same river near Kalluru railway station on the Guntakal-Bangalore line, with eleven openings of 150 feet each, was completed during 1892.*

The district has been free from serious railway accidents. The earliest of the recorded accidents occurred on the 28th September, 1892, when a train carrying material for railway construction running from Dharmavaram to Hindupur derailed near Penukonda killing the second fireman on the spot. No damage was, however, caused to the railway property. The more serious of the recent accidents was the one which occurred on 25th June, 1959, at Dharmavaram station when a passenger train from Pakala crossed the reception signals and collided head-on with a goods engine. The store van and another bogie telescoped into the tender of the engine and derailed, killing one, injuring five and causing a damage of over Rs. 20,000.

Waterways, ferries and bridges:

None of the rivers in the district is navigable. There are also no navigable canals or other waterways within its confines.

*Iron girders were erected during 1928 on the Juturu bridge and during 1960 on the Kalluru bridge across the Penneru.

In the past when railways were not laid in the district and when its roads were unbridged, the conveyance of men, goods and vehicles across the numerous rivers and streams was a major problem, especially during the rainy season. Men and goods used to be ferried in those days across the major rivers but, as most of the rivers and streams are shallow and do not contain any water for a major part of the year, these ferries were not regularly maintained. The only exception to this state of affairs was the ferry across the Penneru at Tadpatri prior to the construction of the bridge.

The construction of bridges has considerably improved the facilities for communication in the district. The Penneru, which runs through the district for about 130 miles, has been bridged at four places within its confines. The earliest of the bridges over the river is the girder bridge, with fourteen spans of twenty feet each, near Penna Ahobilam (Uravakonda sub-taluk)on the Madras-Bombay road. Its construction was commenced during 1929-30 and completed in 1932 at a cost of about Rs. 1.70 lakhs. The Kesava bridge over the river, consisting of 14 spans of 30 feet, each on the Kodikonda-Amarapuram road near Parigi (Hindupur taluk), was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 0.72 lakhs. It was thrown open for traffic on 26th June 1939. The construction of the R.C. slab bridge, consisting of 50 spans of 30 feet, across the river near Tadpatri town was taken up during 1940-41 and completed at a cost of about Rs. 4.75 lakhs during 1944-45. The Pydi bridge across the river, with 12 spans of 38 feet each near Kalvapalle (Kalyandrug taluk) on the Anantapur-Kalyandrug road was completed at a cost of Rs. 3.80 lakhs and declared open in November 1953. A vented causeway, known after the Raja of Panagal has also been constructed across the river near Pamidi on the Benaras-Cape Comorin road. Its construction was commenced during 1927-28 and completed in April, 1930, at a cost of about a lakh of rupees.

Causeways have also been provided across the Chitravati near Dampetla (Dharmavaram taluk) on the Madras-Bombay road and also near Yellanuru on the road leading to Tadpatri. The former, a vented cause-

way constructed at a cost of about Rs. 0.80 lakh, was declared open on 27th March, 1932. The latter, provided with two vents of 10 feet each and about 1,450 feet in length, was completed in 1959 at a cost of about Rs. 0.90 lakh. Another causeway is also being constructed across the same river on the Malyavantham-Parnapalle road at an estimated cost of about Rs. 2.51 lakhs.

The Papaghni, passing through the south-eastern corner of the district, is spanned by an R.C. deck slab bridge, consisting of 11 openings of 30 feet each, at Balasamudram (Kadiri taluk) on the Madras-Bombay road. It was completed at a cost of about Rs. 0.85 lakh and thrown open for traffic on 19th November, 1933.

Vented causeways have also been constructed across the Chinna Hagari and the Hagari at Uddihal and Veparalla (both in Rayadrug taluk) respectively for assuring uninterrupted transport facilities to the marketing centres of Anantapur and Bellary districts. The former, costing about Rs. 2.76 lakhs, was thrown open for traffic in September, 1954, and the latter, constructed at a cost of about Rs. 2.75 lakhs, was completed in 1955.

Some rivers and streams, like the Daduluruvanka, Kushavati, Maddileru, Tadakaleru, Maravanka, Gotluruvanka, Saddaladinnavanka, Kondapuramvanka and Pulagampallivagu, intersecting the more important of the roads in the district, have also been either bridged or provided with causeways.

Transport by Airways and Aerodromes; other means of transport:

No place within the district features on any scheduled air route. There are also no aerodromes or air strips within its confines.*

Travel and Tourist Facilities:

In the past, satrams or musafirkhanas and, in some cases, the temples along the ancient highways were providing accommodation to the travellers. The district has even now a considerable number of choul-

*An air strip was constructed during the Second World War near Hindupur (3 miles from Hindupur) on the Kodikonda-Amarapuram road for emergency purposes.

tries at the more important of its towns and pilgrim centres, as is evident from the Appendix 'D-1'.

Some of these choultries are now utilised for the location of educational and other institutions. For instance, the Seshagiri Rao Choultry at Anantapur is now occupied by the Government High School for boys at the place. The Rani Choultry at Rayadrug now houses the local Veterinary Hospital, the Police Station and the Adi-Andhra Hostel. Some of the choultries like the one at Chowlur (Hindupur taluk), are also let out to the local merchants for locating their shops. Most of the choultries in the district are also provided with endowments and are managed either by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board or by the local Vaisya Sanghams. These choultries are at times used for ceremonial purposes or for the conduct of special meetings.

Besides these choultries, there are at present 36 Travellers Bungalows, Inspection Bungalows and Rest Houses maintained by the municipalities, the Public Works and the Forest Departments respectively. A list of these bungalows and rest houses in the district together with the details of their location and the amenities provided is given in Appendix 'D-2'. The present Municipal Travellers Bungalow at Tadpatri was originally constructed by the public of the town to commemorate the coronation of Queen Victoria and was, therefore, known as the 'Rani* Choultry.' It was subsequently handed over to the Tadpatri Municipality which had converted it into a travellers bungalow. A three winged guest house is also provided at Sri Sanjeeva Reddy Stadium, Anantapur.

There are, however, no hotels in the district worthy of mention from the tourist point of view.

Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones:

Before the introduction of the modern postal system by the British, the transmission of post appears to have been carried on through the ancient courier system by employing runners and horses, and was strictly confined to the despatch of messages by the

*Rani means Queen.

rulers to their chiefs, feudal lords and other dignitaries. It was not until 1837 that Government assumed the exclusive legal right of conveying letters by post for hire. Two postal systems, namely, the Imperial Post and the District Post, were in vogue. Of these, the Imperial Post was managed by the Post-masters-General of the Presidencies who were also designated as the Post Masters for the Presidency towns. The District Post, however, was under the control of the District Collectors. Postage was paid in cash and varied with the distance involved. In 1854 postage stamps* were introduced in lieu of cash payments and a unified system of postal service was ushered in by abolishing the distinction between the Imperial and the District Post.

By about 1872, there were ten post offices located at Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur, Madakasira, Rayadrug, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur, Pamidi and Rayalacheruvu. A combined post and telegraph office, with a post master, was opened at Gooty on the 27th August, 1884. With the extension of the railways connecting the important marketing centres in the district, telegraph facilities provided by these post offices were also made use of by the mercantile community.†

By about 1894, the number of post offices working within the district rose to 31 and were located at the following places:—

Bukkapatnam (S.B.C.)‡	Gooty R.S. (S.C.)
Pamidi (S.B.C.)	Hindupur (S.C.)
Uravakonda (S.B.C.)	Kalyandrug (S.C.)
Rayalacheruvu (S.B.)	Kadiri (S.C.)
Timmancherla (S.B.)	Madakasira (S.C.)
Yadiki (S.B.)	Penukonda (S.C.)
Dharmavaram (S.C.)	Tadpatri (S.C.)
Gooty (S.C.)	Guntakal (S.T.C.)

*A uniform rate for letter-postage and for postage stamps, regardless of the distances involved, was introduced in 1854; post cards were introduced in 1879; the system of value-payable articles in 1877; insurance in 1878 and Postal Savings Banks in 1882. The Telegraph and Post Offices were amalgamated subsequently.

†Merchants as well as ryots began utilising the telegraph thus provided for learning the daily fluctuations of prices at the important markets like Madras and Bombay.

‡ 'S' denotes provision of savings bank facilities by the post office concerned; 'C' indicates that the post office was authorised to receive telegrams from the public for despatch to the nearest telegraph office; 'T' that it was located at a station where there was a Government Telegraph Office, and 'B' that it was a branch office. All these post offices were dealing with money orders also.

Anantapur (S.T.)
Amarapur (B)
Atmakur (B)
Gudibanda (B)
Kambadur (B)
Kothacheruvu (B)
Mudigubba (B)
Patlur (B)*
Santhabidinur (B)
Singanamala (B)
Tadpatri R.S. (B)
Yellanur (B)
Kanekal (B.C.)
Vajrakarur (B.C.)
Rayadrug (S)

About the close of the first half of the current century, there were in all 226 offices consisting of 15 sub-post and telegraph offices, 5 non-combined sub-post offices and 226 branch post offices.

The Anantapur Postal Division, conterminous with the revenue district, was formed as recently as the 20th July, 1961. Earlier, the district formed part of the Kurnool division which was carved out of the former Bellary division on 1st October 1953. The headquarters of the new Anantapur Division was shifted from Kurnool to Anantapur on 1st November, 1961. The division is under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Anantapur, and comprises ten postal sub-divisions, *viz.*, Anantapur East, Anantapur West, Dharmavaram, Guntakal, Hindupur, Kadiri, Kalyandrug, Madakasira, Penukonda and Tadpatri, each in charge of an Inspector. The more important sub-post offices are departmentally known as the L.S.G. sub-offices. Such sub-offices are located at Dharmavaram, Gooty, Hindupur, Kadiri, Penukonda, Rayadrug, Tadpatri and Timmancherla and are directly under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Post Offices. At the beginning of January 1966, there were in all 777 post offices in the district comprising two head offices, 87 sub-offices and 688 branch offices. Of these 777 post offices, 5 were also public call and telegraph offices, 30 were also telegraph offices and 7 were public call offices, besides being post offices. Savings bank facilities were also provided by 330 of them. As things now stand, the post offices are so dispersed in the district that out of its 2,846 villages letters are delivered daily in 2,748, tri-weekly in 71 and bi-weekly in 27. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, 28 sub-offices and

*Patlur may, in all probability, be the present Putluru in Tadpatri taluk.

188 branch offices were opened in the district up to the end of September, 1965. Telegraph facilities were also extended to ten post offices during the period.*

The postal and telegraph facilities provided at the more important of the towns in the district are indicated below: —

Nature of facilities available	*Places at which provided*
(1)	(2)
1. Head Post Offices ..	Anantapur ; Guntakal..
2. L.S.G. Sub-Offices ..	Hindupur, Tadpatri, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Rayadrug, Penukonda, Gooty and Timmancherla.
3. 'No delivery' sub-offices.	Anantapur (eight offices); Guntakal (two); Hindupur (two); Dharmavaram (one); Kadiri (one); Rayadrug (one) and Tadpatri (two).
4. 'No delivery' branch offices.	Hindupur (two offices) ; Guntakal (one) and Rayadrug (one).
5. R.M.S. Offices ..	Guntakal and Dharmavaram.
6. Telegraph facilities ..	Anantapur (at six offices) ; Guntakal (two); Hindupur (three); Dharmavaram (one) ; Gooty (two); Kadiri (one) ; Penukonda (one) ; Rayadrug (two); Tadpatri (two) ; Atmakur; Bukkapatnam ; Chennekothapalle ; Kalyandrug; Kothacheruvu; Kallur ; Madakasira ; Mudigubba ; Prasanthinilayam ; Tanakallu ; Vajrakaruru; Kanekal; Pamidi; Yadiki and Uravakonda.
7. Phonogram facilities	Anantapur, Guntakal, Hindupur, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Pamidi, Yadiki, Rayadrug, Tadpatri and Uravakonda.
8. Express delivery facilities.	Anantapur, Guntakal, Hindupur, Kadiri Tadpatri, Penukonda and Dharmavaram'

*The total staff in the postal division, at the end of September, 1965, consists of 495 employees in addition to 1.499 extra departmental staff and 98 part-time officials. The post masters in charge of extra departmental post offices are only part time employees receiving a consolidated allowance ranging from Rs. 25 to 47 per month if in charge of branch offices, and from Rs. 52 to Rs. 72 if in charge of extra departmental sub-offices, the amount of allowance depending upon the volume of work. The extra departmental post masters are generally selected from among the residents of the village, especially teachers, pensioners and land lords. These post offices are generally located in the residences of the post masters.

(1)	(2)
9. Messenger facilities ..	Anantapur H.O. ; Guntakal H.O.; Kadiri L.S.G. ; Hindupur L.S.G.; Dharmavaram, L.S.G. ; Penukonda L.S.G.; Gooty L.S.G. ; Rayadrug L.S.G. ; Tadpatri L.S.G. ; Kalyandrug, Madakasira; Prasanthinilayam (Puttaparthi); Gooty R.S. Pamidi and Uravakonda.
10. Late fee posting facilities	Anantapur H.O.; Georgepet (Anantapur) ; Guntakal H.O.; Dharmavaram L.S.G. Hindupur L.S.G.; Kadiri L.S.G. and Penukonda L.S.G.
11. Sunday posting facilities	Anantapur, Guntakal. Hindupur, Dharmavaram, Georgepet (Anantapur) and Penukonda.

The public call offices are located at Anantapur(5),* Atmakur (Anantapur taluk), Dharmavaram (2), Gooty (2), Guntakal (4), Hindupur (2), Kadiri, Kalyandrug, Kanekal, Madakasira, Pamidi, Kalluru, Penukonda, Prasanthinilayam (Puttaparthi), Rayadrug (2), Tadpatri (3), Uravakonda, Vajrakarur and Yadiki. Telephone exchanges have also been established at fourteen places in the district by the end of December 1965, as detailed below: —

Sl. No.	*Place*	*Year of establishment*	*Type*	*Capacity*	*No of connections*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Guntakal ..	1936	Manual	220	175
2.	Anantapur ..	1948	Manual	220	211
3.	Hindupur ..	1954	Manual	220	128
4.	Pamidi	1957	Auto	50	27
5.	Dharmavaram ..	1958	Auto	114	58
6.	Kadiri	1958	Auto	50	38
7.	Rayadrug ..	1959	Manual	60	29
8.	Tadpatri ..	1960	Manual	100	60

*The figures in brackets indicate the number of such offices at the place.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9.	Uravakonda ..	1960	Auto	29	18
10.	Gooty	1961	Auto	25	19
11.	Kalyandrug ..	1962	Auto	25	20
12.	Yadiki	1962	Auto	50	11
13.	Penukonda ..	1964	Auto	25	14
14.	Kanekal ..	1965	Auto	25	7

Radio and Wireless Stations:

The radio appears to have first entered the district by about the close of the nineteen thirties. But due to the paucity of power and the outbreak of the Second World War, which drastically restricted the supply of radios, batteries and spare parts, the number of radio receivers did not register any phenomenal increase. There has, however, been a perceptible rise in the number of radio sets after the close of the war due to the manufacture of cheap radio sets within the country and the opening of the broadcasting station at Vijayawada (Krishna district) in 1948. During the last quinquennium, the number of broadcast receiver licences has increased by as much as 140 per cent as is obvious from the following figures:—

Type of licence	1960-61	1964-65
(1)	(2)	(3)
All types	1,005	2,408
Domestic B.R.L.S.	958	1,862
Cheap B.R.L.S.	5	283
Commercial B.R.L.S.	3	64
Community B.R.L.S.	26	93
School B.R.L.S.	3	6
Dealers Possession Licences	..	32
Substitute Licences	10	68

There is no transmitting station anywhere in the district. But the opening of the Cuddapah transmitting station of the All India Radio on 17th June, 1963,

has considerably improved the local reception of the programmes relayed from Hyderabad and Vijayawada stations.

The constitution of the Broadcasting Department* in the erstwhile Madras Presidency during 1938 was a major step in popularising community listening in this district. The development of broadcasting had been engaging the attention of the Provincial Government since 1933. The original proposal was to establish a number of regional transmitting stations in addition to the short-wave station at Madras so as to relay the broadcasts from Madras, besides transmitting their own programmes. But the proposal was later given up with the result that the development of community listening in rural areas received considerable attention. The first community receiver set was installed in the district on 30th November, 1939, at Penukonda and by the end of 1940-41, twelve community receiver sets were reported to be working. A set was also installed by the Hindupur municipality and another by the Tadpatri municipality was pending installation.

In spite of the supply of some lease-lend radios to the National War Front Organisation and the Provincial Government, further progress was retarded due to the shortage of receivers and batteries. But conditions had changed for the better since 1948 when nearly 500 sets were sanctioned for the department during that year. From 1950, the department had begun to assemble the sets at Madras instead of buying the commercial ones.† On the eve of the formation of Andhra in 1953, the district had three service stations, two with headquarters at Anantapur and another at Hindupur. These stations were maintaining 71 receivers (all battery sets) of panchayat boards, twelve main sets and one battery set of the four municipalities, six battery sets of schools and four of private bodies. The

*The administration of the department was originally vested with the Secretary to Government, P.W.D. It was transferred to the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads) in 1941 and was made permanent in 1944. It was merged with the Department of Information and Public Relations in March 1960.

†After the formation of Andhra, a workshop with a laboratory attached was established at Kurnool which, with the formation of Andhra Pradesh, was shifted to Hyderabad in 1957.

Uravakonda Town Bank had also installed a main set on 5th August, 1954. The installation of community radio sets received considerable orientation under the Second Five-Year Plan, as many as 398 receivers having been installed in the district during the period. In December 1965, there were in all 610 community receivers of which 565 belonged to panchayats, 26 to schools, 18 to municipalities and 1 to others. The district has also its own Assistant Radio Engineer.

Associations of owners and employees in the field of Transport and Communications:

Two associations of lorry owners, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, are now functioning in the district. They are:—

(1) The Hindupur Lorry Owners' Association, Hindupur (registered on 19th February 1957); and

(2) The Anantapur Lorry Owners' Association, Anantapur (registered on 7th December, 1962).

There are, however, no registered associations of employees in the field of transport and communications.

APPENDIX 'A'

Details of Roads in Anantapur District as in November 1965.

PART I

Name of the road	*Length of the road*			*Mileage according to type of surfacing*					
				Black Top			*W. B. M.*		
	M.	*F.*	*Ft.*	*M.*	*F.*	*Ft.*	*M.*	*F.*	*Ft.*
(1)	(2)			(3)			(4)		
National Highways:									
1. Benaras-Cape Comorin (52-1-63)*	..105	5	91	105	5	91		..	
State Highways:									
2. Madras-Bombay (182-7-0)	..102	0	622	101	0	622**	1	0	000
3. Uravakonda-Guntakal (294-0-000)	23	5	000	23	5	000		..	
4. Nellore-Bombay (155-3-000)	.. 64	3	000	57	6	000	6	5	000
5. Anantapur-Tadpatri-Cuddapah	41	5	000	41	5	000†		..	
6. Rajampet-Kadiri (58-2-144)	.. 20	2	516	0	5	000	19	5	516
7. Anantapur-Kalyandrug	.. 34	2	000	34	2	000		..	
8. Rayadrug-Kuderu ..	.. 0	5	000	0	0	000		..	
9. Tumkur-Gundlapalle (44-4-000)	15	0	000	15	0	000		..	
10. Muddanuru-Kadiri (34-2-000)	.. 14	3	000	6	0	000	8	3	000
11. Kodikonda-Amarapuram	.. 21	0	602	19	2	602	1	6	000
12. Bangalore-Somandepalle (63-0-000)	2	0	000	2	0	000		..	
13. Kadiri-Palasamudram	.. 36	5	000	22	1	000	14	4	000
14. Rayadrug-Kalyandrug	.. 11	6	000	11	6	000		..	
15. Kudligi-Anantapur	.. 4	4	000	4	4	000		..	
16. Kotnur-Palasamudram	.. 14	0	000	6	2	000	7	6	000
Major District Roads:									
17. Rayalacheruvu-Tadpatri-Cuddapah	23	4	203	17	4	203	6	0	000

*In case a road starts from outside the district, the starting mileage at the district limit is indicated within brackets in Col. (1).

**Includes 0-6-039 of cement concrete road.

†Includes 2-1-000 of cement concrete road.

(1)	(2)			(3)			(4)		
18. Tumkur-Gundlapalle ..	24	7	000	22	7	000	2	0	000
19. Kodikonda-Amarapuram ..	19	3	000	18	3	00	1	0	000
20. Bangalore-Somandepalle ..	22	4	000	22	4	000		..	
21. Bellary-Kalyandrug (10-0-000) ..	22	2	000	18	2	000	4	0	000
22. Kodur-Dharmavaram ..	15	5	195	15	5	195		..	
23. Rayadrug-Dharmavaram ..	6	4	000	6	4	000		..	
24. Penukonda-Mudigubba ..	35	5	000	20	7	000	14	6	000
25. Damajipalle-Nayanipalle ..	17	5	000	17	5	000		..	
26 Bellary-Rayadrug (8-0-000) ..	23	4	000	11	4	000	12	0	000
27. Guntakal-Kasapuram Road ..	5	2	000	3	3	000	1	7	000
28. Approach road from M 56-6-000 of Benaras-Cape Comorin road to Gooty R S.	1	5	336	1	5	336		..	
Major District Roads : (Zilla Parishad)									
29. Kodikonda-Amarapuram ..	24	3	000		..		24	3	000
30. Madakasira-Madhudi ..	16	0	000		..		16	0	000
31. Penukonda-Madakasira ..	23	0	000		..		23	0	000
32. Penukonda-Pavagada ..	13	1	000		..		13	1	000
33. Rayadrug-Dharmavaram ..	36	7	000		..		36	7	000
34. Rayadrug-Kuderu ..	25	6	000		..		25	6	000
35. Damajipalle-Nayanipalle ..	20	0	000		..		20	0	000
36. Nagasamudram-Peruru-Kambadur ..	33	7	000		..		33	7	000
37. Kalyandrug-Malayanur ..	22	0	000		..		22	0	000
38 Rayadrug-Sollapuram ..	10	1	000		..		10	1	000
39 Malyavantam-Peddakotla ..	12	4	000		..		12	4	000
40 Rayadrug-Ramasagaram ..	1	0	000		..		1	0	000

PART II

Other District Roads (Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis)'

	Name of the road.	Length of the road in the District. M.	F.	Ft.
1.	Kalluru-Tarimela	7	3	000
2.	Rayadrug-Dharmavaram	10	7	000
3.	Raydrug-Kanekal	13	0	000
4.	Rayadrug-Bhupasamudram ..	9	3	000
5.	Rayadrug-Eradukera	8	6	000
6.	Gooty-Nagasamudram	15	0	000
7.	Gooty-Peddavadugur	10	0	000
8.	Pamidi-Vajrakarur	18	0	000
9.	Uravakonda-Havaligi	12	4	000
10.	Vidupanakallu-Gadekallu	5	4	000
11.	Bukkapatnam-Vengalamma Cheruvu ..	6	4	000
12.	Balasamudram-Nambulapuli Kunta ..	21	1	000
13.	Malakavemala-Nallamada	10	0	000
14.	Talupula Branch Road	4	4	000

Note :—All the Other District Roads listed above are metalled.

APPENDIX 'B'

Data Relating to the Passenger and Goods Traffic from the Railway Stations in Anantapur District as in 1959-60

Name of the Station	*Number of passengers booked*	*Goods Traffic (in Mds.)*	
		Inward	*Outward*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Madras-Bombay Line :			
1. Vanganur	20,505	1,091	30,462
2. Tadpatri (W. St)	1,17,572	2,49,084	4,77,121
3. Juturu	26,673	698	5,301
4. Rayalacheruvu (Station)	36,378	91,339	2,02,910
5. Jakkalacheruvu	16,659	1,384	24,101
6. Gooty (*V.W.A Rr. B.)	1,11,456	14,86,881	16,85,977
7. Patakottacheruvu	21,072	3,186	..
8. Timmanacherla	37,516	76,058	45,83,527
9. Guntakal Junction (*R. *V.N.W. Rr. A.B.) ..	4,85,452	83,31,134	88,98,257
10. Uravakonda (Out Agency) ..	..	7,499	730
II. Guntakal-Bangalore Line :			
1. Gulapalyamu	18,026	11,358	1,279
2. Venkatampalle	16,849	..	..
3. Khadarpet	27,457	344	215
4. Pamidi	10,946	25,238	14,832
5. Kalluru St.	54,687	3,43,663	3,24,401
6. Garladinne	29,068	71,757	1,715
7. Anantapur (W. St. B.)	2,24,567	3,57,090	1,93,226
8. Zangalapalle	24,797	1,966	1,191
9. Chigicherla	13,226	..	..
10. Dharmavaram Junction (*V.W.A.) ..	1,84,089	8,24,825	1,87,068
11. Nagasamudram	11,278	1,567	1,267
12. Yerrampalle	13,164	97	9
13. Makkajipalle	13,716	1,798	5,582
14. Penukonda (W. St.)	64,621	30,009	21,576
15. Chakarlapalle	10,544	11,340	8,683
16. Malugur	15,819	650	970
17. Hindupur (V.W.)	2,19,543	7,73,553	3,16,875

(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
III. Dharmavaram-Pakala Line :					
1. Chinnekuntapalle	..	..	24,672	3,439	24,555
2. Muktapuram ..	..	..	23,650	468	2,835
3. Mudigubba ..	..	..	21,649	22,301	92,096
4. Malakavemala	..	..	20,972	3,548	898
5. Kalasamudram ..	..	..	23,001	..925	49
6. Kadiri St. ..	..	..	1,14,118	90,955	2,37,457
7. Nallacheruvu	..	..	21,051	264	28,050
8. Tanakallu ..	..	..	23,543	3,862	46,155
IV. Bellary-Rayadrug Line :					
1. Oblapuram ..	..	..	28,779	54,758	56.323
2. Pulakurthi ..	..	..	24,741	—	..
3. Somalapuram ..	..	..	15,148	1,940	627
4. Badanahallu ..	..	..	36,018	6	..
5. Rayadrug St. ..	..	..	65,297	1,41,804	72,058

W=Waiting Room ; St.=Light Refreshment, Coffee, Tea, etc., stall ; *V=Vegetarian Refreshment Room (Departmental) ; A=Water Coolers provided at station ; Rr=Returing Room ; B=Bookstall ; *R =Restaurant (Departmental) ; N=Non-vegetarian refreshment Room ;V=Vegetarian Refreshment Room.

APPENDIX 'C'

Statement showing the inward and outward traffic during 1956-57 and 1959-60

Principal Commodities	Inward traffic in Maunds		Outward traffic in Maunds	
	1956-57	1959-60	1956-57	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coal and Coke	69,128	1,06,652	24,817	Nil
Raw cotton	2,391	4,840	1,26,431	83,609
Manufactured cotton ..	60,254	49,950	22,161	26,484
Dyes and tans ..	14,052	7,891	56,512	38,616
Grain and Pulse	6,29,005	7,41,926	4,41,320	2,20,142
Hides, skins and leather ..	4,713	3,060	5,076	2,238
Groundnuts	42,723	25,389	4,85,565	4,80,947
Metals and Manganese ..	3,97,161	2,29,005	47,26,062	87,62,197
Provisions	66,626	30,670	84,843	24,685
Oils	6,26,748	9,70,973	6,10,891	6,87,407
Oil seeds	15,755	34,660	1,55,417	78,983
Salt	2,37,026	1,78,533	89	29
Spices	34,554	10,044	2,963	1,951
Sugar	1,15,857	29,557	60,558	34,164
Wood unwrought ..	2,45,015	2,22,627	4,390	12,123
Other commodities ..	75,03,752	1,03,82,141	47,41,814	70,92,792
Total	1,00,65,160	1,30,27,879	1,15,47,516	1,75,48,378

N.B.—The statistics are as given in the railway returns for the years 1956-57 and 1959-60.

APPENDIX 'D1'

Statement showing the accommodation available in the choultries at some of the important places in Anantapur District.

	Name and location of the choultry.	*Nature of accommodation available*
	(1)	(2)
1.	Sri G. Ramaiah Setty Choultry, Anantapur ..	15. rooms, mostly electrified.
2.	Sri Seshagiri Rao, Choultry, Anantapur ..	N.A.
3.	Sri Bandappa Choultry, Anantapur ..	6 rooms ;
4.	Sri Katta Venkata Srinivasaiah Choultry, Hindupur.	20 rooms, all electrified.
5.	Sri Tripurantakam Basappa Choultry, Hindupur.	16 rooms, electrified.
6.	Sri Dulipeta Narasappa Choultry, Hindupur ..	10 rooms.
7.	Sri P.C. Krishnaiah Setty Choultry, Hindupur	10 rooms.
8.	Sri D. Ramaswami Choultry, Hindupur ..	5 rooms.
9.	Sri D. Gangadharaiah Choultry, Hindupur ..	2 rooms and a hall.
10.	Sri Y. Naneppa Choultry, Hindupur ..	3 rooms and a hall.
11.	Sri Chowluri Nanjunda Reddy Choultry, Chowlur; Hindupur taluk	9 rooms and one hall.
12.	Sri Chalapathinayuni Choultry, Kadiri ..	15 rooms and a big quadrangle in a compound.
13.	Sri Ponni Sivaiah Choultry, Kadiri ..	8 rooms.
14.	Arya Vaisya Choultry, Kadiri	12 rooms and one big hall.
15.	Choultry managed locally at Kokkanti, Kadiri taluk.	3 rooms.
16.	Munro Choultry, Gooty	12 rooms.
17.	Sri Chegu Adinarayana Dharmasatram, Madakasira.	4 rooms.
18.	Rani Choultry, Rayadrug	6 rooms.
19.	Sri Rudraiah Choultry, Rayadrug ..	6 rooms.
20.	Sri Balappa Dharmasatram, Rayadrug ..	12 rooms.
21.	Sri K. Narasappa Choultry, Penukonda ..	14 rooms.
22.	Rani Choultry, Guntakal	A few rooms, electrified.

APPENDIX 'D2'

List of Travellers Bungalows, Inspection Bungalows and Rest Houses in Anantapur District 1965

Sl. No.	*Location of Travellers Bungalows Inspection Bungalows/Rest Houses.*	*Nearest Railway Station with distance.*	*Details of accommodation and whether electrified (E)**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Municipal Travellers Bungalow, Anantapur.	Anantapur, two miles.	Three suites (E)
2.	Municipal Travellers Bungalow, Tadpatri.	Tadpatri, two miles.	Eight rooms (E)
3.	Travellers Bungalow, Guntakal ..	Guntakal, one mile.	Three suites (E)
4.	Travellers Bungalow, Uravakonda	Guntakal, Twenty-two miles.	Two suites (E)
5.	Travellers Bungalow, Rayala-cheruvu.	Rayalacheruvu, four furlongs.	Two suites.
6.	Travellers Bungalow, Tadpatri ..	Tadpatri, one and a half mile.	Two wings. (E)
7.	Travellers Bungalow, Palasamudram Hindupur taluk	Chakarlapalle, nine miles.	Three rooms.
8.	Travellers Bungalow, Demakethe-palle, Hindupur taluk.	Hindupur, eleven miles.	Three rooms.
9.	Travellers Bungalow, Hindupur ..	Hindupur, one mile	Three wings (E)
10.	Travellers Bungalow, Penukonda ..	Penukonda, one mile	Three suites (E)
11.	Travellers Bungalow, Gooty ..	Gooty R.S., two miles.	Two suites (E)
12.	Travellers Bungalow, Dharmavaram.	Dharmavaram, one and a half miles	Two wings. (E)
13.	Travellers Bungalow, Peruru, Dharmavaram taluk.	Nagasamudram, twenty-four miles	Four single rooms.
14.	Travellers Bungalow, Togarakunta Dharmavaram taluk.	Dharmavaram, twenty miles.	One wing.
15.	Travellers Bungalow, Kalyandrug.	Rayadrug, twenty-two miles.	Two suites (E)
16.	Travellers Bungalow, Madakasira.	Hindupur, twenty-two miles.	Two wings.
17.	Travellers Bungalow, Rolla, Madakasira taluk.	Hindupur, Thirty-seven miles.	One wing.
18.	Travellers Bungalow, Amarapuram Madakasira taluk.	Hindupur, forty-six miles.	Two wings.
19.	Travellers Bungalow, Rayadrug ..	Rayadrug, one mile	Two wings (E)
20.	Travellers Bungalow, Kadiri ..	Kadiri, two furlongs,	Three wings (E)
21.	Travellers Bungalow, Mudigubba, Kadiri taluk.	Mudigubba	Two wings.
22.	Travellers Bungalow, Tanakal, Kadiri taluk	Tanakal	Two wings.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
23.	Travellers Bungalow, Anantapur ...	Anantapur, one mile	Two suites (E)
24.	Inspection Bungalow, Bhyravanithippa Project, Rayadrug Taluk	Rayadrug, fourteen miles.	Two wings (E)
25.	Inspection Bungalow, Chennarayaswamigudi Project, Kadiri taluk.	Tanakal, eight miles	One wing (E)
26.	Forest Rest House, Muchukota, Tadpatri taluk.	Tadpatri, ten miles.	One suite.
27.	Forest Rest House, Kuderu, Anantapur taluk.	Anantapur, thirteen miles.	One suite.
28.	Forest Rest House, Bukkapatnam, Penukonda taluk.	Makkajipalle R.S., ten miles.	One suite.
29.	Forest Rest House, Amagondapalem, Penukonda taluk.	Makkajipalle R.S., twenty miles.	One suite.
30.	Forest Rest House, Siddarampuram, Penukonda taluk.	Mudigubba, nine miles.	One suite.
31.	Forest Rest House, Kalasamudram, Kadiri taluk.	Kalasamudram, one mile.	One suite.
32.	Forest Rest House, Kurli, Kadiri taluk.	Kadiri, eight miles	One suite.
33.	Forest Rest House, Vanavolu, Hindupur taluk.	Hindupur, twenty-four miles.	One suite.
34.	Forest Rest House, Pamidi, Gooty taluk.	Pamidi, two miles.	One suite (E)
35.	Tourist Rest House, Lepakshi, Hindupur taluk	Hindupur, eight miles.	Two sets (E)
36.	Panchayat Rest House, Lepakshi, Hindupur taluk.	Hindupur, eight miles.	One suite.
37.	'Pinakini' Rest House, Penakacherla Dam.	Garladinne, fourteen miles.	Two suites (E)
38.	'Hill Crest' Inspection Bungalow, Illur.	Kalluru, three miles.	Two suites (E)

Note.—1. The municipal travellers bungalows at Anantapur and Tadpatri are maintained by the respective municipal councils. The travellers bungalows mentioned at items 3 to 23 are maintained by the Executive Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Anantapur, while the inspection bungalows shown at items 24 and 25 are under the Executive Engineer (P.W.D.), Anantapur. The Forest rest houses are maintained by the Forest Department. The tourist and the Panchayat rest houses at Lepakshi are maintained by the Department of Information and Public Relations, Andhra Pradesh, and the Panchayat Board, Lepakshi, respectively.

2. Permission for stay in these bungalows and rest houses is granted by the Secretary of the Municipality concerned in respect of municipal travellers bungalows and by the Collector, Anantapur, in the case of those shown at items 3 to 34.

3. Rent charges at these bungalows, most of which are well-furnished, vary from Rs. 0.50 to Rs. 2 for single and Rs. 0.75 to Rs. 2.50 for family per day.

4. Officials can get these bungalows reserved in advance. Non-officials are permitted to occupy them subject to the availability of accommodation.

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Economic Trends—Livelihood Pattern and General level of Prices and Wages and Standard of Living:

Economically, Anantapur is one of the relatively backward districts of the State. This is mainly due to the agricultural nature of its economy, the nascent stage of its industrial development, its susceptibility to recurring and virulent famines, its declining cottage industry and the inadequacy of its educational facilities in the past. Life in its countryside has remained much the same, people adhering mostly to their traditional occupations and customary economic moorings. In spite of its growing responsiveness to modern ideas of life and work and a high degree of political consciousness which it manifests, Anantapur has still to salvage itself from the morass of economic stagnation caused by incessant seasonal uncertainties.*

An unmistakable index of the poverty of the district is the low density of its population and the high degree of illiteracy†. Not much of agricultural enterprise is in evidence anywhere in the district as a substantial proportion of its agriculturists consists of owners of small holdings, surviving on a subsistence economy, with a high degree of propensity to consume, leaving practically no margin for savings. Capital resources are consequently meagre and the volume of investment very low. One does not also meet with entrepreneurial initiative of a high order. Much of the investment made in the large scale industries that are now developing in the district is to a large extent the result of industrial interest from outside. But with

*The year 1965 was specially unlucky for its people with a grave famine threatening them. Except for some of its black cotton tracts, the rest of the district presented a spectacle of desolation bordering on misery. It is easy to visualise what could have been the conditions in the past century when this district was subject to a series of famines.

†The Census of 1961 records that the density of population was 239 in Anantapur district as against 339 for the State as a whole. 20.61 per cent of the population in the district were literate as against 21.20 in the State.

the expansion of the existing industrial units and the provision of better irrigational facilities under the beneficent influence of the medium and minor irrigation projects taken up in the district, its agro-economic complex is likely to undergo a marked change creating a spirit of self-confidence, initiative and vision characteristic of a developing economy. New cropping patterns are likely to be evolved and the general economic development of the district is bound to receive greater impetus when the various industrial and irrigational schemes taken up in the district begin to yield their full benefit.

With about 83 per cent of its people living in villages and about 76 per cent of its working population depending on agriculture, the economy of the district and the livelihood pattern of its people are predominantly agro-biased. At the 1951 Census*, the total population of the district was divided into two broad livelihood classes, those dependent on agricultural sources and all others relying on non-agricultural sources. Each of these classes was sub-divided into four categories. The percentage distribution of population in respect of these livelihood categories is presented below:

Sl. No.	*Livelihood category.*	*Percentage.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
I.	Dependent on Agricultural Sources	71.8
	1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	48.0
	2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents	7.6
	3. Cultivating labourers and their dependents ..	14.3
	4. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents	1.9
II	Dependent on Non-Agricultural Sources ..	28.2
	1. Production other than cultivation	8.3
	2. Commerce	5.4
	3. Transport	1.8
	4. Other services and miscellaneous sources ..	12.7

*The 1951 Census data pertaining to Anantapur district do not include that pertaining to Rayadrug taluk which, till its transfer in 1953, formed part of the Bellary district.

It is obvious from these figures that 71.8 per cent of the total population of the district depended on agriculture for its livelihood while the rest (28.2 per cent) sustained chiefly on non-agricultural sources. It is interesting to view these trends against the corresponding All-India and the State averages.* Further, among all the districts of the State, Anantapur stood sixth in respect of the percentage of population which depends on agricultural sources for its livelihood.

The population of the district, belonging to the above eight livelihood categories, was divided at the 1951 Census broadly into 'self-supporting persons', 'earning dependents' and 'non-earning dependents'.** Earning and non-earning dependents were classified under one or the other of the eight livelihood categories on the basis of the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting persons on whom they were dependent partly or wholly for their maintenance. The following figures reveal the economic characteristics of the three broad categories of population as classified at the Census of 1951:

Economic Category	*Agricultural*		*Non-Agricultural*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Self-supporting ..	2,09,407	61,524	88,254	18,420
Earning dependents ..	29,189	32,644	11,301	11,451
Non-earning dependents	2,63,921	3,80,722	99,170	1,55,553
Total ..	5,02,517	4,74,890	1,98,725	1,85,424

Again, the self-supporting persons in the four non-agricultural categories were divided into employers, employees and independent workers according to their secondary economic status. The Census of 1951 presents an estimate of the number of employers,

*Thus, according to the 1951 Census, the corresponding all-India percentages were 68.1 and 31.9 respectively and those for Andhra Pradesh were 67.3 and 32.7.

**'Self supporting persons' were defined at the 1951 Census as those who earn income sufficient at least for their own maintenance, 'earning dependents' as those who earn some income which is sufficient to meet only a part of the cost of their maintenance or unpaid family helpers and 'non-earning dependents' as those who do not take any part in procuring their own livelihood.

employees and independent workers in industries and services in the district as shown below:

Economic Status (1)	*Males* (2)	*Females* (3)	*Total* (4)
Employers	5,983	765	6,748
Employees ..	26,526	4,466	30,992
Independent workers ..	53,541	12,513	66,054
Total ..	86,050	17,744	1,03,794

The livelihood pattern of the people has also been brought out by the recent Census of 1961. The total number of workers is divided into nine broad industrial categories, and the rest are treated as non-workers. Their relationship to the total population of the district and the State is indicated below:

Industrial category	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Percentage to total population.*	
				Ananta-pur district	*Andhra Pradesh.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Workers	5,45,075	3,55,653	9,00,728	51.0	51.9
1. As cultivator ..	2,70,724	1,72,317	4,43,041	25.1	20.8
2. As Agricultural labourer ..	1,03,539	1,33,240	2,36,779	13.4	14.8
3. In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations and Allied Activities ..	21,345	3,061	24,406	1.4	1.6
4. In Household Industry ..	52,061	22,648	74,709	4.2	5.1
5. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry ..	7,801	1,250	9,051	0.5	1.3
6. In Construction ..	9,514	2,489	12,003	0.7	0.6
7. In Trade and Commerce	25,280	6,904	32,184	1.8	2.2
8. In Transport, Storage and Communications ..	11,478	162	11,640	0.7	0.7
9. In Other Services ..	43,333	13,582	56,915	3.2	4.8
II. Non-workers	3,63,179	5,03,557	8,66,736	49.0	48.1

It is evident from these figures that only 51 per cent of the total population of the district takes to some

form of productive activity while the remaining 49 per cent depends on others for livelihood. Another important trend is that the number of working women in the district is not in keeping with its total female population and it is only in the category of agricultural labour that they outnumber men. Persons dependent on agriculture (cultivation and agricultural labour) as their principal source of income constitute 38.4 per cent of the total population of the district while non-agricultural occupations provide employment to 12.6 per cent. The 1961 Census also showed that while 51.9 per cent of the total population in the State consisting of 62.2 per cent of the male and 41.3 per cent of the female population constitute workers, only 51 per cent of the total population of Anantapur district consisting of 58.6 per cent of the male population and 41.4 per cent of the female population alone come under this category.

The general economic condition of the people of the district may, to some extent, be appreciated from a study of the level of prices and wages. Since the second half of the 19th century, prices of food grains and other essential commodities have been generally on the rise as is evident from the following data:

Annual average retail prices of food grains in rupees per Quintal.

Year (July to June) (1)	*Rice 2nd sort* (2)	*Jowar* (3)	*Ragi* (4)	*Bajra.* (5)
1874-75*	5.09	3.19	3.14	3.54
1880-81	6.56	3.16	3.00	3.86
1890-91	7.93	3.80	3.40	4.34
1900-01	11.65	7.66	7.13	7.56
1910-11	10.80	6.30	6.16	6.40
1920-21	21.84	15.46	14.12	14.42
1930-31	12.78	5.92	6.11	6.30
1935-36	10.69	6.78	6.51	6.40
1940-41	12.65	6.43	5.84	6.06
1945-46	28.14	20.23	19.64	18.54
1950-51	50.21	27.22	30.20	29.12
1955-56	40.49	22.88	20.44	21.01
1960-61	60.85	42.04	41.21	38.45
1961-62	66.87	41.93	41.68	34.21
1962-63	61.05	40.96	35.42	35.45
1963-64	70.79	40.77	39.71	37.29

*The earliest year for which these data is available is 1874-75. This data is extracted from the Statistical Atlases and the Season and Crop Reports of this State.

A glance at the table reveals that the prices of all essential articles of consumption registered more or less a steady rise till the advent of the First World War. The periodical fluctuations in prices till the turn of the century were mainly due to local conditions. Thus the sudden rise in prices that preceded the famine of 1896-97 began in October, 1896, and lasted till about February 1898. Again, the high prices in 1900-01 were the result of deficient rainfall during the year. But the variations in prices since the beginning of the present century could only be attributed to world causes rather than local conditions. For three years after 1900-01, there was a gradual decline until the prices touched in 1903-04 a level considered the lowest during the preceding 28 years. Prices continued to remain at a low level till 1911-12 and later showed an upward trend till they touched almost a peak. But the very next year they received a set back owing to the stagnation of trade temporarily caused by the First World War and the bombardment of Madras by Emden*. The next two years witnessed a sudden fall followed by a gradual rise until 1917-18 when they attained a height almost unprecedented since the famine of 1876-78.

During the years that followed the War, prices registered a further increase and this partly led to an improvement in the standard of living of the people in the district. But in the wake of the great economic depression of the early thirties, which took this district as the rest of the whole world unawares, there was a steep fall in the prices of all commodities and a pronounced rise in the value of money, which considerably impaired the economic stability of the district. A series of unfavourable seasons in the years preceding the Second World War retarded the pace of recovery from the throes of economic depression. But the Second World War stimulated the prices of agricultural products, consumer goods and industrial raw materials and, in spite of the prevailing controls, the district continued to experience the effects of inflation. The impact of the Korean War boom was also felt, particularly on the prices of food grains. The impetus

*Emden was a German Warship.

given to food production during the period of the First Five-Year Plan and the generally favourable crop conditions in the country which followed, slowly initiated a process of recession which, however, did not last long. Unfavourable seasons brought about a fall in food production in 1956 and gave an upward thrust to prices. Heavy outlay on the developmental activities initiated under the Five-Year Plans set the economy of this district, as that of the country, on an inflationary spiral, with the prices soaring to new heights year after year. The economic condition of the agricultural classes and wage earners has consequently improved but the inflationary conditions have inflicted at the same time great hardship on the salaried and fixed income groups in the district.

The general upward trend in prices noticed in recent years has also been reflected in the farm harvest prices of the following agricultural commodities produced in the district.

Farm Harvest Prices of certain Commodities in Anantapur District*
(Prices are in rupees and paise per quintal).

Commodity (1)	1959-60 (2)	1960-61 (3)	1961-62 (4)	1962-63 (5)	1963-64 (6)
Rice	59.06	N A	64 48	59.30	81.78
Jowar	32.23	32.94	36.98	32.55	36.71
Bajra	32.37	31 76	35 21	30 09	29.84
Ragi	34.16	37.25	39.21	27.04	30.34
Korra	27.30	35.27	33.79	35.35	31.42
Greengram	48.78	42.53	38.48	38.92	49.11
Redgram	36.66	28.97	33.18	33.48	55.92
Horsegram	34.30	34.25	36.50	38 86	30.89
Groundnut	55.95	59.31	61.37	56.18	57.31
Cotton (Kapas)	87.27	88.60	89.48	99.13	107.76
Jaggery	67.79	49.02	38.14	24.66	69.72
Chillies	195.69	175.41	144.96	148.08	268.33
Onions	25.78	15.30	18.76	28.76	28.27

Source:—Season and Crop Reports of Andhra Pradesh for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64.

While these prices are usually on the lower side as they are recorded during the harvest season and do not convey a proper idea of the economic condition of the people in general, they doubtless confirm the inflationary characteristic of agricultural prices in this district as in the rest of the country. Similarly, while it cannot be denied that the rising prices of commercial crops have brought greater prosperity to the average cultivator of the district, the variations in prices from taluk to taluk reflect the fluctuations in local demand and local output of these commodities as well as their cost of transport.

Concurrently with the increase in the general level of prices, there has also been a rise in the rates of wages. An agricultural labourer who was paid only two to three annas per day about the middle of the last century now receives a daily wage of nearly two rupees. Similarly, a carpenter or a blacksmith, who was paid four annas per day some hundred years ago, would not offer his services now for less than three to four rupees a day. But in the absence of any reliable and precise data, it is difficult to assess whether the rise in wages has been in close conformity with that of prices.

Within the district, wages of agricultural labour differ from place to place. They are generally higher in the black cotton tracts than in the red and sandy areas. While in Kadiri taluk the daily wage rates paid are about Rs. 1.50 for men and Re. 1 for women, the rates are higher in the black-soil areas of Tadpatri and Gooty even by 50 per cent. The following statement presents the average daily agricultural wages of skilled and unskilled labour in the district and their monthly variations:

Average daily agricultural wages (in Rupees and Paise) in Ananthapur district for the twelve months ending June, 1964

Year and Month	Skilled Labour			Field Labour		Herdsmen		Other agricultural labour	
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Man	Woman	Man	Woman.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10.)
1963									
July ..	3.33	2.33	1.83	1.25	0.96	1.20	0.91	1.17	0.83
August ..	3.17	2.25	1.83	1.25	0.96	1.25	0.91	1.25	0.83
September ..	3.17	2.17	1.83	1.25	0.96	1.33	0.96	1.25	0.92
October ..	3.17	2.17	1.83	1.33	1.02	1.33	0.96	1.25	0.92
November	3.17	2.17	1.83	1.33	1.02	1.33	0.96	1.25	0.92
December	3.17	2.33	1.83	1.50	1.12	1.33	0.96	1.25	0.92
1964									
January ..	3.17	2.33	1.83	1.50	1.12	1.33	0.96	1.25	0.92
February	3.17	2.33	1.83	1.50	1.12	1.33	0.96	1.25	0.92
March ..	3.17	2.33	1.83	1.50	1.12	1.33	0.96	1.25	0.92
April ..	3.17	2.33	1.83	1.50	1.12	1.33	0.96	1.25	0.92
May ..	3.17	2.33	1.83	1.50	1.12	1.33	0.96	1.25	0.92
June ..	3.17	2.17	1.92	1.25	0.92	1.25	0.87	1.17	0.83

Source: Season and Crop Report of Andhra Pradesh 1963-64.

The mode of payment of wages varies from one region to another. In the rural tracts, for instance, the practice has been to pay the labourers generally in kind, especially in the case of those employed in raising food crops. But now-a-days, the wage rate is first settled in terms of money and payments are made in kind correlating them to the prevailing market price of grain. In respect of cash crops like cotton, groundnut and sugarcane, wages are paid either in kind or cash according to the convenience of the agriculturist. In the urban areas, however, wages are usually paid in cash*. In the black cotton areas labourers are usually paid two and a half to three Madras Measures of grain per day besides a meal served on the field in the afternoon. At places like Atmakur in Anantapur taluk, where the labourers cannot work on land barefooted owing to the rugged and thorny

*The labourers in rural tracts generally prefer payment in kind as they can at least be certain of their food for the year, whatever the prices of food grains may be.

terrain, the agriculturist provides them with sandals. In the case of farm servants, the traditional system of payment of wages in cash in addition to the provision of food and clothing* continues to be in vogue at many places. Hired labour is not normally employed except at the time of transplanting, weeding and harvesting. Reciprocal exchange of services takes place among the ryots themselves in respect of operations like ploughing, cutting with 'guntaka' and 'dantulu' and the carting of manure.

Apart from agricultural labour, the next important class that is affected by changes in the general economic condition of the district is that of the weavers who constitute nearly six per cent of the total working force of the district. Their exclusive dependence on master weavers who provide advances to them and take in return the cloth woven is not an unmixed blessing as the payment they receive is often conditioned by the fluctuations in the textile market. The average monthly earnings of a weaver, who is usually assisted by the other members of his family, range from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 depending on his skill and the counts, designs and variety of cloth he weaves.

The standard of living of the people depends not only on the incomes they derive but also on the composition of the families they support. Non-workers depending on others for their livelihood constitute nearly half the total population of the district. Even among the workers, more than two-thirds rely on agriculture. Compared to the more prosperous districts of the State particularly on the coast, the standard of living of the people of the district is low due to their low per capita income. Jowar, ragi, korra and bajra are the principal food grains consumed in the district. Of late, the use of rice, which was consumed occasionally in the past, has been on the increase owing to the high prices of millets. Wheat is also figuring in the diot pattern of the well-to-do homes in the urban areas of the district.

* These servants are invariably provided with food and beedis daily and two pairs of clothes, a pair of slippers and a cumbly annually. In addition, they receive a yearly payment ranging between Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 as against Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 some seventy years ago.

Life in the countryside is fast changing with a gradual improvement in the general economic condition of the people in recent decades. This is evidenced by their changing food habits, their style of dress and their taste for entertainments. The increasing demand for aluminium utensils in preference to earthenware, the universal attraction that tea and coffee stalls provide to the rural folk and the availability of a variety of goods ranging from patent medicines to cosmetics and confectionary in the village shops are all signs of a changing process to which the rural life is now subject. While well organised institutional saving is yet to take shape, at least a section of the rural population has developed faith in insurance.

General Level of Employment:

No systematic survey of the pattern of employment in different occupations has yet been undertaken in the district*. The number of workers employed in 1964 in establishments falling within the purview of the Factories Act, 1948, is given below:

	Category of Activity	*Number of Establishments.*	*Number of Workers.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Processes allied to agriculture ..	15	528
2.	Food except beverages	57	806
3.	Textiles	19	737
4.	Wood and cork except furniture ..	12	71
5.	Printing, publishing and allied industries ..	1	9
6.	Leather and leather products except footwear	3	31
7.	Chemical and chemical products ..	1	56
8.	Products from petroleum and coal	2	17
9.	Non-metal mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal) ..	2	94
10.	Machinery (except electrical machinery) ...	5	33
11.	Transport equipment	1	13
12	Miscellaneous industries	1	49
	Total ..	118	2,444

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh 1964.

*But the National Employment Service Organisation is collecting biennially occupational information, under its Employment Market Information programme, from establishments both agricultural and industrial in the Public Sector and the non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more persons in the Private Sector.

While the district had about 3 per cent of the total number of establishments coming within the purview of the Factories Act in the entire State, the percentage of the total number of workers employed in these establishments was less than one.

According to the Employment Market Report for Anantapur for the quarter ending 30th September, 1965, the total volume of employment in establishments in the public and the private sectors stood at 39,158. The following statement presents industry-wise the number of employees in the two sectors as in September, 1965.

Industrial category.	*As on* 30-9-1965	
	Public	*Private*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, etc. ..	491	..
Mining and Quarrying	..	98
Manufacturing	..	3,299
Construction	1,326	136
Electricity, Water, etc.	1,009	..
Trade and Commerce	152	495
Transport, Storage and Communications ..	16,237	207
Services	15,098	610
Total ..	34,313*	4,845

Employment Exchange:

In 1945, when Employment Exchanges were set up in the erstwhile Madras Presidency for the absorption of the demobilised military personnel in civil employment, an Exchange was opened at Anantapur town with jurisdiction over the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary. In 1946, consequent

*Of the total number of employees under the public sector in the district, 16,302 belonged to Central Government, 8,414 to State Government, 152 to Quasi-Government bodies and 9,445 to local bodies including municipalities. The large number of persons in Central Government employment in the district is accounted for by those employed at the Divisional Headquarters of the Southern Railway, Guntakal, and in the two loco sheds at Guntakal and Gooty.

on the decision of both the Government of India and the State Government to establish an employment exchange in each district, the one at Anantapur was made a Sub-Regional Employment Exchange. During 1948, Anantapur as well as the other Employment Exchanges in the State, started the 'registration' and the 'placement' of all categories of employment seekers, including ex-service men. The Exchange is now part of the National Employment Service Organisation rendering free and voluntary service both to the employment seekers as well as the employing agencies. The sub-Regional Employment Exchange at Anantapur was however, down-graded in 1958 into a District Employment Exchange. The following figures give an idea of the functioning of the exchange during the period 1951 to 1965:

Year	*Registrations*	*Placements*	*Number on Live Register at the end of each year*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1951*	3,785	1,253	907
1952 ..	4,691	549	1,562
1953 ..	4,550	595	1,406
1954 ..	4,519	534	1,706
1955 .	4,558	770	1,718
1956 ..	4,789	722	1,957
1957 ..	4,584	545	1,950
1958 ..	5,695	637	2,582
1959 ..	5,763	813	3,448
1960 ..	5,934	760	2,798
1961 ..	7,808	2,771	4,334
1962 ..	9,151	1,811	5,059
1963 ..	8,832	2,432	4,471
1964 ..	8,688	1,829	4,863
1965 ..	9,059	1,391	3,522

Source : Data furnished by the Director of Employment and Training, Andhra Pradesh.

*Figures prior to 1951 are not available.

Since 1959, the Exchange has taken up the collection of Employment Market Information under a scheme the coverage of which was initially restricted to establishments in the public sector but was extended in 1961 to those in the private sector as well*. The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act of 1959, under which all private employers employing 25 or more persons have to notify all the specified vacancies to the Employment Exchanges in their respective districts, was also extended to this district in 1960.

National Planning and Community Development:

One of the important factors that influenced the economic growth of this district in recent years is the implementation of the Five-Year Plans. Under the First Five-Year Plan (1951-56), the developmental activities were geared to the achievement of certain set targets in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, power, education, medical aid, cottage industries, community development and co-operation. During the Second Plan period (1956-61), an amount of Rs. 880.17 lakhs** was spent on different developmental programmes in this district. In physical terms the achievements covered the extension of irrigation over an area of 9,548 acres, the creation of 11 community development blocks, the electrification of 177 villages and towns, the opening of 468 primary and 74 secondary schools and the starting of 9 primary health centres, 3 family planning clinics and 1 leprosy subsidiary centre besides increasing the bed strength in the Government hospitals by 129. The Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66) has also been implemented in the district and an amount of Rs. 790.25 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose of increasing the per capita income and reducing the proportion of population depending on agriculture.

In order to bring about an all-round development under the Five-Year Plans in rural areas, the com-

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*The coverage in private sector is restricted to only those establishments in non-agricultural activity employing ten or more persons.

**Out of this amount, the percentage of expenditure on the major heads of development was 43.5 on irrigation, 12.8 on community development, 10.1 on power development, 6.1 on building works, 4.3 on education, 3.4 on agriculture and the remainder on minor irrigation, social services, industries, etc.

munity Development Programme was first implemented in the Kodigenahalli and Madakasira National Extension Service (N.E.S.) Blocks of this district. By the end of March, 1963, twenty-three Blocks covering the entire district were functioning. From the 1st July 1964, the whole district was delimited into sixteen Blocks or Panchayat Samithis*, as they are now constituted covering all the villages. Developmental programmes relating to better farming, education, sanitation, health, co-operation, *etc.*, are being implemented in each Block by an elected body known as the 'Panchayat Samithi' assisted by a Government Official called the Block Development Officer. At the district level, the Zilla Parishad, under a Chairman assisted by a Secretary, consolidates plans prepared in respect of all the Panchayat Samithis in the district and also co-ordinates their activities. The physical achievements recorded under the Community Development Programme in this district during 1963-64 are shown in Appendix 'A' at the end of this chapter.

Miscellaneous Occupations:

According to the 1961 Census, the total population of the district was 17,67,464 of which 38.5 per cent (6,79,820) was engaged in cultivation and agricultural occupations, 12.5 per cent (2,20,908) in non-agricultural occupations and 49.0 per cent (8,66,736) were non-workers. Of the total working population of the district, 75.5 per cent was engaged in agriculture and agricultural labour while 24.5 per cent were employed in non-agricultural occupations. The following table presents the occupational classification of those engaged in non-agricultural occupations in this district and the State as a whole according to the 1961 Census.

*Particulars relating to the constitution and functioning of the Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishad are dealt with in Chapter XIII—Local Self Government.

Occupation	Anantapur District		Andhra Pradesh	
	Total Number of Workers	Per 10,000 of workers	Total Number of Workers	Per 10,000 of Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Professional, Technical and related workers ..	9,772	442	2,60,054	445
Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers ..	6,834	309	1,58,702	272
Clerical and related workers ..	7,957	360	2,38,623	409
Sales workers	30,596	1,385	7,45,708	1,277
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters and related workers ..	36,592	1,657	9,12,987	1,563
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	219	10	69,753	120
Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations ..	6,310	286	1,61,572	277
Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified ..	98,994	4,255	25,05,470	4,290
Service, Sport and Recreation workers	28,582	1,294	7,79,838	1,335
Workers not classifiable by occupation	52	2	7,022	12

It is obvious from these figures that the workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations are primarily concentrated in the occupational divisions of 'Craftsmen, Production Process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified', 'Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, loggers and related workers', 'Sales workers' and 'Service, sport and recreation workers'. These four groups alone have accounted for nearly 86 per cent of the total non-agricultural working force of the district. Their occupational distribution has more or less conformed to that of the total non-agricultural working force in the entire State.

Public Administration including Local and Municipal Services:

The 1961 Census reveals that the total number of 'administrators and executive officials, Government' in the district was 4,500 of which 105 belonged to Central Government, 553 to State Government, 300 to local bodies and 54 to quasi-Government organisations. The district also had 3,488 village officials and 2,803 unskilled office workers like peons and messengers. The persons in this group formed a small proportion to the total working force of the district. Among the 'directors, managers and working proprietors', 43 were engaged in wholesale and retail trade, 50 in financial institutions, 491 in construction, 214 in manufacturing 237 in transport and communications and 1,175 in recreation, entertainment and catering services.

For every 10,000 of the non-agricultural working population, only 360 were engaged as book-keepers and cashiers, stenographers and typists, office machine operators, miscellaneous clerical workers and unskilled office workers in this district as against 409 in the State as a whole. The bulk of the persons falling within this category are usually employed in Government offices and business concerns mostly in urban areas. The low proportion of the number recorded in this category is proof of the industrial backwardness of the district.

As in the rest of the State, a majority of the public employees in the district belongs to the lower and middle income groups. Although they constitute only a very small percentage of the total population, they play a significant role in its economic and social life by virtue of their educational background and technical skill. Facilities for recreation are provided to Government servants. Assistance is also rendered to them for the formation of co-operative societies for their mutual benefit. As accommodation poses a difficult problem, particularly in some places, house sites have been given free to some of the employees as in Anantapur town where a housing colony belonging to Revenue employees has sprung up in the Ramachandranagar area. Quarters have also been provided to policemen and to railway employees at

Guntakal and Gooty. Further, some of the public employees have formed their own organisations like the Hindupur Public Servants Association and the Anantapur Unit of the Andhra Pradesh Non-Gazetted Government Officers Association.

Learned Professions:

As members of the learned profession, teachers play an important role in the life of the district. In 1961, there were in all 5,548 teachers of whom 4,696 were males and 852 females. Of them, 123 were employed in colleges, 882 in secondary schools and 3,025 in middle and primary schools. The school teachers of all categories have their own organisations for promoting their academic and professional interests.

Medical practitioners of all categories numbered 853 in 1961. Of them, 78 were practising Allopathy, 142 Homeopathy and 453 Ayurveda. There were, besides 9 dentists, one physiologist and 149 other physicians who do not come under any of the above categories. Nearly half of the total number of doctors are concentrated in urban areas. There were only 31 female medical practitioners and 891 nurses, midwives and other medical personnel working mostly in urban areas.

In 1961, there were 240 legal practitioners, of whom 235 were in towns. Lawyers of the district continue to play a significant role in the varied spheres of its life and activity.

Engineers have been assuming an important role in the implementation of the Plan schemes and the promotion of the economic development of the district. In 1961, there were 391 engineering personnel of all categories, of whom 172 were civil, 54 electrical, one chemical and 9 mechanical engineers, and 84 surveyors.

In the field of literary activity, the district is backward as it had, according to the 1961 Census, only three editors and journalists, one author and two translators and other language specialists. It had, however,

124 actors, 122 musicians and 7 dancers*. Of the other professional and technical workers in the district, 1,020 persons were engaged in religious work and 53 were astrologers, palmists and workers in other related professions.

Domestic and Personal services:

The persons engaged in domestic and personal services include domestic servants, cooks, washermen, barbers and tailors. According to the 1961 Census, there were 2,717 *domestic servants* consisting of cooks, butlers, bearers, waiters, ayahs, *etc.*, more than half residing in towns. Domestic servants are engaged by the rich and by a majority of the middle class families in urban areas.

The traditional *barbers* in the district are Mangalas, styling themselves as Nayi Brahmins. They were also at one time the village apothecaries. Even now they are the village musicians whose services are found indispensable especially on ceremonial occasions. In 1961, there were in all 3,887 barbers and hair dressers in the district, about 78 per cent of them being scattered in its rural parts. Almost every village has its barbers, who carry on their profession as a hereditary occupation. They visit the houses of their customers periodically and are usually paid annually in kind. Barber shops and hair dressing saloons have been springing up in all the towns and some of the larger villages in the district.

The *washermen*, mostly Chakalas by caste, constitute an important section of those engaged in miscellaneous occupations in the district. Their services are indented upon during marriages and religious ceremonies and rituals in all Hindu households, especially in villages. According to the 1961 Census, there were 15,843 washermen, dhobis and launderers in the district with 86 per cent of them in rural areas. The washermen particularly in the rural parts have adhered to their hereditary occupation and are annually paid in kind. Usually they are also given food daily at

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*A survey conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Sangeeta Nataka Akademi during 1958 revealed that there were 3 musicians, 23 drama artists and 4 playwrights in this district.

each one of the houses they serve. With the emergence of laundries in towns and most of the larger villages, rates have been fixed on a 'monthly' or as 'per wash' basis. The washermen generally get the work done by the members of their family, although in towns a few of them engage paid workers for assistance. They have also formed their own associations for improving their economic and social status and for forging unity among themselves. They have two associations, the Hindupur Rajakajana Sangham, Hindupur, and the Guntakal Rajaka Sangham, Guntakal, registered in 1957 and 1962 respectively.

Anantapur and its neighbouring districts have a large proportion of *tailors* and dress and garment makers. The 1961 Census reveals that 6,824 persons are engaged in these occupations in this district of whom forty per cent are found to be in urban areas. Muslims are generally found to be more numerous in this occupation although people of other castes have also taken to it. A large number of tailors own only one sewing machine each. In urban areas, tailoring shops are generally set up very close to the textile shops. Places like Pamidi, which has nearly 400 sewing machines, are specially noted for ready-made garments. Tailors in villages sometimes engage themselves in other occupations and especially in agriculture, as they do not generally have full work in their primary craft. Itinerant tailors can also be seen moving with their sewing machines from village to village. At some places like Hindupur, women are also engaged in tailoring.

Hotels and restaurants, managed mostly by proprietors from Canara and the South, provide employment to a good number of people in the district. The Census of 1961, shows that there were 1,070 *hotel Workers,* about 80 per cent of whom were in towns. The employees in hotels are generally better off than domestic servants as they are given free food besides a cash wage which ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per month. They have organised themselves into a trade Union, called the Anantapur District Hotel Workers' Union registered in 1965.

APPENDIX 'A'

Statement showing the Physical Achievements Recorded Blockwise, under the Community Development Programme in Anantapur District during 1963-64

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Improved Seed distributed (Maunds)	Fertilisers and manures distributed (Maunds)	Improved agricultural implements distributed (Number)	Area brought under Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation (Acres)	Oil engines supplied (Number)	Electric motors supplied (Number)	Improved animals supplied (Number)	Improved birds supplied (Number)	Net additional area to be irrigated under minor works: No. of sources	Net additional area to be irrigated under minor works: Acres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Kodigenahalli ..	1,308	29,181	302	937	2	11	45	919	85	206
2.	Madakasira ..	1,260	5,999	150	332	1	2	21	..	..	74
3.	Penukonda ..	4,076	12,241	95	498	12	2	2	166	..	124
4.	Talupula ..	901	8,296	65	1,339	..	7	42	329	4	15
5.	Chennekothapalli ..	740	5,090	12	1,545	6	..	1	175	..	..
6.	Singanamala ..	2,664	19,453	85	1,086	8	18	17	142	87	233
7.	Kudair ..	5,086	17,849	286	2,437	22	32	6	300	94	512
8.	Mudigubba ..	1,445	4,276	94	923	10	..	5	70	32	112
9.	Gorantla ..	1,977	6,262	140	1,632	..	..	24	247	..	125
10.	Kambadur ..	1,058	2,309	61	1,665	10	..	1	120	..	120
11.	Uravakonda ..	2,307	689	38	72	2	..	4	97	..	30
12.	Putlur ..	2,392	3,538	25	1,222	22	..	25	301	..	200
13.	Rayadrug ..	1,582	9,628	72	1,066	9	20	61	165	..	132
14.	Tanakal ..	1,139	2,770	156	1,732	3	1	..	127	..	..
15.	Rolla ..	1,500	3,114	200	334	6	..	34	87	..	..
16.	Kothacheruvu ..	200	3,496	10	1,479	..	..	3	62	7	83
17.	Gooty ..	5,598	1,566	77	62	9	9	34	323	..	39
18.	Kalyandrug ..	2,189	2,555	52	655	7	..	11	93	..	390
19.	Dharmavaram ..	2,526	7,665	72	575	5	..	1	105	..	3
20.	Tadpatri ..	976	17,480	49	1,173	11	3	2	155	11	30
21.	Pamidi ..	876	2,199	57	98	4	..	33	286	44	170
22.	Kanekal ..	..	3,123	20	11	..	..	..	45	..	..
23.	O.D. Cheruvu ..	..	948	..	490	..	..	..	74	..	..
	Total ..	41,745	1,69,727	2,118	21,363	149	105	372	4,388	364	2,698

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Land reclaimed (Acres)	Area bunded or terraced (Acres)	Drinking water wells — Constructed (Number)	Drinking water wells — Renovated (Number)	Adults made literate (Number)	Reading rooms and libraries started (Number)	Mahila samithis started (Number)	Membership in Mahila Samithis (Number)	Katcha Roads — Newly constructed (furlongs)	Katcha Roads — Improved Furlongs	Co-operative Societies started — Number	Co-operative Societies started — membership (Number)
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1.	Kodigenahalli	155	120	6	5	300	2	14	282	40	69	..	422
2.	Madakasira	244	436	12	11	..	..	5	80	24	36	..	..
3.	Penukonda	383	500	..	3	..	15	9	140	7	21	..	43
4.	Talupula	162	370	5	18	..	..	5	105	3	..	..	117
5.	Chennekothapalli	49	86	5	12	..	2	5	50	8	..	..	256
6.	Singanamala	177	2,509	5	11	67	10	7	73	19	35	..	339
7.	Kudair	754	1,173	6	18	31	19	54	900	38	58	2	474
8.	Mudigubba	285	210	10	..	..	11	3	30	47	8	..	305
9.	Gorantla	439	1,071	8	9	15	4	10	288	8	116	..	104
10.	Kambadur	545	1,142	5	19	11	..	13	211	106	67	..	..
11.	Uravakonda	511	335	1	..	36	5	15	225	5	25	..	..
12.	Putlur	364	533	4	3	100	11	11	155	11	..	1	170
13.	Rayadrug	142	338	8	16	30	4	9	138	35	58	29	4,463
14.	Tanakal	100	108	10	10	60	14	21	315	50	99	1	310
15.	Rolla	454	381	5	6	24	8	6	102	18	..	..	..
16.	Kothacheruvu	122	191	7	6	..	..	9	175	12	6	5	166
17.	Gooty	111	296	..	..	24	3	2	39	1	1	..	155
13.	Kalyandrug	244	175	3	23	15	20	4	60	34	8	1	281
19.	Dharmavaram	44	255	1	..	..	1	8	166	..	..	3	102
20.	Tadpatri	180	20	10	4	70	14	47	1,263	4	60	4	252
21.	Pamidi	335	336	5	..	40	1	11	325	18	8	8	607
22.	Kanekal	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	O.D. Cheruvu	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	42	..	..	..	..
	Total	5,820	10,585	177	177	823	144	269	5,164	508	675	54	8,566

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The idea of forming Anantapur district into a separate Collectorate was originally conceived as early as 1857. But it could not be pursued owing to the financial stringency caused by the civil disturbances. It was not till 1882 that it took a concrete shape when Anantapur was formed into a separate Collectorate* consequent on the bifurcation of Bellary district into the districts of Bellary and Anantapur. The Collector and District Magistrate, a member of the Indian Administrative Service or the Andhra Pradesh Civil Serivce, in in-charge of the General Administration of the district. The district is divided into three sub-divisions of Penukonda, Dharmavaram and Anantapur of which the first is in-charge of a Sub-Collector of the I.A.S. cadre and the other two in-charge of two Revenue Divisional Officers of the State Service.

Anantapur division consists of three taluks and one independent sub-taluk**, while the Dharmavaram division is made up of three taluks and the Penukonda of four.

Each taluk is further sub-divided into firkas ranging from three to six, each in-charge of a Revenue Inspector with his jurisdiction extending over a number of villages which are in-charge of village officers. The district had in all 958 villages of which 118 were in Anantapur, 74 in Kalyandrug, 82 in Rayadrug, 42 in Uravakonda (independent sub-taluk), 87 in Gooty, 97 in Tadpatri, 63 in Dharmavaram, 146 in Kadiri, 105 in Penukonda, 86 in Hindupur and 58 in Madakasira. The details of the set-up are presented in Annexure-I.

The Collector is the representative of the State Government for all general purposes in the district

*Kadiri and Rayadrug taluks were, however, added to this district in 1910 and 1953 respectively.

**Independent sub-taluk for all practical purposes is on par with a full fledged taluk but with the only difference of it being headed by a Deputy Tahsildar unlike the latter of which a Tahsildar is in charge.

and is its head. He is responsible for the collection of revenue in the district, and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than the technical aspects of Irrigation, Agriculture and Forestry. He keeps himself in touch with the activities of all the special departments and the administration of Municipalities, Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis. He exercises general supervision over all the officials in the district and co-ordinates the activities of the various departments. He is generally responsible for the execution of various Government policies and programmes and performs a series of miscellaneous functions ranging from the implementation of rationing and food control to the provision of flood and famine relief.

As the District Magistrate, he also exercises magisterial powers and has general supervision over law and order. Sanctioning and withdrawal of prosecutions, control over Government pleaders, issue of certain types of certificates, and registration of foreigners are some of the direct functions of the Collector. He is also generally responsible for the accurate preparation of the electoral rolls and the proper conduct of elections.

In the field of planning and development, the Collector is the chairman of the various standing committees of the Zilla Parishad. Consequent on the democratic decentralization of administration, he is the head of the Panchayat Raj Department in the district.

He is assisted by a Personal Assistant, a District Supply Officer, both of the rank of Deputy Collector, and a Huzur Sheristadar who is the ministerial head. The Revenue Divisional Officers who are also First Class Magistrates are his principal assistants and exercise similar functions. There are two special Deputy Collectors both at Anantapur, for attending to land acquisition and other allied matters connected with the Mid-Pennar Regulator Project. A third is stationed at Rayadrug for similar work relating to the Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal.

The Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar is in independent charge of a taluk or a sub-taluk respectively.

He is also a Second Class Magistrate. His powers and responsibilities within his jurisdiction are similar to those of a Revenue Divisional Officer. He is specially charged with the duty of collection of revenue and superintendence of the work of village officers. The Tahsildar at Anantapur is assisted by a Deputy Tahsildar. The Revenue Inspector of each firka supervises the work of the village officers. There is a village headman, looking after the general administration of each village or group of villages, usually ranging from one to four, a Karnam (accountant) and one or more village servants. The Headman is the representative of the Government in the village. Such of the Village Headmen who were appointed as Village Munsiffs under section 7 of the Act I of 1889 were exercising civil powers and disposing of petty civil suits till 1950, but, with the enactment of Act X of 1950, these powers were transferred to Village Panchayats. The Village Headman is responsible for the collection of revenue and has to perform various other administrative functions. The Karnam keeps the village revenue accounts. The village servants act under the control of the headman and perform the functions of village policeman and messenger.

There are a number of officers functioning in Anantapur at the district level. For convenience of administration, the jurisdiction of officers in certain departments has been bifurcated and in some cases trifurcated and they have been stationed at convenient centres to be in-charge of the appropriate areas of the district. These officers are under the administrative control of their respective Heads of Departments at the State level. In addition, a few regional officers have also their headquarters located at Anantapur with jurisdiction extending over Anantapur and other districts.

The following are the chief officers functioning at the district level in 1965.

1. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Anantapur.
2. Executive Engineer, Special Investigation Division, Anantapur.

3. Divisional Engineer (Operation), Anantapur.
4. Divisional Engineer (Operation), Gooty.
5. Divisional Engineer (Meter Relay Transformers), Anantapur.
6. Deputy Chief Accountant (Revenue), Electricity Department, Anantapur.
7. Deputy Chief Accountant (Revenue), Electricity Department, Hindupur.
8. Deputy Chief Accountant (Revenue), Electricity Department, Gooty.
9. Executive Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Anantapur.
10. District Agricultural Officer, Anantapur.
11. District Agricultural Officer, Penukonda.
12. District Veterinary Officer, Anantapur.
13. Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Anantapur.
14. District Forest Officer, Anantapur.
15. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Anantapur.
16. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Hindupur.
17. District Co-operative Audit Officer, Anantapur.
18. District Educational Officer, Anantapur.
19. District Employment Officer, Anantapur.
20. Inspector of Factories, Anantapur.
21. Labour Officer, Anantapur.
22. District Inspector of Labour, Anantapur.
23. Regional Transport Officer, Anantapur.
24. Assistant Director, Industries and Commerce, Anantapur.
25. Commercial Tax Officer, Anantapur.
26. District Medical Officer, Anantapur.
27. District Health Officer, Anantapur.
28. Divisional Fire Officer, Anantapur.
29. District Probation Officer, Anantapur.
30. District Treasury Officer, Anantapur.

31. District Registrar, Anantapur.
32. District Statistical Officer, Anantapur.
33. District Public Relations Officer, Anantapur.
34. Assistant Radio Engineer, Anantapur.
35. District Women's Welfare Officer, Anantapur.
36. Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Anantapur.

The following are the Regional Officers stationed at Anantapur:

1. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Anantapur.
2. Superintending Engineer (Operation), Anantapur.
3. Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Anantapur.
4. Regional Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Anantapur.
5. Regional Fire Officer, Anantapur.
6. Regional Inspector of Probation, Anantapur.

The following Central Government Officers are also stationed in the district.

1. Labour Enforcement Officer, Government of India, Guntakal.
2. Superintendent, Central Excise, Anantapur.
3. Income Tax Officer 'A' Ward, Anantapur.
4. Income Tax Officer, 'B' Ward, Anantapur.
5. Income Tax Officer, 'C' Ward, Anantapur.
6. Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Southern Railway, Guntakal.
7. Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Southern Railway, Guntakal.
8. Divisional Mechanical Engineer, Southern Railway, Guntakal.
9. Divisional Engineer, Southern Railway, Guntakal.
10. Superintendent of Post Offices, Anantapur.

ANNEXURE I.

Statement showing the Territorial Jurisdiction of the Officers of Revenue Department in Anantapur district.

Sl. No.	Cadre and headquarters.	Territorial Jurisdiction
1.	Collector, Anantapur ..	Anantapur District.
2.	Sub-Collector, Penukonda ..	Penukonda, Kadiri, Hindupur and Madakasira taluks.
3.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmavaram.	Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Rayadrug taluks.
4.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur.	Anantapur, Tadpatri, Gooty taluks and Uravakonda sub-taluk.
5.	Tahsildar, Anantapur ..	Anantapur taluk (firkas of Anantapur, Bukkacherla, Kudair, Narpala and Singanamala).
6.	Tahsildar, Tadpatri ..	Tadpatri taluk (firkas of Tadpatri, Peddapappur, Yadiki, Yellanur and Putlur).
7.	Tahsildar, Gooty ..	Gooty taluk (firkas ot Gootv, Pamidi, Thimmancherla and Nagasamudram).
8.	Deputy Tahsildar, Uravakonda.	Uravakonda sub-taluk (firkas of Uravakonda and Vajrakarur).
9.	Tahsildar, Dharmavaram	Dharmavaram taluk (firkas of Dharmavaram, Tadimarri, Medapuram, Kanaganapalli and Ramagiri).
10.	Tahsildar, Kalyandrug ..	Kalyandrug taluk (firkas of Kalyandrug, Brahmasamudram, Kundurpi, Kambadur and Beluguppa).
11.	Tahsildar, Rayadrug ..	Rayadrug taluk (firkas of Rayadrug, Hirehal, Kanekal and Bommanahal).
12.	Tahsildar, Penukonda ..	Penukonda taluk (firkas of Penukonda, Roddam, Kothacheruvu and Bukkapatnam).
13.	Tahsildar, Madakasira ..	Madakasira taluk (firkas of Madakasira, Rolla and Hemavati).
14.	Tahsildar, Hindupur ..	Hindupur taluk (firkas of Hindupur, Gorantla, Parigi and Chilamathur),
15.	Tahsildar, Kadiri ..	Kadiri taluk (firkas of Kadiri, Gunjepalli, Dhaniyancheruvu, Nallamada, Muhammadabad and Tanakal.)

CHAPTER X

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

It is difficult to present a detailed account of the Revenue Administration of the district prior to its occupation by the British, as the material available is scarce and fragmentary. The destruction of the relevant records during the political disorders of the earlier times referred to by Munro in 1801 has complicated the position. Varying amounts were collected by Hyder Ali, Tipu, the Marathas and the Nizam as land revenue but none of these provides any insight into the actual resources of the district as the collections varied with the nature of the ruler, the pattern of his demand and the vigour with which he succeeded in effecting the collections.

Throughout the history of the country, land tax constituted an important source of revenue. The 'Jatakas' (stories of previous incarnations of the Buddha) stated that the king had a right to a portion of the produce of land. Even in the days of Manu the problem of administration of land revenue was one of apportionment of the State's share in the produce of cultivated land. The cannons of taxation which he propounded involved the determination of taxes in such a manner as would enable both the king and the tax-payer to receive their due share: "As the leech, the calf and the bee take their food little by little, even so, must the king draw from his realm moderate annual taxes."* The king's share was usually one-sixth of the gross produce except in times of war when it was raised to one-fourth. These shares which formed the basis of the early system of land assessment were, however, subject to revision in subsequent periods. The Mauryan Kings who ruled over this district for over three decades seemed to have had the lands fully surveyed so as to determine the taxable capacity of each village.

* R.C. Majumdar's-The History and Culture of the Indian people.—The Age of Imperial Unity, Page 328,quotation from Manu.

Under Vijayanagar Government:

The Vijayanagar rulers, under whose control this district lay, also had the lands surveyed. They had them carefully measured and assessed every year, the names of their holders and the extent of their holdings having been entered in special registers called 'Kavilas'.* Inscriptional evidence is also available testifying to the jealous guarding of village boundaries and their protection against encroachment, their demarcation by means of landmarks and boundary stones. The instrument** that was made use of in measuring lands was a bamboo pole whose length varied with the locality. Lands in every village were divided into two main classes, the arable fields and the pastures. The former were sub-divided into 'niraramba' and 'Kadaramba' fields corresponding broadly to wet and dry and further classified into the 'best, midding and inferior'. The wet areas were again classified into rice and garden lands. It is not, however, possible to assert precisely the exact proportion of the produce which Government claimed as its share, although some writers believe that one-sixth of the produce was appropriated by the State. This belief was based on some of the injunctions in the Dharmasastras, but does not seem to correspond to the real state of affairs obtaining in the 16th century. Inscriptional evidence as well as the tenets of the Athavana Tantram*** reveal that Government claimed 'muggoru' (one-third) and even 'sangoru' (half) from certain types of lands.

Holders of 'manya' (inam) lands had to pay taxes such as 'Jodi'† (Sodi), 'Katnam,' 'Kanike', 'Khaddayam' and 'arasuperu' according to the type of the inam enjoyed. 'Srotriyam', a tax synonymous with jodi, was

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*Each village had a kavila of its own which was maintained by its Karnam (Village Accountant). In this register were recorded 'gudicut' or the ayacut of the village, the extent of the land cultivated by each ryot, the tax which he had to pay to the Government, the boundaries of the village and such other particulars. Copies of the Kavilas were kept in the chavadis or offices of the Sthala and Sima and probably in the Atthavanam or the Imperial Revenue Secretariat.

**Dr. N. Venkataramanayya in his "Studies in the History of the Third Dynasty of Vijayanagar" writes that the name Dore or Doraghada is referred to in some of the inscriptions of the Ceded districts.

***Athavana Tantram is a document drawn up in the 18th century by an anonymous author at the request of one of the earliest officers of the East India Company, who desired to know the administrative pattern obtaining in Vijayanagar Empire.

†It is mentioned in a grant of 1563 A.D., that 'Jodi' was paid by the holder of an 'agrahara'.

also collected from all inam villages and service inams, although the share claimed by the State is not clear.

Payment of revenue was usually made in kind but sometimes in cash as well. The mode of collection adopted was in its essentials practically modern. As the 'Athavana Tantram' records, "the ryots in the villages pay the taxes to the Gaud (Village Headman) and Sanbhog (Village Accountant). The gaud has to see that the ryots cultivate the village land for the money fixed by Government. He collects and pays the tax in due time, and at Jamabandi would come to an agreement with the State on behalf of the ryots of his villages regarding the rent to be paid the next year."* But it also appears to have been the practice then to sell the right of collecting taxes to contractors who had direct dealings with the 'attavahanam' (Revenue Department), which fixed the village rental, although it cannot be inferred that such a system of collection invariably resulted in exploitation or harassment. Available records indicate that Krishnadevaraya and his officials allowed frequent remissions of taxes because of their concern for the welfare of the cultivators although evidence is not wanting of extortionate practices occasionally resorted to by the 'amaranayakas'† and the officials during the reign of Achyuta and after. The arrears were generally entered under the head 'Silsila-baqi' (miscellaneous arrears) and collected in the succeeding year.

It is not clearly known whether Jamabandi‡ as such was conducted in those days. The constant enquiries made by the Emperor and his officials about the condition of the ryots and the frequent remission of taxes registered in the lithic records, however, indicate that there must have been something roughly corresponding to it.

The Bijapur sultans who ruled over Rayadrug and some of the western taluks of the old district of Bellary

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*Dr. N. Venkataramanayya's "Studies in the History of the Third Dynasty of Vijayanagar".

†They were chiefs holding the king's land under a military tenure.

‡Jamabandi is defined as the annual settlement of the amount of revenue assessed upon an estate, a village or district with cultivators.

appeared to have fixed the assessment without any regular survey and the revenue they derived as a result of the Kamil assessment fixed after the fall of the Vijayanagar Kingdom, appears to have exceeded C. Pagodas 24,84,188. But about the beginning of the 17th century, the Golkonda† Kings introduced a system of land assessment based on the principle of equal division of the crop between the State and the cultivator. In order to define clearly the Government's share, the first recorded survey settlement popularly known as 'Kamil (complete) assessment' was carried out. The mode of assessment involved an actual survey of the land in villages and as all rents were to be paid in money the equivalent of half the produce in kind was found by taking the estimated gross produce of the different classes of dry and wet lands and converting it into money at the average price of the preceding ten years. The objects of assessment were purely fiscal to ascertain the maximum demand but not to limit it. An auction system seems to have been followed by which 'districts' were auctioned to private contractors to realise the rent from the peasants and remit the stipulated amount to the treasury. These contractors exercised civil and criminal jurisdiction and even resorted to extortion. But this system was discarded by Madanna, the famous Prime Minister of Abul Hassan Tana shah,, the last Sultan of Golkonda. The contractors were replaced by Government officers who collected the revenue directly.

Aurangzeb who conquered Golkonda appears to have adopted the 'Kamil assessment' after making some deductions for waste. It is not, however, possible to indicate the actual amounts of revenue assessed by any of the Vijayanagar rulers or their successors.

The assessment fixed by Hyder Ali for the entire Ceded Districts was Controy* Pagodas 19,77,776 (Rs. 59,33,328). His attempts at augmenting the revenue consisted of the resumption of Inams and Rusums and conversion of Peishcush paid by Palegars into rent, a

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†Eastern taluks comprising the principal portion of the Ceded Districts fell under the dominion of the Sultans of Golkonda.

*Controy (properly Kantiraya) pagodas were so called after Mysore king Kantiraya Narasa Raja (1838-59) who was the first of his line to establish a mint. Six of them were held equal to five star pagodas and a star pagoda was equivalent to Rs, 3-8-0. So a controy pagoda was worth Rs. 2-14-8.

policy followed with still greater vigour by Tipu, as a result of which, the actual assessment in years like A.D. 1788 even attained the high figure of C. Pagodas 22,77,999. Exactions were common during the short rule of the Nizam and the revenue fell off considerably. "The decay was rapid from the weakness of the Government, from the constant changes of managers and from the return of the Poligars to whom new districts were given in addition to their old ones in return for Nuzzeranas.' It was also hastened by increasing the rents to the utmost, and exacting, exclusive of fines for offences, sums from every head farmer according to his reputed wealth and by turning loose ill-paid horsemen to collect their arrears by Tunkhas ('requisitions') on the villages, where they lived at free cost and by their outrages drove many of the inhabitants away...It was not so much the sum raised as the unskilful mode of doing it that exhausted the country."*

When the British occupied the Ceded Districts in 1800, Munro, the Principal Collector† found that the country was exhausted, due to what he termed the unskilful method of raising the revenue. He estimated‡ the revenue for the Ceded Districts to be about Rs. 58 lakhs about 2½ lakhs less than the 'Kamil' assessment, taking into account the value of the territories obtained by the Nizam from Tipu, under the treaty of 1792. From the conditions prevailing at that time, he found, that the agriculturists had no proprietory rights in land and in one of his letters on the revenue system of the Governments which preceded him, he observed "the land seems at all times to have been regarded as the property of the State. No traces can be discovered of its ever having been that of the cultivators or renters. The inam sanads of the Vijayanagar Rayels as well as those of more ancient princes universally grant the soil as well as the rent, a convincing proof that it was considered to belong to the sovereign."$

*Francis—Anantapur District Gazetteer (1905), page 104.

†Munro took over charge of the Ceded Districts in November, 1800 as their first Principal Collector. Under him there were 4 sub-Collectors. The Ceded territory was divided among these officers, Munro retaining the ultimate control over the whole of it. The present district of Anantapur was under Munro's own charge and his headquarters was at Anantapur town.

‡The East India Company expected a revenue that would at least equal this amount and Munro, therefore, set this standard before himself.

$Manual of Bellary by John Kelsall, Page 139.

Later in 1800, when Munro took over as Principal Collector, he concluded in haste his first 'mauzawar' or village-wise settlement, according to which a total sum calculated with reference to the estimated revenue of the whole of the Ceded provinces was assigned to each division. The *modus-operandi* adopted was to spread it over the villages whose cultivators were held responsible for the payment of the sum so fixed. The year 1788-89* was taken as the standard year for the calculation of the amount of revenue 'except in cases where from calamity or fraud the rent was below the just proportion. In all such cases the year Siddartha or 1799-1800* was substituted'. To ensure a proper settlement, Munro ordered a temporary resumption of all inams "for the purpose of examining whether the whole have been duly authorised by the Sirkar or only a part; whatever has been surreptitiously obtained will be reannexed to the Sirkar and the rest given up." In deciding claims of this nature, he permanently resumed all inams which "had not been granted under the sunnad of Hyder or Tippoo, or some of the more ancient princes of the country, and all such as having been granted under those sunnads had, however, been resumed previous to the Company's Government."† A similar course was adopted in the case of Palegars among whom those who held on sunnad were called upon to pay an assessment equal to that of standard years. This settlement brought in only a little over 11 lakhs of Pagodas.

During the second revenue year (1801-02. Fasli 1211) Munro introduced the detailed 'Kulwar' or ryotwari settlement for which he initiated the historic 'Paimaishy'‡ (Survey of the Ceded Districts). The

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*These two standard years were adopted as they witnessed the largest collections of revenue by the Governments of Tipu and the Nizam.

†Cuddapah Manual by J.D.B. Gribble, page 119, para 2.

‡This survey was made with a chain of 33 ft. long. The unit of area called Kunta measured on pole each in length and width. It was 33×33 sq. ft. or 121 sq. yards and 40 such units or kuntas made an acre. Every field was assumed to be a rectangle and its length multiplied by its breadth gave its area. But as most of the fields were not perfect figures, two or three measurements were taken and the average struck. The points at which the measurements were taken were not noted in the Measurement Book, and no plan of the field was made. It was not, therefore, possible to check the measurements at any future time. Nor were the fields demarcated permanently with stones. Mounds of earth and standing trees were used for this purpose. As these disappeared in course of time, it was difficult to identify the fields and the 'Karnam' was the master of the situation.

settlement was made individually with the cultivators but the village head-man was held responsible for defaulting or absconding ryots.

The survey envisaged the ascertainment of the "actual extent of land cultivated, the different descriptions of it, both with reference to the tenures under which it was held, and the kind of produce which it yielded, what quantity a given portion of seed would yield of a particular produce, and what was the extent of land either uncultivated or waste."* It was commenced in 1802 and completed in 1805. The classification of lands which began in 1804 was completed by 1806. The survey recorded the extent of each field with its boundaries and its number, the name of its holder and the assessment fixed. All land of whatever kind, except hills and beds of rivers, was measured and the fields were registered by their names as well as numbers. Cultivated land was distinguished from waste, wet and garden from dry and Government from inam. The lands, both wet and dry, which had been customarily divided into first, second and third sorts according to their productivity, were sub-divided, wet into five or six and dry into eight or ten classes, by the assessors who visited the fields with the village officers and the cultivators. A table specifying the different classes of soil and the rate of assessment suitable for each class was supplied to those engaged on classification and assessment. The lands of each village were divided into as many classes as were found necessary with a maximum limit of 10 classes for dry land, 8 for wet and 6 for garden land.

The table of money rates of assessment drawn up per acre taking the Controy pagoda and fanam as worth Rs. 2-14-8 and Re.0-4-8 respectively was as follows:

	Dry land	*Wet land*	*Garden land*
Number of rates	19	12	20
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Highest rate	2-14-8	17-8-0	29-2-8
Lowest rate	0-2-4	1-7-4	1-7-4
Difference between each rate and the next	0-2-4	1-7-4	1-7-4

*Bellary Manual by John Kelsall, P. 146, Para 2.

The method of assessment was best described by Munro himself— "The business was begun by fixing the sum which was to be the total revenue of the 'district' (*i.e.*, taluk). This was usually effected by the Collector in a few days by comparing the collections under the native rulers, under the Company's Government from its commencement, the estimates of the ordinary and head assessors and the opinions of the most intelligent natives, and after a due consideration of the whole adopting such a sum, as it was thought would be the fair assessment of the district (taluk) in its present state or what the inhabitants in similar circumstances under a native Government would have regarded at somewhat below the usual standard. It next remained to determine what share of the sum was to be imposed on each village and this was effected by causing lands of such villages as objected to, their assessment to be examined by other villages and each claim was admitted or modified according to the terms agreed upon between both parties. The village total thus determined was then distributed among the ryots in accordance with the classification of the fields they held."* The rents of lands, rated according to their quality, were then registered and were either confirmed or modified at the end of the year. The poorest lands were assessed very lightly and the rates on the best soils were kept very high in order to make up the total due from the village.

On completion of this survey and settlement in 1806-07, it was found that the extent of land actually in cultivation in the Ceded Districts was over 32 lakhs of acres, while that of land fit for cultivation was estimated to be about 120 lakhs. The assessments fixed upon the cultivated and the arable areas in 1807 were pagodas 18,52,955 and 39,54,417 respectively.

The inequity in the assessment based on Munro's settlement was essentially due to the fact that the total demand was first fixed for the taluk and then distributed among the villages. The adjustment of individual to total demand on the village involved exaction

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* Report from the Principal Collector of the Ceded Districts to the Board of Revenue dated 26th July, 1807 (page 117, Selection of papers from the Records at the East Indian House Vol. I.).

from some and relief to others. Likewise, the inter-village adjustments ordered by Munro through the agency of the neighbouring villagers resulted in mutual bitterness and acrimony. Apart from the chief consideration *viz.*, revenue, extraneous factors such as the ryot's caste, his means and even his health seemed to have also been taken into consideration at the time of settlement. The survey was conducted hurriedly and was consequently defective. The assessments were very high and were not generally based on estimates of produce.

For the next seven years (Fasli 1212 to 1218 *i.e.*, A.D. 1802-03 to 1808-09) the settlement continued to be conducted on the ryotwari principles thus introduced by Munro. The rates so arrived at represented about 45 per cent of the gross produce, but Munro held that the assessment should not exceed one-third so as to give the land a saleable value. Before proceeding to England in 1807, he recommended a reduction of 25 per cent on all rates, with an additional eight per cent on lands under wells and small tanks on condition that the ryots kept them in repair. The ryots were also to be given the rights of proprietorship and relinquishment of land. It had been Munro's hope that the great loss of revenue consequent on the large reduction of assessments would soon be recouped by the increased area of 'waste' that would be brought under cultivation. Unfortunately the ryotwari system thus inaugurated by him was viewed with disfavour by the Supreme Government. Permanent settlements were the rule in northern India and in 1804 the 'Oudh Regulations' under which villages were rented as a whole for three years for a fixed annual sum to Zamindars or heads of villages were set down by the Governor-General as models to be followed in settling land revenue assessments in the new districts. But Munro vigorously opposed the policy and ably defended the ryotwari system. Notwithstanding the objections raised by the Madras Government, the Supreme Government insisted on the introduction of a village-wise triennial lease. This controversy lasted for four years and in 1807 when both Lord William Bentinck*

* Lord William Bentinck, who had succeeded Lord Clive in 1803 was the Governor of Madras at that time.

and Munro, the ardent advocates of the ryotwari system, left the Presidency, the system was replaced* by a three year lease, each village being assigned to a 'solely responsible renter'.

This three year lease, which was justified on grounds of facility of collection, was meant to be "a preparatory step to a permanent lease". The rents were necessarily payable and no deduction was made even in adverse seasons. The system followed in the disposal of leases is described by Chaplin, the Collector as "a decided preference given to the offers of the Potails and Mirasidars whenever they would consent to reasonable conditions and in general, this class of people were retained in their situations as chiefs of villages."* The headmen reconciled themselves to higher rates of rent for fear of being dispossessed. The ryots were oppressed and cultivation consequently declined. These leases therefore, did not prove successful and their failure was attributed to 'the shortness of the lease and the highness of the rents'. A decennial lease was, therefore, introduced from Fasli 1222 (1812-13) the rents being based on the collections of the preceding seven years.

But even the decennial lease proved no better. Thackeray, the Collector, observed in Fasli 1228 (1818-19) that the "renting system was under any circumstances unsuitable to the country". Many villages were exhausted and many ryots deserted them owing to the oppression of the lessees. The Collector favoured a reversion to the ryotwari settlement and recommended a reduction in the rates of assessment by 25 per cent as suggested earlier by Munro. To save the Government from the loss that would result if these deductions were carried out at once, Thackeray proposed to assign to each ryot a quantity of waste land, the assessment of which should be equal to the amount of the reduction in his patta but he left the district before his proposals had materialised. Many of the villages reverted to Government and barely half the district remained under the rent system by the end of the year.

* This was introduced in the old Bellary district in F. 1219 (1809-10) a year later than in Cuddapah, on account of the unfavourable nature of the season.

†Bellary Manual. Page 139.

Later in 1820, when Munro became the Governor of Madras, the reversion to ryotwari system was ordered and the 25 and 33 per cent reductions in assessment proposed earlier were also carried out. Thackeray's proposal for 'saddling' the ryot with waste land was not, however, approved but Campbell* who succeeded Thackeray, directed on his own authority, the assignment of uncultivated waste to individual ryots so as to maintain the high level of revenue in the district. It was only during the time of Robertson that the 'waste' was removed from the ryots' holdings. It was also laid down that ryots were the absolute owners of all lands held by them so long as they paid the assessment thereon, and that they would enjoy the rights of alienation.

The decennial lease, expired in Fasli 1231 (1821-22) and the 776 villages of the old Bellary district which still remained with the renters were resumed and taken under Government control thereby reverting to the ryotwari system. Later in 1857, a general reduction was ordered in the rates of assessment in response to a continuous clamour for slashing the rates as the prices had fallen. The following were the reduced rates which were to hold good until the general survey and settlement were conducted.

	DRY LAND**			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Former rates of	.. 4 and over	3 to 4	2½ to 3	2¼ to 2½
To be reduced to	.. 3	2½	2¼	2

	WET LAND%				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Former rates of	.. 16 and over	15 to 16	14 to 15	13 to 14	12 to 13
To be reduced to	.. 12	11½	11	10½	10

* During his tour of the district, Munro found that Government orders were not given effect to in full by Collector Campbell and so he proposed his removal from the collector's post. Campbell was consequently made a Judge.

**Rates between Rs.2-1/4 and Re.1 were to be reduced at the collector's discretion but the average reduction was not to exceed 12½ per cent.

% Rates between Rs. 12 and Rs. 6 were similarly to be reduced at the discretion of the Collector but the average reduction was not to exceed 12 per cent. Rates below Rs. 6 were to be left as they were, but no wet land was to be assessed at less than Re. 1. The object of the alterations was more to reduce the very high rates which were being paid on the best land (assessments of Rs. 59 per acre for wet and Rs. 7-10-6 for dry are referred to in the correspondence) than to lower the assessment all round.

The developments that characterised this period were the reduction in the bewildering* multiplicity of the rates of assessment, the abolition of an extra tax called 'rewaj-jasti' which was levied on certain old betel and coconut gardens; the rewriting† of the survey accounts in rupees and annas in place of pagodas and fanams and the withdrawal of several ancient forms of customary remissions. None of these measures, however, resulted in any substantial relief to the ryots as the incidence of reduction was mainly on uncultivated waste. In fact at no time did the relief exceed Rs. 96,000 for all the 15 taluks of the old Bellary district.

The twenty-five years which followed the introduction of the reduced rates witnessed no important changes in the main principles on which land revenue was assessed and administered. The following table‡ presents the maximum and minimum rates of assessment of dry and wet lands at the end of 1859 in the various taluks of the district.

Taluks	DRY			WET		
	No. of rates	*Maximum*	*Minimum*	*No. of rates*	*Maximum*	*Minimum*
Rayadrug ..	21	2-8-0	0-2-0	36	12-0-0	1-0-0
Gooty ..	25	3-0-0	0-2-0	39	12-0-0	1-0-0
Penukonda ..	24	3-0-0	0-2-0	39	12-0-0	1-0-0
Tadpatri ..	25	3-0-0	0-2-0	30	12-0-0	1-0-0
Anantapur ..	26	3-0-0	0-2-0	32	12-0-0	1-8-0
Dharmavaram ..	23	3-0-0	0-2-0	39	12-0-0	1-0-0
Hindupur ..	26	3-0-0	0-2-0	40	12-0-0	1-0-0
Madakasira ..	19	2-0-0	0-2-0	44	12-0-0	1-0-0

It was not until 1855 that Government decided on the belated reform of a professional field survey of the

* There were no less than 81 different rates on wet lands.

† The introduction of the new rates and the rewriting of accounts were completed throughout the district by Fasli 1268 (1858-59).

‡ The dry assessment rate ranged from the maximum of Rs. 3 to the minimum of annas 2 while that of wet ranged from Rs. 12 to Re. 1.

Presidency, accompanied by a detailed classification of its soils and their evaluation. After protracted discussions, the State's share was fixed in 1864 at half the net value of the crop. The period of each settlement was then fixed at 30 years although it was later left to the discretion of Government.

This great reform involved the reconstitution of the survey department which had originally started in 1800 for trigonometrical and topographical survey but had confined its attention since 1818 only to the latter. The topographical survey was taken over in 1886 by the Government of India and the department, which was then solely concerned with Revenue survey, came under the control of the Board of Revenue in 1903. To avoid periodical resurveys, the Land Records Department was fully organised in 1903 for the purpose of maintaining boundary marks and indicating the changes of ownership in the field sketches.

Settlement operations were carried out in different periods among the three tracts into which the district was divided. The taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri were the first to be taken up and the four central taluks of Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda next, and finally followed by Hindupur and Madakasira. Kadiri taluk which was taken away from Cuddapah and added to Anantapur in 1910 was taken up for settlement in 1880 and Rayadrug which was originally in Bellary district and transferred to Anantapur on 1st October, 1953 on the formation of Andhra State, was settled in 1893. The new settlement rates were introduced in the several taluks in the years shown below:

Gooty and Tadpatri	-	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).
Kalyandrug, Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda.	.	Falsi 1306 (1896-97).
Hindupur and Madakasira	-	Falsi 1307 (1897-98).
Kadiri	-	Fasli 1292 (1882).
Rayadrug	-	Fasli 1303 (1893).

The soils were classified into two main series—Regada or black and Ferruginous or red, each of which was sub-divided into three classes—clay, loam and sand, further sub-divided into five sorts *viz.*, (1) best (2) good (3) ordinary (4) inferior and (5) worst. Irrigation sources were divided into five classes according to the nature of their supply. None of these sources was placed in the first group and only 11 in the whole district—all tanks—were placed in the second. For purposes of dry assessment, the villages were divided into two groups with reference to facility of communications, accessibility to markets, the degree of healthiness and the extent of exposure to the ravages of wild animals. The 112* villages in Gooty and Tadpatri which were difficult of access, were placed in the lower group.

To fix the money value of the assessment rates, the Standard crop on wet land was taken to be paddy in all taluks and that on dry land to be yellow cholam (jowar) in Gooty, Tadpatri and Rayadrug, ragi and horsegram in Hindupur and Madakasira, cholam and horsegram in the four central taluks of Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Penukonda and cumbu (Bajra) in Kadiri taluk. The money value of the grains adopted, however, were not uniform throughout the district. Taking the prices of the preceding 20 non-famine years and deducting 15 per cent for merchant's profits and cartage to market, the net value of the five types of cereals in each of the taluks was worked out. From these 'commutation prices' the costs of cultivation† were deducted. 25 per cent was further deducted on account of the vicissitudes of season and the inclusion in the fields of small patches of uncultivable land such as field bunds, small channels, *etc.* The remainder was taken as the value of the net produce, one-half of which was rounded off to the nearest standard rate and fixed as the assessment. The money rates, so arrived at in this settlement,

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* 28 of Tadpatri and 84 of Gooty.

† The cultivation expenses per acre were Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 19-12-8 for paddy, Rs. 5-2-0 to 2-8-0 for cholam and Rs. 5-2-0 to 2-10-0 for other dry grains.

popularly known as the original* settlement, are presented below:

In Gooty and Tadpatri Taluks.		*In the remaining taluks except Rayadrug and Kadiri*	
Dry rates£ Rs.A.P.	*Wet rates£* Rs.A.P.	*Dry rates* Rs.A.P.	*Wet Rates* Rs.A.P.
2.8.0	9.0.0	2.0.0	8.8.0
2.0.0	8.0.0	1.8.0	8.0.0
1.8.0	7.0.0	1.0.0	7.0.0
1.0.0	6.0.0	0.12.0	5.8.0
0.12.0	5.0.0	0.8.0	4.8.0
0.8.0	4.0.0	0.6.0	3.8.0
0.6.0	3.0.0	0.4.0	2.8.0
0.4.0	2.8.0	0.2.0	2.0.0
0.2.0	2.0.0	..	1.8.0
..	1.8.0	..	1.0.0
..	1.0.0	..	..

The rates of assessment sanctioned for the two northern taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri were somewhat higher than those of the remaining taluks. The highest rates for Gooty and Tadpatri taluks were Rs. 9 for wet land and Rs. 2-8-0 for dry, whereas the maximum rates for the other taluks (except Kadiri and Rayadrug) were Rs. 8-8-0 for wet and Rs. 2-0-0 for dry. The lowest rates—Re. 1 for wet and two annas for dry, were the same throughout the district. These rates were lower than those fixed by Munro during 1806-07 as well as the presettlement‡ rates arrived at after the deduction of 25 per cent in 1822 and a further reduction during 1857-59. They resulted in an increase of revenue by five per cent and of extent by six per cent.

* The original settlement of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks was conducted on the basis of the revised scheme proposed by J.H.Cox, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue settlement and that of the remaining taluks except Kadiri was based on the report by Sri S. Rangachariar.

£ The rates of assessment ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 9 an acre for wet and annas two to Rs. 2-8-0 an acre for dry land.

‡ These rates ranged from Rs. 12 to Re. 1 for wet and Rs. 3 to annas two for dry.

The two taluks which were not covered by this settlement were Kadiri, which formed part of Cuddapah till 1910 and Rayadrug which was in Bellary district till 1953.

On the expiry of the 30 years period, the district came up for resettlement.* Kadiri taluk was resettled in F. 1323 (1913-14); Gooty and Tadpatri in F. 1333 (1923-24); Rayadrug†, in F. 1334 (1924-25) and the six red soil taluks of Anantapur,** Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira in F. 1336 (1926-27).

No general reclassification of soils was effected in any of the taluks. The grouping of dry villages was left unaltered except in the case of six villages‡ of Tadpatri taluk, which were raised to the first group. There was also no general reclassification of irrigation sources, except in Kadiri taluk where they were divided according to their condition and capacity. But lands in the black soil taluks of Tadpatri and Gooty, which in ordinary seasons, had an unfailing supply of water for two wet crops, were compulsorily registered as double crop wet and assessed at 1½ times the single crop, irrespective of the classification of the sources. But the ryots in the red soil taluks were given the option to compound the second crop charge in accordance with the standard rates prescribed by the Board of Revenue. The rates of assessment were enhanced by a certain percentage in all taluks except Kadiri where the resettlement commutation rates were found to be the same as those adopted at the original settlement. The old wet and dry rates of assessment were therefore retained. Though the resettlement commutation rates showed an increase of over 50 per cent in Gooty, Tadpatri and Rayadrug taluks, the old wet and

* The scheme report relating to the resettlement of Kadiri taluk was prepared by R. W. Davies, I.C.S., that of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks by J. Venkatanarayana Naidu and that of Rayadrug taluk and the six red soil taluks of Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira by A. Venkatarama Ayyar.

† 21 Villages of Rayadrug Taluk transferred to Kalyandrug taluk in 1895 were resettled along with the rest of Rayadrug taluk. Two villages (Hanumapuram and Mavinamaradanahalli) transferred from Rayadrug to Anantapur taluk were resettled along with Anantapur.

** Sixteen villages of old Gooty taluk transferred to Anantapur taluk in 1910, were resettled along with the Anantapur taluk.

‡ They are Mutchukota, Arakatavemula, Chintakunta, Surepalli, Doseledu and Chalavemula.

dry rates were enhanced only by 12½ per cent, the last three dry rates of annas 2, 4 and 6 being left unaltered. In the remaining taluks of Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira where the resettlement commutation rates showed increases varying from 101 to 169 per cent, an enhancement of only 12½ per cent was sanctioned on wet lands, while the rates for dry were left unaltered in view of the poor economic condition of the tracts.

The actual rates of assessment fixed were in all cases less than half the net produce. In fact the assessment never reached the upper limit of 50 per cent either at the original settlement or at the resettlement. As a result of the resettlement, the net land revenue demand rose from Rs. 11.58* lakhs to Rs. 12.68 lakhs, Kadiri taluk alone recording a fall of about Rs. 8,000 owing chiefly to the transfer of large areas from wet to dry.

Resettlement operations were not generally found popular with ryots, as they invariably led to an increase in assessment due to the steady rise in prices. With the advent of the first Congress Ministry in 1937, resettlement operations based mainly on the comparison of price levels were ordered to be abandoned. The district would have been taken up for resettlement, as the tenure of 30 years expired between faslis 1354 (1944-45) and 1368 (1958-59), but in view of the general policy adopted earlier in 1937, it was not conducted.

Water-cess:

Apart from the assessment on land, water used for irrigation from sources owned by Government is also subject to a levy known as water-cess. The Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865 provides the legal sanction for the levy. Conmpulsory water-cess is imposed on lands commanded by irrigation works notified under the Irrigation Works (Levy of Compulsory Water-Cess) Act of 1955.

Water-cess is charged when lands classed as dry or when a second crop or a dufussal crop on lands classed as single crop wet are irrigated. These charges are

* This excludes figures relating to Rayadrug taluk.

known as thirvajasthi and faslijasti respectively. Such charges levied in the district fall into two categories,* differential water rates prevalent only in Kadiri taluk and fixed† water rate in force in the rest of the district. The revenue realised by way of water-cess was Rs. 5,11,220 during F. 1372 and Rs. 5,10,320 during F. 1373.

The fiscal measures undertaken since the last decade with a view to augment the resources of the State assumed the form of various legislative enactments. Of them the Andhra Inams (Assessment) Act, 1955 provides for the levy of full assessment on minor inams (excepting certain village service inams) as in the case of ryotwari lands. Under the Irrigation Works (Levy of Compulsory water-cess) Act XXIV of 1955—Compulsory water-cess is leviable on lands commanded by irrigation works notified under the Act. The Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act of 1955 as amended by Act XXXVII of 1959, regulates the levy and collection of betterment contribution on lands benefited by irrigation and drainage works in the Andhra area of the State. The Andhra Land Revenue (Additional) Wet Assessment Act of 1956 (Act XXII of 1956), as amended by Andhra Pradesh Act XXI of 1957, provides for the levy of an additional assessment at the rate of 37½ per cent of the existing assessment on wet lands served by Government sources of irrigation in the Andhra area subject to a prescribed monetary limit. The Andhra Land Revenue Assessment (Standardisation) Act, 1956, as amended by Act XI of 1958 corrected the disparities in assessment. According to this Act, an addition of six pies in the rupee of the current rate of assessment in the case of wet lands and two annas in the rupee in the case of dry lands were levied in Kadiri taluk and no additional assessment was imposed in the other taluks of the district. The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops

* The principle involved in the differential water rate system is that when a dry land is irrigated the appropriate water rate to be charged is the difference between the wet assessment and the corresponding dry assessment for the same class and sort of lands.

† Under the fixed water rate system, water cess is levied at fixed rates on all lands alike, varying only according to the nature and duration of crops and the classification of the irrigation sources but not depending on the nature of the soil. The rates charged under this system fall again into two sub-categories namely (1) the rates prescribed under the standard scale of water-cess and (2) the special rates prescribed under the various projects.

Assessment) Act of 1957 provided for the levy at varying rates of an extra charge on lands on which commercial crops are grown from 1st July, 1957. The Andhra Land Revenue Surcharge Act, 1956 imposed graded surcharge on the annual land revenue payable. This was re-enacted in 1957 as the Andhra Pradesh surcharge Act on a permanent basis.

As there were still wide disparities in the rates of land revenue assessment and irrigation charges in the different regions of the State, a Land Revenue Reforms Committee was constituted in 1957 with K. N. Anantaraman, I.C.S. as the Chairman to examine the existing system and to suggest measures for the rationalisation of the rates. The Committee advocated, among other things, revised rates of surcharge, abolition of the levy on commercial crops and in lieu, an increase in the rates of purchase tax and an altogether new grading of the soils.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Assessment) and Cess Revision Act (Act XXII) was passed in 1962, allowing for an increase in the rates of assessment, subject to certain limits. This Act, however, provoked some agitation in this district as in the rest of the State. As a result of the enhancement in land revenue assessment as well as an increase in the water rates from 1962, there was an increase in the total land revenue demand for the district.

The Non-Agricultural Lands Assessment Act, 1963 provides for an annual assessment on lands used for non-agricultural purposes, the rate of assessment varying with the population of the place.

Annexure 'A' shows the land revenue demand and collection of the district (including cesses) from Fasli 1320 (1910-11). The increase is not only due to the effect of the various enactments but also to the steady rise in the extent of ryotwari holdings. The latter is the result of not only the abolition of estates and inams and their conversion to ryotwari tenure but also the assignment of waste land to landless people.

At present, land revenue is collected in the district in three kists (instalments) extending over February (25 per cent), March (50 per cent), and April (25 per

cent) through the agency of village officers comprising the headmen, the karnam and village servants called Talayaris and Vettis. These were hereditary posts under the Hereditary Village Officers* Act, 1895.

Land Reforms:

The series of Land Reforms introduced in the composite Madras and the Andhra and the Andhra Pradesh States left their impress on the pattern of agrarian relationship in this district as well. The Estate Land Act of 1908 conferred occupancy rights for the first time on the tenants and prohibited arbitrary eviction and unreasonable enhancement of rents. The tenants, however, did not derive the full benefit of the Act, as it did little to reduce the prevailing high rents. In 1937, the Prakasam Committee examined the conditions prevailing in the zamindari areas and recommended their abolition but before any concrete step could be taken, the Congress Ministry which appointed the Committee went out of Office.

The situation remained the same till 1947 when two important measures of reform—the Rent Reduction Act, 1947 and the Estates Abolition Act, 1948—were introduced to ensure the abolition of all intermediaries and to scale down the high rents obtaining in the estates, pending their abolition. The Rent Reduction Act, which came into effect from 1st July, 1947, was passed even when the other was under discussion with a view to afford immediate relief to the ryots from high rents. Under this Act the Government notified the reduced rents which the occupancy ryots were required to pay. These reduced rents were to continue till the rates of assessment were fixed after survey and settlement in the estate areas taken over by the Government under the Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act XXVI of 1948.

Prior to the Amending Act XVIII of 1936 [The Madras Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act 1936] whole or named villages whose holders enjoyed the Melavaram† and not the Kudivaram rights in the

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* The Supreme Court held in 1960 the right of succession by heredity ultra vires of the constitution.

† The Sovereign's right to collect a share in the produce of the cultivated land is known as Melavaram; the share of the ryot or cultivator is called Kudivaram.

lands were subject to the provisions of the Land Act, 1908. But after the amendment, all the whole or named inam* villages, which conveyed both the Melavaram and the Kudivaram rights, were brought under the purview of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908. The Andhra Pradesh Amendment Act XXXV of 1956 further enlarged the scope of the definition of inam estates, so as to include hamlets and 'Khandrigas'† in inam villages granted as independent inams.

Under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 only the major inams where the grant consisted of Melavaram stood abolished. Under the Andhra Pradesh Amendment Act XVIII of 1957 all grants conveying both the Melavaram and the Kudivaram rights including those of hamlets and 'Khandrigas' stood abolished.

Of the 138 inam villages in the district, all except 51 have been taken over by Government, surveyed and settled according to the Ryotwari principles by the end of 1964. There was no Zamindari land in the district. Under the Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1956, the tenure of inam lands was converted into Ryotwari. With the completion of this work by the issue of over 91,400 Ryotwari Pattas, it can now be said that inam tenure in the district is almost extinct. The Andhra Inams Assessment Act promulgated in 1955 provides for the levy of full assessment on inam lands and assessment levied on them is the same as in that on similar Ryotwari lands.

* Lands for the support of temples and charitable institutions and for rendering certain services to the community were granted by the early Hindu rulers. These were known as Inams. In the unsettled conditions of the 18th century, the Inam holders, mostly the village officers transferred large areas to themselves by "mere alteration of accounts". After investigaton, Munro resumed grants for which the holders could not produce sufficient proof of title. The enquiry which was interrupted by his departure to England and by the introduction of the triennial and decennial leases, was taken up again in 1858 by the appointment of the Madras Inam Commission and a special Commissioner in 1859. A large number of inams were enfranchised in the next ten years, the Government surrendering its right to resume or claim service or restrain alienation in return for a quit rent. Many inams, nowever, continued to remain unenfranchised. The inams fell into two broad classes—major and minor. The former, also called whole inam villages consisted of the grant of whole villages on favourable tenure with or without conditions of service attached to them. The latter comprised grants of isolated fields on favourable tenure on condition of some service being rendered or as a reward for past service. While the personal benefit inams, inams granted as a reward, or police and revenue service inams were all enfranchised, the religious and charitable service and the artisan service inams were not enfranchised. These inams held free of assessment, were liable for resumption for breach of conditions.

† Khandriga is a large block of land.

Of the several committees that enquired into the land lord tenant relationship, the more important are the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee (1948) which suggested an acceptable definition of 'cultivating tenants', the Subramanyam Committee (1950) which advocated the continuance of the tenancy system subject to certain restrictions and also a ceiling on agricultural holdings and the Lakkaraju Subba Rao Committee (1954) which also commended tenancy as a pattern of farming subject to appropriate regulations. The last of these Committees also recommended that any scheme of land reform should aim at the general encouragement of this type of farming. It was on the recommendations of this Committee, that the Andhra Cultivating Tenants Protection Ordinance was issued in 1956 with a view to protect the tenants from unjust eviction. This ordinance was replaced in the same year by the Andhra Tenancy Act providing for a six year agricultural lease, payment and fixation of fair rents and their remission and also for adjudication of disputes. The impact of this enactment on the district is indicated in the following table:

No. of Cases* disposed of under

Year	*Fixation of fair rent.*	*Remission of rent.*	*Delivery of possession of land.*	*Termination of lease.*	*Adjudication*
1961-62 ..	2	6	..	4	2
1962-63 ..	..	4	..	..	2

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings (Census) ordinance of 1957 required every land holder possessing more than 20 acres of land to declare the details of his holding. This ordinance was replaced by Act X of 1961 according to which lands were classified into eight categories and the size of a family holding was determined so as to range from 6 to 72 acres. Declarations from those ryots holding land in excess of the ceiling had to be made and the surplus surrendered to Government in lieu of compensation. The number of such declarations filed in the district

* There were no cases during 1963-64 and 1964-65.

exceeded 400 and the surplus area declared came to 3,500 acres.

Bhoodan Movement:

The only agrarian movement which left an impact on the district is the Bhoodan.* Its founder Vinoba Bhave carried on propaganda in favour of this movement during his tour of the district in 1956. About 2,406 acres have been donated by nearly 400 donors in the district.

Condition of Agricultural Labour:

The condition of agricultural labour in the district appears to be fair though casual labour finds living rather precarious in the slack or non-agricultural season.

The payment of wages is generally in the shape of grain during harvest and in cash in other seasons. Under the zonal system created on the recommendations of a Committee set up in 1958 to fix the wages of agricultural labour under the Minimum Wages Act, the district falls in Zone II. The rates consequently prescribed in 1961 and revised in 1965 are as follows:

1. FARM SERVANTS OR ATTACHED WORKERS.

		Rs. Ps.	
(*a*)	Adults	400.00	per annum.
(*b*)	Children	200.00	do

II CASUAL LABOUR

(*a*)	Ploughing (With Plough team) ..	4.00	per day.
(*b*)	Ploughing (Without plough team) ..	1.75	do
(*c*)	Weeding (Men)	1.25	do
	Weeding (Women)	1.00	do
(*d*)	Harvesting (Men)	1.37	do
	Harvesting (Women)	1.00	do
(*e*)	Any other operations (Men) ..	1.25	do
	Any other operations (Women) ..	1.00	do

* The Andhra Pradesh Bhoodan and Gramdan Act, 1965 provides for the constitution of a Bhoodan Yagna Board for the State with powers of granting the donated lands, after observing the formalities prescribed. The Act also envisages the formation of local committees and Gramsabhas for gramdan villages.

Central and State Taxes:

The most important State taxes collected in the district are commercial taxes, taxes on motor vehicles, stamp duties and registration fees. The central taxes collected are income tax and excise duties.

Four measures of taxation were introduced by the erstwhile Madras Government in 1939, with a view to make good the loss in excise revenue consequent on the implementation of the policy of prohibition. They were the Motor Spirit Taxation Act, the Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Licensing) Act, the Entertainments Tax Act and the General Sales Tax Act.

General Sales Tax, the incidence of which is passed on to the consumer, is levied on persons carrying on the business of buying and selling goods and is calculated on the actual annual turnover. From an unpretentious beginning, the tax has now emerged as one of the most productive sources of revenue. With a view to unify the sales tax laws in the Andhra and Telangana areas of the State, the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act was passed in 1957.

A tax on entertainments, is levied under the Madras* Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, on each payment for admission to an entertainment. The proceeds under this tax are shared by the local bodies and the State Government. In the case of cinematographic exhibitions, however, an additional tax called the 'Show Tax', is also levied. The revenue collected therefrom accrues exclusively to the State Government.

The Motor Spirit Taxation Act, brought into force from April, 1939, provided for the imposition of a single point tax, on the basis of consumption of petrol and other motor spirits. The Andhra Pradesh Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1960 which repealed this enactment provides for the levy of tax at the point of first sale in the State, unlike at the retail point under the previous enactment.

The Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Licensing) Act of 1939 was suspended in 1944 on account of the levy of Central excise. In 1953, this Act was repealed

* This was renamed the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act by the Andhra Pradesh Laws (Amendment of short titles) Act, 1961.

and the Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act was passed, levying a single point sales tax on cigarettes, cigars, pipe and cigarette tobacco at the point of retail sale. This was again repealed by the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957.

The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 came into force in January, 1957, enabling the State Governments to tax inter-State sales of goods. The administration of all these taxes is vested in the Commercial Taxes department. The administering authority at the district level is the Commercial Tax Officer with jurisdiction over the district except Tadpatri and Kadiri taluks which lie within the Proddatur and Cuddapah Commercial Tax Circles respectively.

Prior to 1st April, 1963, *taxation on Motor Vehicles* was governed by the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 and the Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952. The former provided for the levy of a tax on every motor vehicle using a public road, in lieu of tolls and the taxes previously levied by Municipalities and local boards. The proceeds of this tax were mostly distributed to local bodies as compensation for the loss of income due to the abolition of tolls. A tax on the carriage of passengers and goods was levied with effect from 1953 under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation of Passengers and Goods Act of 1952. Revenue was also derived from the fees collected for the registration of vehicles and the licences, permits and certificates of fitness issued under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The Acts of 1931 and 1952 were repealed in 1963 by the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Tax Act which provides for a consolidated single tax.

These Acts are administered by the State Transport Commissioner. The Regional Transport Officer, Anantapur is the licensing* and taxation authority at the district level.

Stamp Revenue† is derived from two classes of stamps—Judicial or Court fee and Non-Judicial or

* The Superintendent of the Regional Transport Office is also a licensing authority.

† The Law Commission of India in its fourteenth report referring to this levy observed "a modern welfare State cannot with any justification sell the dispensation of justice at a price. Perhaps a small regulatory fee may be justified; but the present scales of court fees are wholly indefensible".

Revenue Stamps. The judicial stamps represent the fee payable by persons resorting to Courts of Law or Public Offices, while the non-judicial stamps are levied on commercial transactions which are recorded. These duties are administered by the Collector.. The treasuries in the district serve as depots for the custody and sale of stamps of all descriptions. Stamps are also sold by authorised vendors on a commission basis.

Another item of revenue, connected with stamp duties* relates to the fees charged for the registration of documents. It is administered by the District Registrar of Assurances with headquarters at Anantapur. There are 16 sub-registry offices in the district, one each at the eleven taluk headquarters and at Guntakal, Chilamathur, Yadiki, Tanakal and Bukkapatnam. An itinerant system of registration is in force at Narpala (Anantapur taluk), Gorantla (Hindupur), Amarapuram and Rolla (Madakasira) and D. Hirahal (Rayadrug).

Before the introduction of prohibition in the district, *State Excise* was derived from duties on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp; drugs and opium. At present it consists of the licence fee for tapping Neera and the Tree tax.

The only other important source of revenue for the State is the charge on the supply of electricity. Of the revenue collected in the district, the major portion is from the supply of 'domestic light and power' and that for industrial and agricultural purposes.

Income Tax, which occupies a very important place in the tax structure of the country, is at present levied under the Income-Tax Act, 1961 and is administered by the Central Government. Besides professional classes, the tax-assessees in the district consist mostly of motor vehicle operators dealers in cloth, oil millers, merchants dealing in cotton and groundnut and hoteliers.

The assessment and collection of the tax in the district are entrusted to the three Income-Tax Officers

* These include compounding fees for under-valuation of documents, registration fees for registering societies under the Societies Act, 1860 and fees for solemnisation of marriages under the Marriages Act, 1954.

stationed at Anantapur, with separate jurisdiction over the taluks of the district. The arrears of tax are, however, recovered through the agency of the State Revenue Department.

So far as this district is concerned, the revenue from *Central Excise* consists of duties on cotton fabrics, vegetable, non-essential oils and tobacco. Kadiri, Hindupur, Dharmavaram, Tadpatri and Anantapur are the principal marketing centres where some ware-houses for tobacco exist. There are over 50 factories in the district producing vegetable non-essential oils of which groundnut oil is the most important with Pamidi, Kalluru, Anantapur and Tadpatri as the chief centres. Cotton fabrics are manufactured by two factories, one at Rayadrug and the other at Uravakonda. There are also match factories at Hindupur and Kadiri.

The administration of the Central Excise revenue is in-charge of a Superintendent with jurisdiction over the whole district excepting the taluks of Tadpatri and Kadiri which are within the Cuddapah circle.

Annexure 'B' indicates the revenue realised from these taxes and duties during recent years.

SP/307—34*

ANNEXURE 'A'

Land Revenue in Anantapur District.

Year			*Rupees in lakhs* *Demand*	*Collection*
F. 1320 (1910-11)	..	..	16.66	16.31
1321 (1911-12)	..	..	13.42	13.32
1322 (1912-13)	..	..	15.78	15.66
1323 (1913-14)	..	..	14.79	14.61
1324 (1914-15)	..	..	13.32	13.16
1325 (1915-16)	..	..	15.51	15.32
1326 (1916-17)	..	..	17.40	17.20
1327 (1917-18)	..	..	17.21	16.72
1328 (1918-19)	..	..	13.77	13.51
1329 (1919-20)	..	..	16.35	16.14
1330 (1920-21)	..	..	13.14	10.30
1331 (1921-22)	..	..	15.68	14.45
1332 (1922-23)	..	..	14.28	13.89
1333 (1923-24)	..	..	12.41	7.57
1335 (1925-26)	..	..	15.15	14.51
1336 (1926-27)	..	..	16.14	14.02
1338 (1928-29)	..	..	16.50	16.50
1339 (1929-30)	..	..	17.44	17.41
1340 (1930-31)	..	..	18.02	18.00
1341 (1931-32)	..	..	15.53	14.05
1342 (1932-33)	..	..	17.34	15.79
1343 (1933-34)	..	..	18.10	16.70
1345 (1935-36)	..	..	17.93	16.79
1346 (1936-37)	..	..	17.11	15.83
1347 (1937-38)	—	..	16.70	11.59
1348 (1938-39)	..	..	20.00	18.15
1351 (1941-42)	..	..	19.22	18.12
1353 (1943-44)	..	..	18.40	18.27
1354 (1944-45)	..	..	19.33	19.29
1355 (1945-46)*	..	..	10.80	10.30
1357 (1947-48)	..	..	19.42	19.34
1358 (1948-49)	..	..	17.96	17.43
1359 (1949-50)	..	..	22.37	22.30
1361 (1951-52)	..	..	15.77	14.56
1362 (1952-53)	..	..	19.40	14.17
1363 (1953-54)	..	..	24.81	19.33
1364 (1954-55)	..	..	21.71	18.38
1365 (1955-56)	..	..	22.83	21.29
1366 (1956-57)	..	..	27.15	24.47
1368 (1958-59)	..	..	19.05	13.28
1369 (1959-60)	..	..	21.81	10.69
1370 (1960-61)	..	..	20.38	6.54
1371 (1961-62)**	..	..	22.21	4.97
1372 (1962-63)†	..	..	59.32	39.81
1373 (1963-64)†	..	..	48.62	35.28
1374 (1964-65)†	..	..	59.52	47.63

* This was a famine year during which about Rs. 8.67 lakhs was remitted.

** On account of adverse seasonal conditions, collection of Land Revenue and cesses was suspended during these years.

†The figures in respect of these years are only provisional.

ANNEXURE 'B'

State Revenues (In lakhs of rupees)

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Sales Tax ..	30.01	30.21	30.51	30.97	37.24
Entertainments Tax ..	3.68	3.70	3.77	3.67	4.08
Central Sales Tax ..	5.85	5.12	4.64	5.65	6.00
Motor Spirit Tax ..	3.25	1.00	0.86	0.77	0.35
Tax on Motor Vehicles ..	31.78	17.18	20.56	26.58	24.94
Stamp duties ..	20.31	18.56	18.83	25.17	26.45
Registration fees ..	3.61	3.52	3.77	4.98	5.71
State Excise ..	..	2.34	2.99	20.25	32.51
Electricity ..	26.85	29.05	33.89	46.99	52.32

CENTRAL REVENUE

(In lakhs of rupees).

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Income Tax ..	N.A.	N.A.	18.56	31.57	33.04
Central Excise ..	13.22	8.68	9.21	7.41	11.33
Postal	4.62	4.63	6.08	7.08	6.09

CHAPTER XI

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

The incidence of cognisable crime in the district is heavier than in many other districts of the State, although it is much less than in the neighbouring districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool. From the days of Francis, the author of the old Anantapur Gazetteer who observed that "Crime in the district, indeed, is unusually light,"* the situation had considerably deteriorated. In fact, a couple of decades later, it proved bad enough to invoke the remark that "Crime in the district,† calculated on the basis of population, is heavier than in most of the other districts in the Presidency."‡ This disturbing trend seems to have almost persisted over the decades. Murders, house-breakings and ordinary thefts have shown a rather steady increase although there has been a general reduction in the number of dacoities and robberies registered, as the following table indicates:—

Year	*Murders*	*Dacoities and robberies*	*House-breakings.*	*Ordinary thefts.*	*Cattle thefts.*
1900	11	59	142	215	56
1910	38	30	260	244	87
1920	68	176	422	445	122
1930	36	38	243	347	121
1940	27	16	134	247	57
1950	43	27	269	267	172
1960	46	8	304	344	120
1961	49	4	294	357	128
1962	61	5	284	395	121
1963	58	4	306	355	97
1964	54	17	307	318	66

* Francis made this observation in 1905, when the number of murders committed was 18, dacoities and robberies 50, house-breakings 160 and ordinary thefts 271; by 1926 they rose to 34, 31, 251 and 306 respectively.

† Anantapur Gazetteer (1905) p. 133.

‡ Appendix to the Anantapur Gazetteer, p. 106.

Murder:

The taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri were particularly notorious for factious murders even during the last century. An exasperated authority exclaimed in 1905 that the inhabitants of these taluks "are better off than their neighbours and can employ in fomenting factions the time which elsewhere has to be spent in keeping the wolf from the door." 1. This propensity to crime has often come for vituperative official comment. A cause usually advanced for this state of affairs is the prevalence of factions in these taluks, which, in turn, is said to be due to their close proximity to Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, well-known for their factions. Even now, these two taluks are not free from it. On the other hand, an unpleasant trend in recent years is the spread of these factions to the other taluks as well. Out of the 173 murders committed within the district during the last three years, 25 were said to be due to family disputes, 21 to sex, 12 to gain and an equal number to factions. Slight provocations, at times even imaginary, lead to rioting and murder. The factious fights occasionally involve clashes among castes aligning themselves with either of the parties. For instance, a twenty year old dispute between the Kapus and the Upparas in Bheemanapalle (Gooty) erupted into a riot in 1963, with the Gollas, the Harijans and the Dudekulas supporting the latter. Sometimes even trivial matters lead to such incidents. A dispute over a dung heap led to a clash in January 1964 between two leading Kapus of Maddipalle (Tadpatri), who were already estranged on the question of preference in drawing water from a well. Mutual skirmishes sometimes take place in such tension as though there were pitched battles between two warring groups as evident from the clash in 1959 between two parties at Yerraguntapalle (Dharmavaram).

Factions are not the only cause for murder. Local elections, personal jealousies and persistent litigation also contribute their share. The murder of a member of the Union Board in 1939 in broad day light at Uravakonda, of a delegate to the Bharat Sevak Samaj in 1957 on the Gooty-Guntakal road and another during the

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1. Anantapur Gazetteer, (1905) p. 134.

same year at Cholasamudram (Anantapur) are a few instances in point. Pitifully low gains also motivate murders at times. An old woman was throttled to death in 1963 near Gannevaripalle (Tadpatri) for the sake of her ornaments, valued at a mere Rs. 70. All kinds of weapons are used in committing the designed deed—sticks, spears, daggers and even fire arms. The use of country-made bombs, though rare, is not altogether extinct, as is evident from the 'Jutur bomb case'* of 1959.

Riotings:

The existence of antagonistic groups with loyalties based on personal and family rivalries and led by rich and influential persons renders the district susceptible to riots. In fact, it was observed about three decades ago, that one of the most serious problems of the district was the "lawlessness of certain influential ryots".† Posting of punitive force is a measure frequently resorted to by the police to arrest the spread of the evil.

Dacoities and Robberies:

The district, which was once the scene of daring dacoities mostly committed by criminal gangs, is now comparatively free from them. Of the recent dacoities, the one in 1957 when nearly twenty men in khaki and brown dress looted properties from a private residence near the Hindupur railway station created some sensation. The agitation spearheaded in 1964 by some political parties against high prices and scarcity of grains culminated in riots in Guntakal town.

House-breaking and Thefts:

Most of the house-breakings and ordinary thefts committed within the district are attributed, by the local police authorities, to the so-called criminal tribes —Korichas and Nirshikaris. Even in 1964, one of the worst in recent years in respect of property offences, stolen properties were recovered from two gangs of Korichas apprehended in the Penukonda division.

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* In Jutur village (Tadpatri), a person was injured by a country bomb thrown at him by two members of the opposite party.

† Appendix to the Anantapur Gazetteer, (1905) p. 106.

Communal Tension:

By and large, the district is noted for communal harmony and instances of communal tension are very few. One such incident happened in 1909 at Pamidi when the Hindus, contrary to custom, did not participate in the 'Muharram' and insisted on offering a sacrifice near the mosque; another in 1916 at Kadiri when the Hindus were taking their deity in procession near the mosque to which the Muslims objected, and a third in 1934, again at Kadiri when the Muslims resented a Hindu 'bhajan' party passing by the mosque. The communal tension existing elsewhere in the country led to clashes in Kadiri and Penukonda in 1946 and 1947. The most recent incident was in 1963 at Hindupur when the local car festival and the Ramzan Eed synchronised and the clash which followed led to police firing.

Others:

Political and agrarian tensions and labour troubles are not widespread in this district. The most recent of the political agitations was in 1964 against the additional land levy imposed by Government in accordance with the Additional Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1962. Industrial relations do not pose any problem for the district police although there is some trade union rivalry at Guntakal (Gooty).

Criminal Tribes:

The so-called criminal tribes in the district, recognised as such before the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act in 1948 included the Wodderas, Korichas, Boyas, Dommaras, Sugalis, Telaga Pamulas, Dasaris and Nirshikaris. Most of these tribes have now settled down to agriculture and are free from the stigma attached to them earlier. With the advent of independence, the old Acts governing them were repealed periodically and more progressive measures introduced. The Andhra Pradesh Habitual Offenders' Act 1962 regulating the conduct of these tribes is the result of such reforms. In spite of these measures it is often complained that some of the local Korichas and Nirshikaris have not completely abandoned their criminal propensities and are even now responsible for many

house-breakings and thefts. The former, known also as Nawabpet or Voyalpad Korichas, are chiefly found in Mittapalle, Kondakamarla and Mohammadabad villages of Kadiri taluk, Chinnaboyanapalle of Penukonda and Ralla-Anantapuram and Rallapalle of Kalyandrug. Their ostensible means of livelihood are the making of ropes and baskets and the sale of 'karepaku.'* They are described as expert house-breakers and adepts in making man-holes. The Nirshikaris, said to have migrated from Bombay about 35 years back and related to the 'Bauriahs'† of Northern India, speak a dialect in which Gujarati predominates. Most of them live on the out-skirts of Anantapur and Guntakal towns and have been held responsible for a number of property offences. Their *modus operandi*** for gaining access into houses and their practice of depositing the stolen property are rather interesting.

Organisation of the Police Force:

Very little is known about the organisation of Police in the district during the Vijayanagar period. Police functions were discharged by Kavalgars, Talaris, Palegars and Danaiks, who were not salaried employees but who enjoyed 'manyams'. The Talaris had to protect the life and property of the villagers, apprehend culprits and keep track of the movements of vagabonds and nomadic tribes. Their work was supervised by the Kavalgars who kept watch over a few 'Samuts' and both the agencies were held responsible for all cases of theft and had to even make good the loss in case they failed to recover the stolen property. The maintenance of law and order in towns was entrusted to a band of Talavaras, headed by a Prefect. Penukonda Veeranna, often mentioned in the inscriptions of Lepakshi (Hindupur), was the Talavara (Police Commissioner) of Viayanagar. The Palegars were responsible for the safety of areas lying on the outskirts

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* A spicy leaf used as a condiment.

† Some authorities assert that this tribe belongs to the old North-western provinces and Oudh, while others associate it with Bengal.

** It is said that they use a rope tied to a yoke by pulling which they bend and remove iron bars and that they dig a hole about a foot deep vertically and then extend it horizontally by another foot at the end of which they conceal the stolen properties.

of jungles and in villages built within forest clearings. The 'Danaiks', to whom the Kavalgars were responsible, had to report to the monarch on the condition of their 'provinces'. A higher category of police officials, called Nadu-Kavalgars, is indicated in stray inscriptions here and there. Mahipati Errana Nayadu, who held the Kaval rights of several 'Samuts' like Yadiki, Pamidi, Tadpatri and Singanamala appears to have belonged to this higher cadre. Taxes such as the 'Talavarike' or 'Kavali Katnam' for the sake of appointment of Talaris and 'Nadu-Tallavarike' for the Nadu-Talavaras (District Police Officers) were also being levied.

The kings of Golconda continued the system but reduced the 'rusums' of some of the kavalgars. They also resumed portions of inam villages or lands granted to them and, in some cases, created posts of a few kavalgars for persons whom they wanted to placate or reward. During those days, the functions performed by the Police were both civil and military and were effective particularly in towns.

During the days of Hyder Ali, many of the powerful Kavalgars were expelled and all police activity was directed by 'amildars'* with a band of 'kotwals'† and their peons in principal towns. In villages, however, the Patels and Karnams were aided in the discharge of police functions by Talaris and Thotis. Paying tribute to the well-organised police administration under Hyder, Munro observed that the roads were rendered perfectly safe and that robberies were uncommon. But during Tipu's rule, conditions deteriorated with the disbandment of military peons and the return of most of the Kavalgars who had been previously expelled. In later years, the Nizam was too weak to assert his power and pillaging became quite common. This state of affairs created anarchy in the district.

Munro continued the old system of "looking for everything to Taliaries and in towns to the Kotwal

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* Amildars almost corresponded to the 'Tahsildars' of the later days.

† Kotwals were the commissioners of police for maintaining law and order in towns.

and their peons."* The amildars or the Tahsildars were the heads of police within their taluks and were also exercising magisterial powers in cases of assault or petty theft. Under them were the peishkars† and the Kotwals who were also responsible for the collection of revenue. Gooty was the only town in the present Anantapur district under the charge of a Kotwal.

A number of regulations were passed by the East India Company to overcome the handicaps inherent in the above system. But the "atrocities committed by revenue servants acting as police officers"‡ were responsible for the constitution, by the Madras Government in 1855, of the Torture Commission for an enquiry into the prevailing system of police administration. The Commission, commenting on the very sad state of affairs then prevailing, recommended the separation of Revenue and Police functions and the reorganisation of the Police Force in the Presidency. A separate department, distinct from the Revenue and Magisterial Departments, consisting of a Chief Commissioner with 20 District Superintendents of Police and an equal number of Assistant Superintendents was sanctioned in 1857. The Madras Act XXIV of 1859 which embodied the recommendations of the Commission as well as those of Mr. Robinson, the first Chief Commissioner of Police, marked the beginning of the Madras Police. The Presidency was split up into five ranges each with 4 districts under an Inspecting Superintendent of Police. Anantapur, which then formed part of Bellary district, was placed in the Central Range. The taluk of Anantapur was the first to be taken up for reorganisation. An Assistant Superintendent of Police with jurisdiction over Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Hindupur, Madakasira and Penukonda taluks was posted with headquarters at Anantapur. The new force performed varied functions ranging from the preservation of peace, prevention of crime, detection of offences, discovery of stolen property and apprehension of vagrants to the patrol of public roads,

† Bellary Manual, p. 226.

* They corresponded to the Station House Officers of the present day.

‡ History of Andhra Pradesh Police (1861-1961), p. 137.

inspection of weights and measures, service of summons, custody of prisoners, keeping vigil over the treasury, jails, salt-pans and 'platforms' for the prevention of smuggling and guarding* of banks, public companies and even private individuals.

The Government of India appointed a Police Commission in 1860 which recommended the organisation of Civil Police Force on the model of the British Constabulary with an Inspector-General of Police responsible to the Provincial Government. This led to the enactment of the Indian Police Act of 1861 marking the establishment of a provincial force subordinate to the magistracy. By 1872 there were two Inspectors in each of the taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda while there was one each in Hindupur and Madakasira. In 1882 when the district was formed, the District Police Force consisted of 485 persons under one Superintendent of Police and there were seven Inspectors' divisions. Ghat† talaris guarded the "jungly places where highway robberies and dacoities are most easily committed."‡

One of the handicaps in the formative stages was the dearth of eligible personnel to constitute the force. Besides this, the relations of the police with the subordinate magistracy were not also cordial. The inadequacy of the staff was felt more keenly in seasons of adversity when the number of wandering gangs infesting the district increased. Thus in 1897, there was one police station in the district within the limits of which there were 11 criminal gangs with just one head constable and seven constables to control them. Even beneficial measures aimed at the eradication of plague met with resistance and often culminated in riots. The most serious of them was in 1898 when the Tahsildar of Hindupur was stoned to death by some persons of Kodur who objected to the erection of plague sheds.

* The Police were hired both by financial institutions and private individuals on payment.

†The Ghat talaris posted to keep watch over the highways and ghats were originally under the control of the Revenue department and came over to the Police in 1894. Their number was materially reduced in 1923 as a result of the recommendations of the Police Retrenchment Committee and they left the scene from 1931.

‡*Anantapur Gazetteer*, P. 134.

A high-power Police Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1902 and its recommendations formed the basis of the present Indian Police system, under which the District Magistrate is given the authority of general control over the Police.

The first Assistant to the Anantapur District Superintendent was appointed in 1906. With the creation of the Penukonda sub-division in 1911, the taluks of Kalyandrug, Anantapur and Tadpatri were placed in the Anantapur division, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira in Penukonda division and Gooty directly under the Superintendent of Police. Consequent on the addition of Rayadrug taluk, the Gooty division was formed in 1955. The transfer of the enforcement of prohibition to the Police resulted in the formation of the Dharmavaram division in 1956 which, with the withdrawal of enforcement of prohibition from the police, was abolished in 1961. The following statement indicates the strength of the police force and the number of police stations in the district over the decades:—

Year	*Officers*	*Men*	*No. of Police Stations*
1901	69	478	40
1910	37	799	49
1920	58	757	39
1930	58	773	38
1940	57	793	38
1950	78	1,012	40
1960	80	1,035	48
1964	81	998	48

The district is now included in the southern range with a Deputy Inspector-General of Police stationed at Anantapur, kept in charge. It is divided into 11 circles and has 48 police stations and 11 outposts, the details of which are indicated in Appendix 'A'.

Railway Police:

With the development of railways in the Madras Presidency in the seventies of the last century, the need for a separate Railway Police was keenly felt. In fact, the Inspector-General of Police, while recommending the establishment of a Railway Police in 1893, observed that Madras was the only Presidency without such a force. A minor scheme with 3 Inspectors and 78 men was introduced in the Presidency in 1895 and the staff were initially placed under the control of the Superintendents of the various districts through which the railway lines passed. With the formation of Andhra in 1953, the former 'Railway Police, Madras District' was reorganised and named as 'Railway Police, Vijayawada district' with two subdivisions, one at Guntakal and the other at Vijayawada. The Deputy Superintendent at Guntakal exercises jurisdiction over this district as well.

Civic Guards:

Civic guards were formed in this district about 1940 with a view to assist the Police. They were raised on a voluntary basis and organised in groups of ten under a Commander. Their services were requisitioned during the 'Quit India Movement' of 1942 for guarding railway and telegraph lines. They were abolished in 1945 having been found 'unnecessary'. But the need for the constitution of a voluntary organisation to be made use of during emergencies was keenly felt. Consequently, Home Guards were organised in the Presidency under the Home Guards Act of 1948. They were, however, recruited in the district only in September, 1963. At present there are two companies in Anantapur with a strength of 197 and two platoons in Hindupur with a strength of 68.

Criminal Investigation Department:

The Criminal Investigation Department of the Madras Police was constituted in 1906 and a separate unit called 'X' branch was formed in this department in 1946 to deal with cases of black-marketing and corruption. Sometime after the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, the Anti-Corruption Department of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, which was directly

under Government, was transferred to the control of the Police Department and merged with the 'X' branch. But early in 1961, an Anti-Corruption Bureau, directly responsible to Government, replaced the 'X' branch.

Central Recruits' School:

The Central Recruits' School for training police constables was started in 1917 at Anantapur. It has been running since then but for a short spell of eight months in 1932-33, when it had to be closed for want of recruits. It continues to function as a branch of the college into which it was upgraded in 1955. Since then its Principal is a Superintendent of Police of the I.P.S. cadre who is assisted by a Vice-Principal of the cadre of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Category II). The school is manned by an Inspector of Police and six Sub-Inspectors designated Chief Law Instructor and Assistant Law Instructors respectively. There is also a Chief Drill Instructor with six Assistants. The school has provision for training 250 candidates at a time. The total number of recruits admitted and those sent out after training in recent years is indicated in the following table:—

Year	*No. of recruits*	*No. sent out.*
1960	714	593
1961	641	419
1962	917	763
1963	465	391
1964	215	70

A hostel is also attached to the school.

Police Training College:

The Police Training College at Anantapur is the only institution of its kind in the State with provision for training 50 Sub-Inspector Cadets and 5 Deputy Superintendents. Its Principal is a Superintendent of Police assisted by four Law Instructors, two of whom being Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade I. There is also a Junior Engineer for training

the pupils in the preparation of maps of the scene of offences. The period of training ranges from one year to Sub-Inspector cadets to one month in the case of I.P.S. officers. The untrained constables of Telangana area also receive training in this institution. A library and a museum are attached to it. The number of officers trained during the last five years is indicated below:—

Year	I.P.S. Officers	Dy. Superintendent of Police	Sub-Inspectors of all categories
1960	2	3	147
1961	3	3	..
1962	3	5	48
1963	3	..	..
1964	..	7	78

Jails and Lock-ups:

The British found nowhere any jails or 'karagrihas' when they occupied the Ceded Districts. Munro in fact complained that he had to confine the convicts in open choultries, fort chambers and gate-yards and that prisoners often escaped from custody particularly when it rained during nights when the guards left their posts seeking shelter for themselves. Prior to the introduction of an organised system of judicial administration by the British in 1802, criminals were tried summarily by the Collectors and were either whipped soundly and sent away or confined in old and dilapidated choultries. The 'Zilla Prisons', set up by the British, were visited by the Judges of the Courts of Circuit, who issued such orders as they found necessary for ensuring better treatment, accommodation and security.

For a long time the District Jail at Bellary alone was serving the needs of the old Bellary district which included portions of the present Anantapur district. There were sub-jails at Anantapur, Gooty and Penukonda in which convicts from the neighbouring taluks were also confined. By 1882, when the

Anantapur district was formed, there were in all 13 sub-jails, three each in Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Madakasira, two in Hindupur and one each in Anantapur and Gooty taluks. At the turn of the century, there was one sub-jail at Yadiki and one in each of the taluk headquarters in the district, except Kalyandrug where a sub-jail was opened only in 1902. With the transfer of the sub-jails in Kadiri and Tanakal in 1910, their number rose to 11 and by one more in 1912 with the establishment of a sub-jail at Uravakonda. But with the abolition of the sub-jails at Yadiki and Tanakal in 1932 and with the addition of the sub-jail at Rayadrug in 1953, the number came down to 11—one each in all the taluk headquarters, including Uravakonda. The prisoners confined in them are mostly under-trials remand prisoners, prisoners in transit and those sentenced to imprisonment for a month or less. The following statistics indicate the number of prisoners in these jails during recent years:—

Year	*No. of Sub-jails*	*No. of prisoners confined during the year*		
		Convicts	*Under trials*	*Total*
1960 ..	.. 11	4,782	6,946	11,728
1961 ..	.. 11	3,869	6,899	10,768
1962 ..	.. 11	3,241	5,091	8,332
1963 ..	.. 11	2,662	2,662	5,985
1964 ..	.. 11	3,184	5,252	8,436

With the separation of the judiciary from the executive in 1950 the Sub-Magistrates of the Revenue Department who were the Superintendents of sub-jails were replaced by the Judicial Second Class Magistrates. The District Collector, however, continued to be in-charge of supervision of the sub-jails till 1963, when it was transferred to the Additional District and Sessions Judge. All the sub-jails are guarded by police. The Munsif-Magistrates, who replaced the Judicial Second-Class Magistrates from March, 1966 are the Superintendents of the sub-jails.

Central Jail:

The Central Jail-*cum*-Prisoners' Agricultural Colony, the first of its kind in the State, was opened in October, 1965. It is situated about four miles from Anantapur on the Tadpatri road within the revenue village limits of Bukkarayasamudram. It was sanctioned in 1964 with the primary object of experimenting on the novel idea of an open air jail where the convicts move unfettered in an atmosphere of freedom. The first batch of 50 prisoners was moved from the Prisoners' open air work camp, Bethul in Nalgonda district with the rest to follow from other areas. Its total extent is nearly 1,500 acres of which over 1,200 acres would be served by the High Level Canal. The convicts have been housed in three spacious and elegantly constructed sheds.

Lock-ups:

Police lock-ups have been in existence almost since 1860, the year of the inception of the Police force in the district. They are generally located in police stations and are of an 'approved' and uniform pattern. Their present number is 48.*

Prison Reform:

Of the many Committees that went into the question of prison discipline and reform, very few specifically discussed the condition of prisoners in sub-jails. In spite of this, several steps were taken from time to time to ensure that proper attention was paid to some of the basic needs of prisoners. Thus visits to these jails by the local medical officers was made compulsory in 1919, supply of drinking water to the prisoners from closed mud-pots was ordered in 1938 and from 1946 they were allowed to move about in the open air within the enclosed jail premises, permission for the use of tobacco by under-trials was granted in 1950. But these measures did not go far and the Krishnaswami Aiyangar Committee of 1950 observed "in fact, to describe the present conditions in the sub-

*There are four lock-ups in each of the taluks of Hindupur, Penukonda, Rayadrug, Tadpatri, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug; Six each in Anantapur and Kadiri; Nine in Gooty including Uravakonda sub-taluk and three in Madakasira.

sidiary jails as leaving much to be desired would be euphemism"* and recommended, among other things, the vesting of the control of sub-jails with the Inspector-General of Prisons, the appointment of two Regional Officers as Inspecting Superintendents and of Medical Officers as Superintendents of Sub-Jails, the replacement of Police guards by jail warders and the opening of jail libraries. These recommendations have not been wholly accepted. Some improvements have, however, been made. Unconditional release of prisoners whose unexpired term of sentence is one month or less is now and then ordered to relieve overcrowding or to mark occasions like the Independence Day. Special diet on national holidays or festivals is also served. Even the normal diet allowed to them has undergone a series of revisions for the better. The convicting Magistrates, after an enquiry into the habits and status of the prisoners, determine the class into which they should be placed and the diet to be given to them. Besides the ex-officio† official visitors, nominated non-official visitors also inspect the jails periodically. But in view of the short term imprisonment in these sub-jails no effective programme of correction could be implemented, although of late, various measures like improved sanitation, use of brass and copper utensils and aluminium pots and plates, superior clothing have been introduced with the object of bettering the living conditions of inmates.

In the erstwhile Madras Presidency, the work relating to probation of offenders was undertaken by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. It was laid down as a matter of policy in 1924 that Borstal inmates should not be released until suitable employment was found for them and probation officers‡ appointed for their after-care. No such officers, however, were appointed in this district. The enactment of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936 providing for the release of first offenders in certain specified offences and the

*Vol. I of the Madras Jail Reforms Committee, P.289.

†The ex-officio official visitors include the Director of Medical Services, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Members of the Board of Revenue, Assistant and Sessions Judges, District and Municipal Health Officers ; and the non-officials, the members of the Legislature within their constituencies.

‡These probation officers were voluntary workers 'appointed' by the Society.

provincialisation of the entire probation service in 1946 gave a fillip to the system. A post of Provincial Officer designated as Chief Probation Superintendent working under the Inspector-General of Prisons was also created. The Act was extended to this district in 1949 and a District Probation Officer was appointed to attend to the work of probation and after-care under the Probation Offenders Act, the Borstal Schools Act, the Children's Act, Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and cases of convicts released on parole. The Regional Inspector of Probation with headquarters at Anantapur supervises the work of the Probation Officer.

The following statistics reveal the nature and volume of probation work turned out in the district:

Year	*Preliminary enquiry reports*	*Supervision cases*	*Visits paid*	*Reports Submitted*
1960	119	56	393	275
1961	165	73	357	340
1962	109	85	195	127
1963	39	91	65	32
1964	182	107	430	326

Organisation of Civil and Criminal Courts—Early History:

The earliest evidence available of a well-developed system of judicial administration in this region relates to the days of the Vijayanagar Empire. The rulers usually presided over the Imperial Court at the capital and redressed the grievances of the people during their tours. A series of courts, both itinerant and stationary, were set up and an elaborate procedure for the conduct of trials and disposal of appeals was also prescribed. The Governors of 'provinces' and the 'amaranayakas'* in the villages held regular courts to dispense justice. Civil disputes were mostly settled by the people themselves through temporary courts, known as 'Dharmasanas' (seats of justice), which were

*They were chiefs (nayaks) holding the king's land under 'amaram' or a military tenure.

dissolved soon after judgments were pronounced. The law accorded differential treatment to citizens and the punishments inflicted on criminals were rather harsh and severe, often involving torture and death. Even during the thirties of the last century, many of the Thugs who infested the district were 'gibbetted'* near the scene of the crime.

The decline of the Vijayanagar Empire and the disorders that followed it virtually led to the breakdown of law and order. When the British occupied the district, the agencies they found for settling all civil disputes were the panchayats, while the Amildars† adjudged all criminal cases.

The British system of judicial administration, popularly known as the 'Cornwallis system,' was introduced in the Madras Presidency in 1802. A hierarchy of courts was set up in the districts. On the civil side were the appellate Courts called 'Provincial Courts' and on the criminal, the 'Courts of Circuit'. The Sadr Adalat, consisting of the Governor and the members of his council, was the next higher court against whose decisions appeals could be preferred to the Governor-General-in-Council. The Sadr Adalat was called the Foujdari Adalat when it tried criminal cases. Capital punishments awarded by the Courts of Circuit were subject to confirmation by the Foujdari Adalat. Magisterial powers, which till then were exercised by Collectors, came to be vested in Judges. Registrars and 'native' Commissioners invested with limited powers were also appointed. The Zilla Judge, assisted by a Kazi, a Mufti and a Pandit, followed the Muslim and the Hindu Law as well as the Regulations of the East India Company. European subjects were to be

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*Such gibbets existed even during the early years of this century, in Beluguppa of Kalyandrug taluk, Honnuru in Rayadrug and Utikanama and Turukalapatnam in Penukonda. The old Gazetteer describes these gibbets as consisting of two vertical poles, about 15' high, sunk in masonry, supporting a cross-bar about 13' long, all made in teak. Two cages made of loop-iron, roughly shaped to fit closely round the body of a man standing, were suspended from this cross-bar. The cages were provided with hinged doors and iron loops to hold the legs in position, two others for the arms and another one for supporting the head. According to local versions, these gibbets are called 'Munro's gallows into which the Thugs were confined and starved to death. The gibbet at Beluguppa was removed to the Madras museum and the one at Turukalapatnam is now in a badly damaged condition.

†They almost corresponded to the taluk officers of the later days.

tried only by the Supreme Court in Madras. But the system, as it existed, came in for vehement criticism and was found so unsatisfactory that a Collector of a neighbouring district was reported to have exclaimed, "it is cheaper for complainants to submit to be plundered than to seek redress."* Munro also condemned the system as being not only "most expensive and vexatious, but totaly inefficient,"* He was later appointed Chairman of the Judicial Commission constituted by the Company in 1814. His recommendations disproved the notion that the 'natives are altogether unworthy of trust' and formed the basis for the Regulation of 1816 according to which an increasing use was made of the Indian agency in judicial administration. Heads of villages were styled Munsiffs and certain limited powers in civil suits were conferred upon them. They were also empowered to summon a village panchayat, from among the respectful inhabitants of the village, subject to the consent of both the parties to the dispute. Intermediary Courts of District Munsiffs were also constituted. Magisterial powers were retransferred to Collectors and their subordinates.

Further Changes:

But the system continued to undergo a series of changes. In 1818, provision was made for the hearing of appeals in England instead of by the Governor-General-inCouncil. Auxiliary Zilla Courts with Assistant Judges† later called Subordinate Judges, were set up in 1827. Indian Judges** were also appointed to try suits referred to them by Assistant Judges. The power and the pecuniary jurisdiction of all the judicial authorities were enhanced from time to time. In 1843, the Provincial Courts (Courts of Circuit) were abolished and new Zilla Courts, presided over by a single Judge, were established, with appellate powers over the subordinate judges, the Sadr Ameens and the District Munsiffs. All criminal powers previously exercised by the Courts of Circuit, were transferred to these new Zilla Courts whose judges were designated 'Civil and Sessions Judges'. The Civil Procedure Code of 1859,

* Selections from the East India House, Vol. II, pages 241, 118 and III.

†On the criminal side, they were called Joint Criminal Judges.

**They were known as Principal Sadr Ameens from 1836.

the Penal Code of 1860 and the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 replaced the Regulations of the Company. The Sadr Adalat, Foujdari Adalat and the Supreme Court were abolished in 1862 and the High Court was established, with Civil and Criminal jurisdiction over all the Courts in the Presidency. The Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 and the Civil Courts Act of 1873 determined the set up of both the Criminal and the Civil Courts whose pattern has remained largely unchanged till now.

In pursuance of these changes, civil justice in Anantapur district which then formed part of Bellary came to be administered by 1870 by a District Judge and a Principal Sadr Ameen*, both stationed at Bellary and three District Munsiffs† at Gooty, Kalyandrug and Parigi, besides several village munsiffs who decided suits of the value of Rs. 10 and below. The administration of criminal justice was in the hands of the Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate, the Head Assistant, the eight taluk Sub-magistrates‡ at Rayadrug, Tadpatri, Gooty, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Anantapur, Hindupur and Madakasira and the four Additional Sub-Magistrates@ at Uravakonda, Rayalacheruvu, Kalyandrug and Bukkapatnam. Trial£ by jury was introduced in the Sessions Court at Bellary till about 1884 and was confined to certain cases of property offences, *viz.*, theft, robbery, gang-robbery, house-breaking and receiving or concealing stolen property. With a view to relieve taluk officers of a part of their magisterial duties, the scheme of appointing Stationary Sub-Magistrates was introduced late in 1892. During the first decade of this century, there were Stationary Sub-Magistrates at Anantapur, Gooty, Tadpatri and Penukonda, Stipendiary Second Class (Serishtadar) Magistrates at Dharmavaram, Hindupur, Madakasira and Kalyandrug, a Special Magistrate (Sub-registrar) at Bukkapatnam,

*The Court of the Principal Sadr Ameen replaced that of the Subordinate Judge in 1860, but was closed in the same year and was reopened temporarily in 1866.

†A District Munsiff's Court was functioning at Tadimarri till 1864 and those at Kalyandrug and Parigi were abolished in 1875.

‡The taluk Serishtadars were also invested with magisterial powers and were exercising them only in emergencies in the absence of taluk magistrates (Tahsildars).

@They were also the Deputy Tahsildars in these places.

£In 1950, the system of trial by jury was abolished in the mofussil and that by assessors in 1956.

the Deputy Tahsildar Magistrates at Yadiki and Uravakonda and the Bench* Magistrates at Anantapur, in addition to the Village Magistrates. Tahsildars were also invested with second class powers but they occasionally used them in places where there were stationary Sub-Magistrates. On the civil side, there were District Munsiffs at Gooty and Penukonda, the former with jurisdiction over Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and Adoni, then in Bellary district. He was under the control of the District Court, Kurnool while the District Munsiff, Penukonda with jurisdiction over the rest of the district was under the District Court, Bellary. The people of Tadpatri and Gooty taluks had to go to Bellary for Sessions and to Kurnool for civil cases. In 1911, the Gooty Munsiff was placed under the control of the Cuddapah District Court. This position continued till 1920 when a separate District Court at Anantapur was set up with jurisdiction over the entire revenue district. During the same year, a District Munsiff Court†—the third in the district—was established at Anantapur, with jurisdiction over Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and a part of Kadiri taluks. Penukonda, Hindupur, Madakasira and the remaining portion of Kadiri taluks came within the purview of the Court at Penukonda. The jurisdiction of the District Munsiff Court at Gooty remained unchanged. About 100 Panchayat Courts were also established in the district under Act IV of 1920, but the institution of cases in them was rather poor. About this period, there were also Bench Courts at Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Hindupur, Tadpatri, Gooty, Guntakal and Kadiri.

The scheme of separation‡ of judiciary from the executive was introduced in 1949 by the erstwhile

*Third-Class Benches were constituted in every municipality in 1875, with two Honorary Magistrates with a salaried magistrate as President. In 1914. first and second class benches were established in towns where suitable non-officials could be found. Early in 1918, bench courts invested with first class powers and presided over by salaried second class magistrates were also established.

†This was abolished in 1922 and re-established in 1927.

‡The plea for separation of Executive from Judiciary appears to have been made as early as 1886 It was one of the demands of the Indian National Congress. The appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates in place of Tahsildars in1892 was described as a step towards the separation of the subordinate executive and judicial functions. Several schemes propounded by Sir Arthur Lawley, Venkataramana Ayyangar, Thomas Rutherford and Justice Coleridge were considered between 1908-1922 but dropped. Finally in 1949, the erstwhile Madras Government introduced the scheme of separation in two districts and extended it the next year to Anantapur and some other districts.

Government of Madras and was extended to this district in 1950. A separate cadre of Judicial Magistrates was created to try criminal cases. The Executive Officers of the Revenue Department, termed Executive Magistrates, were charged with 'police' functions such as handling of unlawful assemblies and 'administrative' functions like the granting of licences under the Arms Act. The District Collector was designated Additional District Magistrate (Independent) and the district came to be governed by the 'simultaneous' system under which the same District Munsiff would simultaneously be a civil and criminal judicial officer. A District Magistrate (Judicial) with jurisdiction over Bellary and Anantapur districts, with headquarters at Gooty was also appointed. With the formation of the Andhra State in 1953, his jurisdiction over Bellary, however, ceased but it was extended to Cuddapah till 1955 when it came to be confined only to this district. Following the amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code in 1956, the District Collector was re-designated Collector and District Magistrate, Sub-Collectors, Joint Magistrates, Revenue Divisional Officers, Sub-divisional Magistrates and Personal Assistants to Collectors, Additional District Magistrates. The Judicial Sub-Magistrates came to be known as Judicial Second Class Magistrates. The post of District Magistrate (Judicial) and the Sub-Divisional Magistrates (Judicial) were abolished and an Additional District and Sessions Judge in place of the former and First Class Magistrates in lieu of the latter were appointed. The Additional District and Sessions Judge exercised supervisory powers over the subordinate magistracy in the district while the District and Sessions Judge continued to be the administrative head, both on the civil and criminal side.

Present Position:

Civil and Criminal Justice is at present administered by the Courts of the District and Sessions Judge, the Additional District and Sessions Judge and a Subordinate Judge, all with headquarters at Anantapur and the District Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrates at Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Gooty, Penukonda and

Rayadrug, the Judicial* Second Class Magistrates at all the taluk headquarters, including Uravakonda, the two Honorary Railway First Class Magistrates at Guntakal and Dharmavaram and the two Second Class Benches at Anantapur and Guntakal. Besides these, the Additional District Magistrate, the three Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Second and Third Class Executive Magistrates also dispose of certain categories of criminal cases transferred to them by the judicial authorities.

Number of cases handled:

The number of cases tried by the various courts in the district during the last five years is indicated in the following table:—

[*Statement*

*Under a new scheme introduced from March, 1966, all the Judicial Second Class Magistrates' Courts, except the one at Uravakonda, were abolished and in their place, Munsifi-Magistrates were posted.

CRIMINAL

Name of the Court	Disposed of					Pending				
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
District and Sessions Judge ..	108	129	160	172	132	4	13	15	23	6
Additional District and Sessions Judge	227	197	202	185	133	49	59	38	19	13
Sub-Judge	19	21	18	14	20	3	1	2	..	4
Judicial I Class Magistrate :										
Anantapur	159	122	169	213	176	55	4	14	32	9
Dharmavaram	195	188	237	217	258	14	18	23	39	30
Gooty	304	332	423	264	271	23	45	39	43	73
Penukonda	125	113	145	11	259	15	2	46	62	15
Rayadrug	71	120	65	83	102	4	7	2	9	23
Hon. I Class Magistrates, Guntakal and Dharmavaram	3,895	3,417	4,195	3,902	4,077	10	10	10	17	4

CIVIL

Name of the Court	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
District Court	114	140	119	74	133	231	96	139	141	76
Additional Court	78	127	84	39	83	51	75	65	86	62
Sub-Court	204	213	191	222	236	143	162	112	157	141
District Munsiff :										
Anantapur	572	434	463	459	555	187	170	177	206	108
Dharmavaram	527	366	515	599	613	155	221	236	257	236
Gooty	1,060	960	1,133	1,223	1,015	260	304	247	283	351
Penukonda	870	893	960	1,064	1,236	299	364	257	487	536
Rayadrug	482	382	333	412	497	125	99	93	51	136

'Miscellaneous petitions' are not included in the above cases. During 1962-63, the Additional District Munsiffs Courts at Gooty and Penukonda disposed of 16 and 45 cases respectively leaving 11 and 25 pending.

It is obvious that while civil litigation is on the whole rather light—a feature observed by Francis even in 1905—the institution of both civil and criminal cases in the District Munsiff's Court at Gooty, which has jurisdiction over Gooty, Tadpatri and Uravakonda taluks, is relatively heavy.

Bar Associations:

There are Bar Associations at Gooty, Anantapur, Penukonda, Dharmavaram and Rayadrug of which the one at Gooty was started over fifty years ago. Its present membership is 50. The Bar Association at Anantapur started in 1920 has now about 100 members and is located in a separate building constructed by Government in the premises of the District Munsiff's Court. The one at Penukonda, which has been functioning since 1940, is housed in a portion of the District Munsiff Court and has on its roll 21 advocates and 4 pleaders. The Bar Association at Dharmavaram was established in 1950 with a membership of 7, now nearly doubled. There are 16 members in the Rayadrug Bar Association which was started in 1958.

APPENDIX 'A'

Circles	*Police Stations*	*Out Posts*
Anantapur Sub-Division :		
1. Anantapur Urban circle	Anantapur I town	
	Anantapur II town.	
2. Anantapur Rural circle..	Anantapur taluk P.S.	
	Atmakur	
	Jallipalle.	Penakacherla.
	Singanamala.	Narpala
3. Dharmavaram circle ..	Dharmavaram.	
	Chennakothapalle.	
	Tadimarri.	
	Kodavandlapalle.	Mudigubba.
4. Kalyandrug circle ..	Kalyandrug.	
	Beluguppa.	
	Settur.	
	Kambadur.	
	Perur.	Kanaganipalle.
Guntakal Sub-Division :		
1. Guntakal circle ..	Guntakal I town.	
	Guntakal II town.	
	Vajrakarur.	
	Uravakonda.	Vidupanakal.
	Konakondla.	
2. Gooty circle ..	Gooty	Chetnepalle.
	Teliki.	
	Pamidi.	
	Yadiki.	
3. Tadpatri circle ..	Tadpatri town.	
	Tadpatri taluk P.S.	
	Muchukota.	Pedapappur.
	Yellanur.	Thimmampalle.
4. Rayadrug circle ..	Rayadrug.	
	Kanekal.	
	Bommanahal.	
	Hirehal.	Raketla.
Penukonda Sub-Division :		
1. Penukonda circle ..	Penukonda.	
	Bukkapatnam.	
	Roddam.	
	Gorantla.	
	Pamudurthy.	
2. Hindupur circle ..	Hindupur town.	
	Hindupur taluk P.S.	
	Chilamathur.	
	Madakasira.	
	Rolla.	
	Amarapuram.	
3. Kadiri circle ..	Kadiri.	Patnam.
	O.D. Cheruvu.	Nallamada.
	Talupula.	
	Gandlapenta.	
	Tanakal.	

CHAPTER XII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Public Works Department:

The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department who is stationed at Anantapur, is in charge of the irrigation circle comprising the districts of Anantapur and Kurnool. He is responsible for the administration and control of all irrigation works within his circle. He is assisted by a personal assistant of the grade of an Assistant Engineer and some technical personnel such as draughtsmen. The irrigation works in the district are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, who is stationed at Anantapur. All new works relating to the formation of canals and tanks, and repairs to old tanks with an ayacut of 200 acres or more are controlled by him. In addition, he is also responsible for the maintenance of projects like Bhairavanitippa, Upper Pennar, Chennarayaswamygudi and Pennar-Kumudvathi. The Executive Engineer is assisted by four Assistant Engineers stationed at Anantapur, Penukonda, Hindupur and Perur. Of the first two, one is in charge of irrigation works in the taluks of Anantapur, Gooty, Tadpatri, Kalyandrug and Uravakonda and the other looks after those in Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Madakasira, Kadiri and Hindupur taluks. The Assistant Engineer stationed at Hindupur is in charge of Special Minor Irrigation flood works in Hindupur taluk. The Assistant Engineer at Perur is also in charge of the Upper Pennar Project in Dharmavaram taluk and also Bhairavanithippa Project in Rayadrug taluk. These Assistant Engineers are in turn assisted by Section Officers, who are in charge of irrigation works, in one or more taluks. These Section Officers are stationed at Penukonda, Kadiri, Hindupur, Gooty, Madakasira, Kalyandrug and Rayadrug and at the Chennarayaswamigudi Project. Similarly the Section Officers attached to the Assistant Engineer at Perur are stationed at the Bhairavanithippa Project site and at Perur.

The Superintending Engineer, Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Circle, is stationed at Anantapur with

jurisdiction over the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur. He is responsible to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department for all the works connected with this Project. The work relating to the High Level Canal Scheme in the district is divided among five Executive Engineers who are respectively in charge of the Mid Pennar Regulator Division No. I, the Mechanical Division, the High Level Canal Division, the Mid Pennar Regulator Division No. II and High Level Canal Localisation. The first three are stationed at Penakacherla, Garladinne and Kanekal and the last two at Anantapur. Their respective jurisdictions are Penakacherla and Uravakonda, Garladinne and Kanekal, Rayadrug, Bommanahal and Kanekal. The jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer, Mid Pennar Division No. II, extends over Pamidi and Narpala, while that of the Executive Engineer, High Level Canal Localisation Division covers the entire Anantapur district. These Executive Engineers are, in turn, assisted by Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers, Supervisors, draughtsmen and other technical personnel. The M.P.R. Division No. I is engaged in the construction of the M.P. Regulator at Penakacherla and the execution of the High Level Main Canal near Uravakonda and Indravathi deep cut. The M.P.R. Division No. II attends to the excavation of M.P.R. South and North Canals; the High Level Canal Localisation Division is concerned with the localisation of ayacut in the district. Similarly, while the mechanical division is in charge of machinery, the High Level Canal Division, Kanekal, looks after the excavation of High Level Main Canal and the construction of aqueducts over Chinna Hagari and Pedda Hagari.

There is an Executive Engineer, Public Works Department at Anantapur in charge of a special investigation division with jurisdiction over the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah. His functions include the investigation of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes of certain specified categories, and the preparation of master plans for river basins in Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts. So far as Anantapur district is concerned, the Executive Engineer is assisted by an Assistant Engineer stationed at

Anantapur with jurisdiction over the entire district. The Assistant Engineer is responsible for the management and execution of works within his jurisdiction and is assisted by Supervisors including Junior Engineers. Another Assistant Engineer stationed at Anantapur looks after the preparation of master plans in the district.

Electricity Department:

The Superintending Engineer (Operation) stationed at Anantapur is the Chief Supervisory Officer of the Electricity Department on the operational side in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Kurnool. For operational convenience, Anantapur district is divided into two divisions each in charge of a Divisional Engineer. The Divisional Engineer (Operation) at Anantapur has jurisdiction over the taluks of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Kadiri, Hindupur and Madakasira and the Divisional Engineer (Operation) at Gooty over the remaining taluks in the district. These Divisional Engineers are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the electricity undertakings and the execution and management of all technical and field works in their jurisdiction. They carry out all commercial works and are the ex-officio professional advisers to all departments within the limits of their charge. They are assisted by Assistant Engineers who are stationed at Anantapur, Hindupur, Gooty, Guntakal and Rayadrug* and are in turn assisted by supervisors placed in charge of sub-stations. In addition there is an Assistant Engineer (Commercial) at Gooty to assist the local Divisional Electrical Engineer in matters connected with the investigation of rural electrification schemes.

A Divisional Engineer (M.R.T.) is stationed at Anantapur and is assisted by the three Assistant Engineers at Anantapur, Guntakal and Chittoor. He is in charge of the work relating to meters, relays and erection of transformers in the districts of Anantapur,

* Their respective jurisdictions are Anantapur, Dharmavaram taluks and part of Kadiri taluk ; Madakasira, Penukonda, Hindupur taluks and part of Kadiri taluk ; Parts of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, part of Gooty taluk ; and Rayadrug and Kalyandrug taluks.

Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor. The Assistant Engineer at Anantapur attends to the erection of transformers in all the four districts.

At the office of the Superintending Engineer, there are two Chief Accountants in charge of expenditure and Revenue respectively for the entire circle. At the Divisional level, there are two Deputy Chief Accountants attached to Anantapur division, one at Anantapur and the other at Hindupur. These accountants are assisted by the requisite ministerial staff, besides the executive staff of bill collectors responsible for the collection of electricity revenue. Similarly, the Deputy Chief Accountant stationed at Gooty assists the Divisional Electrical Engineer, Gooty on the accounts side.

Roads and Buildings:

The Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings is in charge of the Anantapur Division which is conterminous with the revenue district. He is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Roads and Government buildings in the division. He is assisted by Assistant Engineers in charge of Sub-Divisions which are again divided, into sections, each in charge of a Section Officer. The headquarters of the Assistant Engineers and Section Officers in the district with their jurisdiction as in 1965 is shown in Annexure 'A'.

A Supervisor is stationed at Anantapur for the maintenance of departmental tools and plants in the district. There is a special sub-division in charge of an Assistant Engineer with two Junior Engineers and a Supervisor to look after the work connected with the construction of approaches to the bridge over the railway line in Anantapur town.

Agriculture Department:

There are two District Agricultural Officers in the district one at Anantapur and the other at Penukonda. The jurisdiction of the former covers the taluks of Anantapur, Tadpatri, Gooty, Rayadrug, Kalyandrug, and Uravakonda, while the remaining taluks are under the other District Agricultural Officer. The District Agricultural Officers are advisers to the Collector and the Zilla Parishad in all agricultural matters falling

within their respective jurisdictions. At their offices, they are assisted each by a Personal Assistant, besides some office staff.

The District Agricultural Officer, Anantapur is assisted by a Plant Protection Assistant whose jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the former in matters relating to plant protection work and organisation of pest campaigns. A Plant Protection Assistant (oil seeds), a Seed Development Assistant, a Horticultural Assistant, a Grape Vine Assistant, a Compost Inspector and an Oil Seeds Extension Assistant, all with jurisdiction extending over the entire district, assist the District Agricultural Officer in various fields of agricultural activity. In addition, there is, a horticultural officer at Anantapur with jurisdiction over Anantapur, Tadpatri and Dharmavaram taluks in this district and a few taluks in Cuddapah and Mahaboobnagar districts for a random survey of fruit orchards in these taluks. The Extension Officers (Agriculture) stationed at each of the Block Headquarters are in charge of the agricultural schemes of community development* and also hold charge of the seed stores at the Block Headquarters. In addition an Agricultural Assistant is stationed at Anantapur with jurisdiction over the Anantapur municipal area. The Cotton Development Assistant at Guntakal with jurisdiction over portions of Uravakonda taluk of Anantapur and Alur of Kurnool district looks after the cotton seed farms. The Agriculture Demonstration-*cum*-Research Farm at Reddipalle and the Seed Multiplication Farm at Chennampalli are in charge of Farm Managers.

Under the District Agricultural Officer, Penukonda, there are a Plant Protection Assistant and a Special Agricultural Assistant at Perur in charge of work connected with the ayacut under the Upper Pennar Project. The Agricultural Extension Officers working under him perform functions similar to those in the Anantapur division.

A Special District Agricultural Officer with two Agricultural Assistants is stationed at Anantapur, with

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*In some blocks there are more than one extension officers.

jurisdiction over the taluks of Rayadrug, Gooty, Anantapur and Tadpatri. Along with the Special Deputy Collector, he attends to work connected with localisation of ayacut in the areas of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal, South Canal, North Canal and Tadpatri branch canal of the Mid Pennar Project.

An Assistant Oil Seed Specialist stationed at Kadiri is in charge of the Regional Oil Seeds Research Station at the place. Experiments on the yields of groundnut and castor and different cultural and varietal trials are carried on at the station.

An Assistant Soil Conservation Officer is stationed at Anantapur with jurisdiction over Dharmavaram, Hindupur, Penukonda, Gooty, Anantapur and Madakasira taluks. He is assisted by Soil Conservation Assistants stationed at Anantapur, Hindupur, Dharmavaram, Gooty and Madakasira. Another Assistant Soil Conservation Officer with five Soil Conservation Assistants working under him is stationed at Kalyandrug and has jurisdiction over Rayadrug and Kalyandrug taluks. The Soil Conservation Officers are responsible for the proper execution of contour bunding and other works of an allied nature over an area of 5,000 acres each year.

A Divisional Soil Conservation Officer (Research) is stationed at Rekalakunta six miles from Anantapur to evolve new techniques of conservation of red soils.

An Assistant Millet Specialist is in charge of the Millet Research station at Dharmavaram where hybrid Sajja varieties suitable to Rayalaseema districts are being evolved.

An Assistant Oil Seeds Extension Officer is stationed at Anantapur with jurisdiction over Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Nellore districts with an Oil Seed Research Assistant at Kadiri. The latter is in charge of a Nucleus Foundation Farm where multiplication work on improved oil seeds is carried on.

Animal Husbandry Department:

The District Veterinary Officer stationed at Anantapur is the head of the Animal Husbandry Department

in the district. He supervises the work of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Livestock Inspectors in charge of Veterinary Institutions and of the Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) working in the Panchayat Samithi Blocks. The Panchayat Samithis of Madakasira, Penukonda, Kadiri (East) and (West), Tadpatri, Gooty, Kudair and Kambadur have been provided with Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and Veterinary Compounders. The latter assist the Extension officers of the Blocks in veterinary matters. There are veterinary hospitals at Anantapur and Hindupur each in charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. The Veterinary dispensaries at Guntakal, Tadpatri, Uravakonda and Gorantla, the Stationary Veterinary dispensary at Dharmavaram and the minor veterinary dispensaries at Chilamathur, Gudibanda, Vidupanakal, Kanekal, Yadiki, Zakkalacheruvu, Tadimarri, Kadiri, Gummaghatta, Roddam and Kalyandrug are each in charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. The hospital at Hindupur, the stationary dispensary at Dharmavaram and the minor dispensaries at Yadiki, Gudibanda, Chilamathur, Tadimarri, Kanekal and Vidupanakal are provided with veterinary compounders. The minor veterinary dispensaries at Eddulapalli, Muddinayanapalli, Kanaganipalli, Nagasamudram, Vanavolu, Maddalacheruvu, Bommanahal, Beluguppa, Govindavada and Peddavadugur and the District Poultry Farm at Hindupur are each in charge of a Veterinary and Livestock Inspector. Each of these institutions has also a compounder. Sheep and Wool Extension Centres, each in charge of a Veterinary and Livestock Inspector, are located at Pampanur, Kamakkapalli, N. Gundlapalli, Nagireddipalli, Marenpalli, Gollapalli, Lepakshi and Basavanapalli. A clinical laboratory looked after by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, is located in the veterinary hospital at Anantapur.

A Sheep farm is located at Penukonda with a Superintendent in charge of it. The farm undertakes to grade sheep for wool and mutton and tenders technical advice for the rearing of pedigree sheep.

A Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Farm is located at Siddaramapuram in charge of a Superintendent. A Veterinary

Assistant Surgeon is in charge of the Veterinary hospital at the farm and the poultry section attached thereto.

A Key Village Centre started in 1958 is located at Hindupur under the charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. It has six sub-centres at Basavanipalli, Kallur, Manepalli, Parigi, Tsalivendla and Utukur each of which is under the charge of a Veterinary Live-stock Inspector.

Fisheries Department:

There are two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries in the district, one stationed at Anantapur and other at the site of the Bhairavanitippa Project. The jurisdiction of the former is Anantapur, Gooty, Tadpatri, Uravakonda, Kalyandrug and Rayadrug taluks while that of the latter is Dharmavaram, Madakasira, Penukonda, Kadiri and Hindupur taluks. The functions of the Assistant Inspectors include the development and disposal of fishery resources, in their jurisdiction and also the supply of fish seed to the blocks and private parties within their area. The Assistant Inspector of Fisheries attached to the Bhairavanithippa Project is also in charge of production of fish seed in the Project Fish Farm and deep water netting operations in the project reservoir.

Forest Department:

A District Forest Officer is stationed at Anantapur for the purpose of protection, exploitation and management of forests in the district. The district is divided into ranges, each with a forest range officer. Each of the ranges is further sub-divided into sections and beats and kept in charge of Foresters or Deputy Range Officers with forest guards and watchers to assist them. The following table gives the ranges and their headquarters and the staff employed therein:—

Name of the range and headquarters	*Forest range officers*	*Deputy range officers*	*Foresters*	*Forest Guards*	*Forest watchers*
1. Anantapur	1	1	1	12	13
2. Gooty ..	1	1	2	13	17
3. Kalyandrug	1	..	3	15	16
4. Kadiri ..	1	2	1	15	19
5 Bukkapatnam.	1	1	2	15	19

In addition, a Forest Range Officer assisted by three foresters is stationed at Penukonda to be in charge of the local Government Sisal Estate.

Co-operative Department:

The Co-operative Department deals with the organisation, registration, supervision and working of the various types of co-operative societies in the district and their liquidation besides attending to administrative and statutory functions. For administrative purposes, the district is divided into two circles with headquarters at Anantapur and Hindupur each in charge of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The former has jurisdiction over Anantapur, Tadpatri, Gooty, Kalyandrug, Rayadrug taluks and Uravakonda sub-taluk and the latter over the remaining taluks.

The Deputy Registrar is assisted by two Co-operative Sub-Registrars designated as 'General' and 'Weavers' with concurrent jurisdiction over the circle, but with different functions. At each Block headquarters in the district are stationed Extension Officers (Co-operation) of the cadre of Co-operative Sub-Registrars and they are assisted by Senior or Junior Inspectors.

At the Office of the Deputy Registrar of the Hindupur circle, there are two Senior Inspectors and three Junior Inspectors, while in the Anantapur circle there are three Senior Inspectors and six Junior Inspectors. In addition, there are, in the Anantapur circle, three Senior Inspectors, in-charge of Cumbly Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Labour Contract Societies and Handloom Co-operatives respectively. There is also a Junior Inspector for work relating to Cumbly Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

The District Co-operative Audit Officer, Anantapur of the grade of a Deputy Registrar, audits the accounts of all the Co-operatives in the district.

An officer of the cadre of a Deputy Registrar is in-charge of the Rayalaseema Co-operative Institute Ltd., which trains the necessary personnel as Supervisors in Co-operative Central Banks, and as Managers, Accountants and Clerks in other Co-operative institutions.

A separate Deputy Registrar for fertilisers is stationed at Anantapur with jurisdiction extending over the entire district. He assists the District Co-operative Marketing Society in the distribution of fertilisers in the district.

Education Department:

The District Educational Officer, Anantapur, is the administrative head of the Department of Public Instruction in the district.* He is assisted by 3 Inspectors of Schools, of whom one is a woman. He inspects the Government Secondary Schools in charge of Gazetted Headmasters and is also now vested with powers of inspection and administrative control over Government Girls Schools previously held by the Inspectress of Schools, Nellore. The functions of Inspectors of Schools are mainly the inspection of Secondary, Higher Secondary Schools and Special Schools in the district and the control of the educational wing of the Panchayat Samithis and the offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. There are 16 Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the district each in charge of a block. They inspect the schools in their areas. The Extension Officers (Education) attached to each one of the Panchayat Samithis implement within their areas the provisions of the compulsory Elementary Education Act, 1961. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gooty, Kadiri (east) and Kadiri (west), Penukonda, Hindupur, Madakasira, and Kambadur are each assisted by a Junior Deputy Inspector while the Deputy Inspector of Schools at Tadpatri has two Junior Inspectors to assist him. A Deputy Inspector (Urban) and another designated as Deputy Inspector (Urdu) inspect all the Elementary schools in municipalities and the Urdu elementary schools in the district respectively.

The arts and training colleges in the district are in-charge of Principals while the Director of Higher Education is their head of the Department at the State level.

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*The reorganisation of the department at the District and Panchayat Samithi levels was introduced throughout the State with effect from 1st July 1965. Consequently, the post of the Regional Deputy Director of Public Instruction at Anantapur was abolished and of the two District Educational Officers at Anantapur and Penukonda, the former alone has been continued duly upgraded.

Zilla Parishad:

The Zilla Parishad, Anantapur has an elected Chairman and members as envisaged under the Andhra Pradesh Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis Act, 1959. There are seven standing committees formed mainly from among the members for dealing with subjects assigned by the Act to each committee. The Collector is the chairman of these standing committees. The Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of the Parishad. He has under him a District Social Welfare Officer for the implementation of Social Welfare Programmes and a Deputy Secretary (education) of the grade of an Inspector of Schools for the management of educational institutions under the Parishad. There is also an Executive Engineer for the execution of the public works programmes undertaken by the Parishad. The Executive Engineer has three Assistant Engineers stationed at Anantapur, Penukonda and Tadpatri to assist him.

A Panchayat Samithi is constituted for each Block and consists of the president of every Panchayat within the area of the Block and other members as specified under the Act. There are seven standing committees with the President of the Panchayat Samithi as their Chairman and they deal with the subjects assigned to them by the Act. The Block Development Officer is the Chief Executive Officer of the Samithi. He is assisted by a number of Extension Officers and Mukhya Sevikas who are responsible for the implementation of programmes entrusted to them. At the village level, there are Gramsevikas and village level workers who carry on propaganda for increasing agricultural production, the adoption of environmental sanitation and similar other purposes. There are 16 Blocks in the district with headquarters at Singanamala and Kudair in Anantapur taluk; Tadpatri, Gooty, Uravakonda; Dharmavaram, and Chennakothapalli in Dharmavaram taluk; Kalyandrug and Kambadur in Kalyandrug taluk; Rayadrug and Kanekal in Rayadrug taluk; Penukonda, Madakasira and Kodigenahalli in Hindupur taluk. Kadiri is the headquarters of both Kadiri (east) and Kadiri (west) Blocks. Each block has a Pri-

mary Health Centre with a Medical Officer, some compounders and other medical personnel attached to them.

Panchayats:

Consequent on the introduction of democratic decentralisation in Andhra Pradesh, the Collector, Anantapur, has become the head of the Panchayati Raj Department in the district and the District Panchayat Officer stationed at Anantapur, works as his personal assistant in all matters relating to village panchayats. The latter exercises control over the three Divisional Panchayat Officers at Anantapur, Penukonda and Dharmavaram and the eighteen Extension Officers (panchayats) in the Blocks and the twenty executive officers of notified Panchayats in the district. There are in all 734 panchayats, notified and non-notified, coming under his control.

Local Administration:

The district has seven municipalities at Anantapur, Hindupur, Tadpatri, Guntakal, Rayadrug, Dharmavaram and Kadiri. Under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965 every municipality has a council, a Chairman and an executive committee, all elected besides a Secretary appointed by Government. The Executive Committee is empowered to carry out the resolutions of the Council subject to certain exceptions while the Secretary exercises powers in the matter of collection of taxes, fees and licences and the removal of encroachments. He is also in charge of the general administration of the municipality.

For convenience of administration, the work of the municipality is divided into Health, Engineering, Town Planning and Revenue Sections, each respectively incharge of a Municipal Health Officer, a Municipal Engineer, a Town Planning Officer and a Revenue Officer. These sections are looked after by the Secretary himself at Tadpatri, Rayadrug, Dharmavaram and Kadiri as the other officers do not function in these municipalities. There are no separate Health Officers at Guntakal and Hindupur and the work is looked after by selection grade Sanitary Inspectors under the control of the Secretary. There is a separate Revenue Officer in the Anantapur Municipality but not in the

other municipalities. The Revenue Officers assist the Secretary in the assessment and collection of the taxes which the council is competent to levy under the Municipalities Act. The Municipal Engineers at Anantapur, Guntakal and Hindupur are in-charge of buildings, roads, culverts, bridges, water works, lighting, *etc.*, in the municipal areas and are assisted by other technical personnel. The Town Planning Officers in the municipalities discharge functions under the different Acts and rules relating to the approval of layouts and plans for the construction of buildings. They are assisted by overseers or surveyors, building and Encroachment Inspectors and Draughtsmen. They are assisted by Revenue Inspectors and bill collectors. The Municipal Health Officer* is in charge of all work connected with sanitation, public health, maternity welfare and the control of epidemics. He is assisted by Sanitary Inspectors, Health Assistants, and in some municipalities by a woman medical officer. He is also in-charge of work relating to the registration of births and deaths. The woman medical officer looks after work in maternity centres.

Department of Employment and Training:

The District Employment Officer, who is stationed at Anantapur, is in-charge of the District Employment Exchange serving the entire district and attends to the registration and placement of those unemployed in the district. He is also the ex-officio Secretary of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board of which the District Collector is the ex-officio President. The Board consists of official and non-official members including ex-servicemen. There is an Assistant Employment Officer at the Employment Exchange for administering vocational guidance. The District Employment Officer also collects employment market information and publishes a quarterly report indicating trends of employment in the district.

Labour (Central):

A Labour Enforcement Officer of the Central Government is stationed at Guntakal with jurisdiction over Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur districts of

*A Municipal Health Officer functions only at Anantapur.

Andhra Pradesh and Raichur and Bellary districts of the Mysore State. His functions are varied, ranging from the enforcement of Central Labour enactments in Central Government Undertakings by periodical inspections and taking of penal action against habitual defaulters to the institution of enquiries into complaints under various Central labour enactments and the enforcement and implementation of awards, decisions and recommendations of the wage boards.

Labour (State):

The Inspector of Factories stationed at Anantapur enforces the provisions of the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act (relating to factories only), Maternity Benefit Act and other allied labour acts and inspects all factories in Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. The Assistant Inspector of Factories, also stationed at Anantapur, functions under the Inspector and is incharge of the administration of the non-technical provisions of the Factories Act and the other acts applicable to the factories. He inspects all factories notified by the State Government as having been brought under the provisions of the Act.

The main functions of the Labour Officer stationed at Anantapur with jurisdiction extending over Anantapur and Cuddapah districts are the conciliation of industrial disputes and the administration of the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Payment of Wages Act (relating to establishments other than factories) and the Motor Transport Workers Act.* He is the immediate appellate authority over the five Assistant Inspectors of Labour in the district.

All these Assistant Inspectors of Labour are also in-charge of the enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act (relating to the establishments other than factories) and Motor Transport Workers Act in their respective jurisdiction. For the enforcement of the Shops and Estab-

*A District Inspector of Labour has been appointed in 1965 with jurisdiction over the district for the enforcement of the provisions of the minimum wages Act, in Scheduled industries, specially in agriculture, and the provisions of the Motor Transport Workers' Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Shops and Establishments Act.

lishments Act, the district is divided into five circles each under an Assistant Inspector of Labour. The following table indicates the headquarters of the Assistant Inspectors and their jurisdiction:—

Headquarters	*Jurisdiction*
1. Asst. Inspector of Labour, Anantapur.	Anantapur Municipality and Uravakonda Major Panchayat.
2. Asst. Inspector of Labour, Guntakal.	Guntakal and Rayadrug Municipalities, Vajrakaruru, Konakondla and Kanekal Major Panchayats.
3. Asst. Inspector of Labour, Tadpatri.	Tadpatri Municipality, Yadiki, Gooty and Pamidi Major Panchayats.
4. Asst. Inspector of Labour, Hindupur	Hindupur Municipality, Gorantla, Madakasira and Amarapuram Major Panchayats.
5. Asst. Inspector of Labour, Dharmavaram	Dharmavaram and Kadiri Municipalities, Penukonda, Bukkapatnam, Kothacheruvu and Kalyandrug Major Panchayats.

The Inspector of Boilers at Kurnool is in-charge of the inspection and the certification of boilers in this district as well.

Transport Department:

The Regional Transport Officer at Anantapur is the registering authority under the Motor Vehicles Act for all motor vehicles in the district. He is also the licensing officer under the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963. He inspects the routes, checks motor vehicles for detecting contraventions of the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and rules, issues licences for drivers and conductors and elicits public opinion on the adequacy of transport facilities. He is also the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority in the district, of which the District Collector is the Chairman and the Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer (Roads and Buildings) and a non-official are members. This authority is the main administrative body under the Motor Vehicles Act for grant of route permits to stage carriages and public and private carriers. There are three Motor Vehicles Inspectors at

Anantapur, Hindupur and Guntakal under the Regional Transport Officer. The jurisdiction of the Motor Vehicles Inspector at Anantapur covers the taluks of Anantapur, Tadpatri, Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram and that of the Assistant Inspectors at Hindupur and Guntakal, Hindupur, Penukonda, Madakasira and Kadiri taluks and Gooty and Rayadrug taluks respectively. The Motor Vehicles Inspector and the Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors issue and renew certificates of fitness to transport vehicles, check motor vehicles for detecting cases of contravention of the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and rules and also inspect the vehicles involved in accidents.

Commercial Taxes:

The Commercial Tax Department administers the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act and rules, the Andhra Pradesh Sale of Motor Spirit Taxation Act and Rules, the Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax Act and Rules and the Central Sales Tax Act and Rules.

The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Anantapur, exercises jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool. He is the Regional Officer exercising administrative control over the Commercial Tax Officers in his jurisdiction. An Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes is attached to the office of the Deputy Commissioner for judicial work connected with appeals arising from the levy of commercial taxes under the Act. A Special Commercial Tax Officer and two Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are also attached to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for checking evasion of sales tax in the district. The Commercial Tax Officer at Anantapur has jurisdiction over the entire district with the exception of Tadpatri and Kadiri taluks which are under the Proddatur and Cuddapah circles of the Cuddapah district. The Commercial Tax Officer is assisted by Deputy and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. The disposition of the staff of the department along with their jurisdiction is given in Annexure 'B'.

There are nine Special Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, six stationed at Hindupur and three at Kodi-

konda and they are in-charge of the check posts at those places. The Commercial Tax Officer, the Deputy Commercial Tax Officers and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are the authorities for the assessment of the commercial taxes. A Special Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer is attached to the Commercial Tax Officer, to assist him in checking shops, lorries, petrol bunks and cinema houses to detect and prevent tax evasion.

Industries Department:

The Regional Joint Director of Industries and Commerce stationed at Anantapur has jurisdiction over the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool. He is in charge of the implèmentation of all the schemes of the Industries Department within his jurisdiction, and also the allotment of controlled materials, issue of essentiality certificates and registration of Industrial Co-operatives. He recommends the applications made to the National Small Industries Corporation for machinery on hire purchase. He is also the supervising authority over the work of the Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce and other officers of the Industries Department like the Assistant Sericultural Expert and the Superintendent Model Tannery. A Deputy Director (Rural Industrialisation) is stationed at Anantapur for the intensive development of schemes relating to rural industrialisation in the district. He is assisted by an Economic Investigator, an Industrial Supervisor, one Supervisor in Carpentry and Black-smithy and a Weaving Artisan.

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce stationed at Anantapur with jurisdiction over the entire district is the officer entrusted with the control and supervision of the work of the Industries Department at the district level. His functions include the provision of new industries in securing licences, the procurement of essentiality certificates for the import of raw materials, the establishment of liaison between the industrialists and the State Government through the Director of Industries and Commerce, the sanctioning of schemes under Community

Development Programme and the supervision of training centres. He is also entrusted with the work of rehabilitation of displaced goldsmiths.

In the formulation of schemes relating to small scale industries and their implementation, the Assistant Director is assisted by a supervisor for small scale industries with jurisdiction over the entire district. An Industrial Inspector attends to the work connected with the procurement of controlled commodities. A Co-operative Sub-Registrar assists the Assistant Director in the registration and inspection of industrial co-operatives. The Extension Officers (Industries) stationed at Kudair, Singanamala, Tadpatri, Gooty and Dharmavaram have jurisdiction over the respective blocks of the same name and those at Kadiri, Penukonda and Rayadrug over Kadiri (East), Kadiri (West) and Kodigenahalli; Penukonda, Madakasira, Chennekothapalli and Kambadur; and Rayadrug, Uravakonda Kanekal and Kalyandrug blocks. These Extension Officers look after the work connected with the improvement of cottage and village industries by formulating schemes and taking requisite action for implementing them after necessary sanction. An Assistant Inspector of Sericulture working under the Assistant Director of Industries is stationed at Madakasira to encourage sericulture among the cultivators of the taluk. An Assistant Sericultural Expert is stationed at Hindupur with jurisdiction over Anantapur, Chittoor and Kurnool districts for the expansion and improvement of sericulture in these districts. He has under him a Farm Manager incharge of the Government Silk Farm and basic seed farm at Hindupur, a nursery instructor in charge of the reeling unit and Government Craft Nursery at Hindupur, a Grainage Assistant in charge of the grainage at Hindupur and an Assistant Inspector of Sericulture at Kodikonda, who is in-charge of the seed area scheme and extension work to bring in more acreage under mulberry cultivation. The Assistant Director is also incharge of the Assisted Private Industrial Estate at Anantapur.

An Assistant Engineer attached to the Industries and Commerce Department is stationed at Anantapur with jurisdiction over Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore

and Chittoor districts and is incharge of the construction of buildings of the Industries Department. He has two supervisors at Anantapur and Hindupur to assist him.

Medical Department:

The District Medical Officer, Anantapur, has general supervision over the medical institutions run by Government, Zilla Parishad, and Panchayat Samithis as well as those subsidized by Government. He is the technical consultant in matters connected with Government hospitals and dispensaries managed by the Zilla Parishad, the Panchayat Samithis and the municipalities in the district. He also supervises the medical and health facilities provided in jails. He is assisted in administrative and technical matters by an Assistant District Medical Officer of the status of a Civil Assistant Surgeon. The taluk headquarters hospitals, the Government allopathic dispensaries and the Primary Health Centres in the district are each in charge of a Civil Assistant Surgeon. The Medical Officers, who are in charge of taluk headquarters hospitals have jurisdiction over the taluks in which the hospitals are located while the jurisdiction of those incharge of Primary Health Centres is confined to the respective Panchayat Samithi areas.

Public Health:

The District Health Officer, Anantapur is in charge of the work relating to Public Health and Prevention of Epidemics in the district (except Anantapur town) under the Public Health Act. He also advises the Panchayat Samithis, Primary Health Centres and Panchayats in regard to Public Health matters. He has under him an Assistant Health Inspector, a Reserve selection grade Health Inspector and five Reserve Health Inspectors all stationed at Anantapur. There is a Woman Medical Officer for the inspection of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the district. A Unit has been opened at Anantapur under the National Small-pox Eradication Programme, and it is kept under the District Health Officer with a Unit Officer incharge. The Health Educator working in this unit does propaganda work in Health Education. There are two

National Malaria Eradication Programme Units working in the district each in charge of a Unit Officer. The Penukonda unit covers Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Hindupur, Kadiri, Kalyandrug, Madakasira and Rayadrug taluks, while the Anantapur Unit has jurisdiction over Anantapur, Tadpatri, Gooty and Uravakonda taluks besides four other taluks in Kurnool district. Each of these four units has four sub-units attached. An Assistant Unit Officer with some microscopists and field workers is stationed at the main unit, while the sub-units are under a selection grade Health Inspector and have in addition a Health Inspector and a number of Surveillance Inspectors and Surveillance workers. The following table gives the location of the sub-units and their jurisdiction:—

National Malaria Eradication Programme unit at Penukonda.

Headquarters of the sub-units.	*Jurisdiction.*
1. Penukonda	.. Penukonda and Dharmavaram taluks.
2. Hindupur	.. Hindupur and Madakasira taluks.
3. Kadiri	.. Kadiri taluk.
4. Kalyandrug	.. Kalyandrug and Rayadrug taluks.

National Malaria Eradication Programme unit at Anantapur

Headquarters of the sub-units.	*Jurisdiction*
1. Anantapur	..Anantapur and Tadpatri taluks.
2. Gooty	..Gooty and Uravakonda taluks.

Fire Service Department:

The Divisional Fire Officer, Anantapur is the head of the Fire Services in the district. He works under the Regional Fire Officer, Anantapur whose jurisdiction extends over the fire stations in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Guntur, Kurnool and Nellore. There are 4 fire stations at Anantapur, Guntakal, Tadpatri and Hindupur, each in charge of a station officer. Fire fighting and rescue operations are the main functions of the officers and men in charge of the fire stations. In addition to fire fighting, the service undertakes private pumping and standby duties at the rates fixed by Government.

Excise and prohibition Department:

Three Assistant Prohibition Officers stationed at Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda enforce the Prohibition Act in the district and are assisted by the requisite staff of prohibition guards. The jurisdiction of the Assistant Prohibition Officer, Anantapur extends over Anantapur, Gooty, Tadpatri and Uravakonda taluks, that of the officer at Dharmavaram over Dharmavaram, Rayadrug and Kalyandrug and that of the Assistant Prohibition Officer at Penukonda over the remaining taluks. A prohibition station is functioning at each one of the taluk headquarters in the district.

Probation Department:

The Regional Inspector of Probation stationed at Anantapur supervises the work of the District Probation Officers stationed in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar. He inspects the offices of the District Probation Officers in his jurisdiction and is responsible for the proper administration of the Andhra Pradesh Probation of offenders' Act, the Madras Children's Act, Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and also of After Care Work. The District Probation Officer at Anantapur, with jurisdiction over the entire district, conducts enquiries under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and maintenance cases under the Criminal Procedure Code, initiates pre-furlough, pre-parole and premature enquiries relating to convicts and pre-licence enquiries relating to pupils and inmates of certified and Borstal Schools. He also exercises supervision over the ex-convicts, ex-pupils and ex-inmates released prematurely or otherwise and those released by Courts under the Andhra Pradesh Probation of Offenders Act.

Treasuries and Accounts Department:

The District Treasury Officer at Anantapur is the head of the Treasury and Accounts Department in the district. He is assisted by a gazetted Assistant Treasury Officer. Each of the taluk headquarters including the sub-taluk of Uravakonda has a sub-treasury in charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer. In addition there is a sub-treasury at Guntakal. While the sub-treasuries at all taluk headquarters transact work relating to the

receipt and disbursement of Government moneys in those taluks, the sub-treasury at Guntakal is also in-charge of receipts and disbursements relating to Guntakal Municipality and the villages of Timmancherla firka of Gooty taluk.

Registration Department:

The District Registrar at Anantapur is the head of the Registration Department in the district. He acts as the Collector under the Indian Stamp Act and determines the stamp duty on documents for registration. He is charged with the scrutiny, computation and allocation of the duty on transfers of property levied in the shape of a surcharge on stamps. He is competent to authorise the treasury or the sub-treasury concerned to pay the proceeds of this duty to the personal deposit accounts of the local bodies. He is the Registrar under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, Indian Christian Marriages Act, The Special Marriage Act and Societies Registration Act. He has under his control a joint Sub-Registrar at his headquarters and a sub-registry office in charge of a Sub-Registrar at each of the taluk headquarters including the sub-taluk of Uravakonda. Sub-registry offices are also located at Yadiki (Tadpatri taluk), Chilamathur (Hindupur), Guntakal (Gooty) and Tanakal (Kadiri). The jurisdiction of these sub-registries extends over the entire taluk and in the case of those taluks where there is more than one office a number of villages are allotted to each of them. In addition, itinerating sub-registry centres function at Narpala, Gorantla, Hirehal, Rolla and Amarapuram and are attached to the Sub-Registrar's Offices at Anantapur, Chilamathur, Rayadrug and Madakasira respectively.

Bureau of Economics and Statistics:

The District Statistical Officer stationed at Anantapur is the ex-officio personal assistant to the Collector in all statistical matters. He is assisted by two senior investigators and two junior investigators at his office, progress assistants at each one of the sixteen Block Headquarters and Statistical Assistants at each of the eleven taluk offices in the district. He is responsible

for the collection and compilation of statistical information regarding rainfall, agriculture, wholesale and retail prices, crop cutting experiments on major crops, socio-economic surveys and developmental statistics.

Information and Public Relations:

The District Public Relations Officer, Anantapur, is the representative of the Department of Information and Public Relations for ensuring adequate publicity for all governmental activities. He is also in-charge of the District Information Centre at the place. The Assistant Radio Engineer stationed at Anantapur ensures the proper maintenance of the Audio Visual equipment in various Blocks and High Schools and the Community Radio Receivers in the district. He is also responsible for the installation of community receivers and of public address equipment at meetings addressed by high personages. He is assisted by a technical assistant and other technical staff.

Women's Welfare Department:

The District Women's Welfare Officer at Anantapur is in charge of the welfare activities concerning women and children in the district. She is assisted by a Liason Officer in the exercise of effective supervision over the departmental activities and in the implementation of women and child-welfare programmes. The District Women's Welfare Officer inspects the work of Mukhya Sevikas in the Blocks and of Women Welfare Organisers in the four women welfare centres at Parigi, Lepakshi, Thimmancherla and Anantapur. A Mukhya Sevika is attached to each Block and is assisted by two Grama Sevikas. The Women Welfare Organisers assisted by some conductresses run the Women Welfare Centres. The primary activities of these centres include family, mother and child welfare work, holding of pre-basic classes, conducting community centres, imparting training in household crafts and recording cases of poor, destitute and deserted women for admission to the various homes run by the department. The District Women's Welfare Officer is in charge of the Vocational Training Centre for girls at Anantapur where educated unemployed young women belonging to low income groups are trained in stenography and

other commercial subjects. She is also in charge of the Bala Vihars at Anantapur and Guntakal and the creche-*cum*-pre-basic class at Kadiri. The department runs a service home at Anantapur and a Children's home at Hindupur and Dharmavaram, each under a Superintendent.

Local Fund Audit:

There is an Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts at Anantapur having jurisdiction over the entire district. He exercises control over the audit of accounts of municipalities, panchayats, Hindu Religious Institutions, Harijan Hostels aided by Government and other miscellaneous institutions in respect of which the audit is ordered by Government. There are two District Inspectors under him, one at Anantapur and the other at Penukonda. The former has jurisdiction over Anantapur, Gooty, Tadpatri, Rayadrug, Kalyandrug and Uravakonda taluks while the latter has over the remaining taluks. The audit of accounts of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishad, Anantapur is conducted by the Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, stationed at Cuddapah. A District Inspector is stationed at Anantapur to assist him.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments:

An Assistant Commissioner of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments with jurisdiction over Anantapur and Chittoor is stationed at Anantapur with four Upper Division Inspectors, two for each district. The Assistant Commissioner and the Inspectors are empowered to collect contributions and audit fees from religious institutions, supervise their general administration and the sale of their movable and immovable properties in open auction and check their accounts. They also audit the accounts of institutions with annual incomes of less than Rs. 1,000 and enquire into all matters relating to the administration of these institutions. An Area Committee is charged with the administration of religious institutions the incomes of which do not exceed Rs. 20,000 but it has no jurisdiction over Maths.

Central Excise:

The Anantapur Central Excise Circle which covers Anantapur district, excepting the taluks of Kadiri and Tadpatri which are in Cuddapah circle, is under the charge of a Superintendent of Central Excise assisted by 14 Inspectors and 17 Sub-Inspectors. The jurisdiction of this circle comprises the taluks of Adoni and Alur of Kurnool district as well. The main functions of the department are the assessment and collection of the Central Excise duty, registration of land under Tobacco cultivation, control over warehouses and over wholesale dealers dealing in duty paid tobacco and the storing of non-duty paid tobacco. The table in Annexure 'C' gives details about the jurisdiction of the ranges and the distribution of the inspecting staff.

An Assistant Collector of Central Excise with jurisdiction over Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts and parts of Nellore district is stationed at Anantapur. He exercises administrative control over the entire area, supervises the levy and collection of excise duties, adjudicates all cases arising out of the violation of Central Excise Rules, the Customs Act and the Gold Control Rules and ensures the maintenance of efficiency and integrity in all formations kept under his charge.

Income-tax:

There are three Income Tax Officers in the district, all stationed at Anantapur. Their main duty is the assessment and collection of income-tax within their respective areas. The Income Tax Officer 'A' Ward has jurisdiction over a part of Anantapur town, Dharmavaram taluk and Tadpatri taluk excluding persons having only salary incomes. The Income Tax Officer 'B' Ward covers a part of Anantapur town and the taluks of Anantapur, Gooty, Rayadrug, Kalyandrug and Uravakonda and also exercises control over all cases of persons with salaried incomes in the 'A' Ward. The Income-Tax Officer 'C' Ward has jurisdiction over the taluks of Hindupur, Penukonda, Madakasira and Kadiri.

Railways:

Guntakal is the headquarters of a railway division of the Southern Railway. The offices of the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, the Divisional Mechanical Engineer, the Divisional Engineer and those of some of the other Divisional Officers are stationed at this place.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Set up of the Department of Roads and Buildings in Anantapur District

	Headquarters	Jurisdiction
I. Executive Engineer	Anantapur	Anantapur District.
II. Assistant Engineer ..	Anantapur	Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Rayadrug taluks.
(i) Section Officer ..	Anantapur	.. Anantapur taluk except Anantapur town.
(ii) Section Officer ..	Dharmavaram	Dharmavaram taluk.
(iii) Section Officer ..	Kalyandrug	.. Kalyandrug taluk.
(iv) Section Officer ..	Rayadrug	.. Rayadrug taluk.
(v) Section Officer (Buildings). ..	Anantapur	.. Anantapur town.
(vi) Section Officer ((Electrical*)	Anantapur	.. Anantapur town.
III. Assistant Engineer ..	Penukonda	Penukonda, Hindupur, Kadiri and Madakasira taluks.
(i) Section Officer ..	Penukonda	Penukonda taluk.
(ii) Section Officer ..	Hindupur	Bangalore-Somandepalli road, Tumkur-gundlapalle road. Kodikonda-Amarapuram road.
(iii) Section Officer ..	Kadiri	.. Kadiri.
(iv) Section Officer ..	Gorantla	.. Kadiri-Palasamudram road, Kotnur-Palasamudram road and Benares-Cape Comerin road.
IV. Assistant Engineer	Gooty	.. Gooty, Uravakonda and Tadpatri taluks.
(i) Section Officer ..	Gooty	.. Gooty taluk.
(ii) Section Officer ..	Uravakonda	.. Uravakonda.
(iii) Section Officer ..	Tadpatri	.. Tadpatri.

*In charge of electrification of buildings in Anantapur town.

ANNEXURE 'B'

Set up of the Commercial Taxes Department, Anantapur District

Headquarters	Jurisdiction
1. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Anantapur.	Anantapur, Dharmavaram Kalyandrug and Rayadrug taluks.
2. (*i*) Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Anantapur.	Anantapur town only.
(*ii*) Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Dharmavaram.	Dharmavaram taluk and rura area of Anantapur taluk.
3. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Hindupur.	Hindupur, Penukonda and Madakasira taluks.
(*i*) Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Hindupur.	Hindupur taluk only.
(*ii*) Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Madakasira.	Penukonda and Madakasira taluks.
4. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Guntakal.	Gooty taluk and Uravakonda sub-taluk.
(*i*) Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Guntakal.	Gooty taluk and Uravakonda sub-taluk.
5. Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Rayadrug.	Rayadrug and Kalyandrug taluks.

ANNEXURE 'C'

Set up of Central Excise department in Anantapur district.

Sl. No	*Range*	*Taluks*		
1.	Anantapur range	.. Anantapur	.. Inspector Sub-Inspectors Sepoys	.. 1 .. 3 .. 2
2.	Hindupur range ..	.. Hindupur	.. Senior Inspector Inspector Sub-Inspectors Sepoy	.. 1 .. 1 .. 2 .. 1
3.	Madakasira range	.. Madakasira	.. Inspector Sepoy	.. 1 .. 1
4.	Dharmavaram range	.. Penukonda and Dharmavaram	Inspector Sub-Inspector Sepoy	.. 1 .. 1 1
5.	Rayadrug range	.. Rayadrug	.. Inspector Sub-Inspectors Sepoy	.. 1 .. 2 .. 1
6.	Kalyandrug range	.. Kalyandrug	.. Inspector Sepoy	.. 1 .. 1
7.	Inspector of J.R. Mills, Rayadrug.	J.R. Mills	.. Inspector Sepoy	.. 1 .. 1
8.	Inspector, Vegetables Product Factory, Kallur ..	Vegetables Product Factory, Kallur	Inspector .. Sub-Inspector Sepoy	.. 1 1 .. 1
9.	Uravakonda range	.. Uravakonda and Pamidi revenue firkas	Inspector .. Sepoy	.. 1 .. 1
10.	Pamidi range ..	.. Pamidi firka	.. Inspector Sub-Inspectors Sepoy	.. 1 3 .. 1

CHAPTER XIII
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

History of Local Self-Government in the District—District and Local Boards:

The concept of Local Self-Government, though not in the sense in which it is understood today, was age old. Even in the Pre-Vijayanagara days, local assemblies called "Urs" transacted all public business on behalf of the people inhabiting the villages. In the Brahmadaya villages or agraharams, however, assemblies known as the 'Sabhas' were functioning not merely as agencies for collecting taxes but were also redressing public grievances and exercising judicial functions. But the pattern of Local Administration in the Madras Presidency did not receive any statutory basis till the enactment of the Towns Improvement Act X, 1865 and the Local Funds Act IV, 1871. A fund was, however, raised in 1854 for being spent on district roads by the Collector and the District Engineer under the supervision of the Board of Revenue. To augment the fund, rents on ferries, carts and grasses and the proceeds of avenue tree clippings were added to it. The surplus proceeds of the cattle pound fund raised from 1860, and tolls and fishery rents collected from 1864 were also credited to it. The Education Cess Act VI of 1863, passed for the maintenance of schools, failed completely in its object as adequate funds could not be raised and it was realised that it was impossible for Government to bear the burden of the maintenance of schools and the construction and repair of roads all over the Presidency without recourse to local taxation.

The Towns Improvement Act X of 1865 and the Local Funds Act IV of 1871 created Municipalities and Local Fund Boards respectively in the Presidency. They were essentially designed to establish a common fund to meet the expenditure on Roads, Education and Public Health and Sanitation. The Local Funds Act of 1871 which provided for such taxation, divided the whole Presidency into a number of Circles and constituted a Local Fund Board for each of them. It repealed

the Education Cess Act of 1863 and the District Road Cess Act of 1866* and transferred the existing funds and the charges appertaining to roads and schools to the newly constituted Local Fund Boards. It also provided for the levy of house tax, of a cess similar to the district roads cess limited to a maximum of one anna in the rupee on the annual rental value of occupied lands and of tolls on roads. Local Fund Boards were authorised to spend the proceeds of these taxes on the maintenance of roads; upkeep of schools; construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, choultries, markets, tanks and wells; training and employment of vaccinators; carrying out of sanitary inspection; and cleaning of roads and streets.

The district of Bellary of which Anantapur was then a part was divided into three Circles. Tadpatri, Gooty, Anantapur, Alur and Adoni taluks (the last two now in Kurnool district) constituted the first Circle; Hindupur, Penukonda and Madakasira formed the second; and Rayadrug, Bellary and Hospet constituted the third. Kadiri was then a part of the Madanapalle Circle in Cuddapah district. On the formation of the Anantapur district in 1882, the three Local Fund Circles were converted into two, one coterminus with Bellary and the other with Anantapur. The Anantapur Circle Board consisted of 40 members—nineteen officials and twenty-one non-officials. The resources of the Board during this period were very limited as would be evident from the fact that, on the day of its formation, it opened with a credit balance of Rs. 54,396-13-0 under Road and Rs. 20,270-12-9 under General Funds. The income of the Board consisted chiefly of land cess, ferry rents, tolls, bungalow fees, income from the sale of rubbish, *etc.*, besides provincial grants and the contributions for specific purposes. Revenue from fishery rents, the sale of clippings from avenue trees, and fines and penalties were the other sources of income.

To strengthen the non-official element of the local bodies, the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was

*The Act authorised the levy of a cess of half an anna in the rupee on the rental value of occupied land for the construction and maintenance of local roads in the District.

passed repealing the Act IV of 1871. It provided for the constitution of a District Board at the district level, a Taluk Board at the taluk or divisional level and a Union Board for a village or a group of villages. The District Board so formed, consisted of a President and not less than twenty-four members, wholly appointed by the Governor-in-Council or partly appointed and partly elected by the members of Taluk Boards. Their term of office was three years. The Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officers were ex-officio members of the Board. The number of official members appointed by the Governor-in-Council together with the ex-officio members should not exceed one-fourth of the membership of the Board. The President of the Board might be elected from among its members whose term of office was 3 years. The Board was empowered to levy any of the taxes authorised by the new Act with the approval of Government. The Anantapur District Board was constituted in 1885 with 24 members*, six of whom were officials and the rest non-officials. All the members were initially appointed by Government. The receipts of the Board in that year amounted to Rs. 1,10,635 of which Rs. 1,00,278 was derived from land cess, Rs. 3,072 from tolls, Rs. 5,078 from market rents, Rs. 2,050 from choultries and the balance from other sources. Its expenditure was chiefly on the execution of new works and repairs to existing works amounting to Rs. 50,209 followed by Rs. 27,820 on hospitals and dispensaries, vaccination, sanitation markets, choultries and bungalows, Rs. 12,239 on education and Rs. 14,320 on administration. There were three toll gates at Gooty, Penukonda and Kalyandrug. The length of village roads maintained by the Board was 253½ miles. It ran a Normal School and two Middle Schools (one at Penukonda and another at Tadpatri). The Board also maintained seven dispensaries one each at Gooty, Tadpatri, Kalyandrug, Uravakonda, Penukonda, Hindupur and Dharmavaram. Besides, there were 14 'chatrams' and sixteen bungalows under its management.

Taluk Boards were formed for each taluk or a group of taluks with a President and not less than twelve members, partly appointed and partly elected by the

*Excluding the Collector who was the President of the Board.

members of the Union Boards or by the tax-payers themselves. Their term of office was 3 years. The jurisdiction of these Taluk Boards coincided with that of the Revenue Divisional Officers who were made ex-officio members and Presidents of these Boards. The funds of the Taluk Boards consisted of one-half of the proceeds of the land cess levied by the District Board in the Taluk Boards area, fees such as licence fee for markets and rents on choultries, fisheries and ferries. With the approval of Government, the District Board could transfer a portion of its funds to the Taluk Board.

The Taluk Boards were formed in this district in October, 1886. They maintained 37 markets and seven dispensaries and of the 16 endowed institutions in their charge (of the Local Boards) 15 were markets.

Again, Union Boards were constituted for single villages or groups of villages called Unions, with not less than 5 members, wholly appointed or partly elected, the headmen of the villages constituting the Union being ex-officio members. One of these headmen was to be the Chairman of the Board and the term of office of its members was 3 years. The proceeds of the house-tax levied within the area of the Union, varying from four annas to five rupees, constituted the main source of revenue for these Boards.

Nine Unions were ordered to be formed in the district in December, 1885 and they started functioning in October 1886. The Unions so formed were those at Gooty, Uravakonda, Tadpatri, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram, Bukkapatnam, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira. Pamidi was constituted into a Union in 1887 and Yadiki in 1889.

Till 1920, the history of local boards in the district is one of changes in the jurisdiction of Taluk Boards, an increase in the quantum of elected representatives and the creation of more Unions. But there was no change in the functions of these Boards. In practice provision was made to elect one-half of the members of the District Board by means of executive orders. By 1889 there were five non-official members on the District Board elected from the Taluk Boards of

Anantapur, Gooty and Hindupur. Three were ex-officio members and 12 (3 official and 9 non-official) were nominated. In 1891, Government which had hitherto encouraged the Boards to maintain Teachers' Training Schools veered round to the view that Government should maintain these institutions in the interest of efficiency. In 1895-96 the Taluk Boards of Penukonda and Anantapur were reconstituted, the former with Penukonda, Hindupur, Madakasira and Dharmavaram taluks and the latter with Anantapur and the newly formed Kalyandrug taluk. Consequently, the Hindupur Board ceased to function. By 1896 all the Unions were levying house tax at ¾th of the maximum rates prescribed. The imposition of this tax was the subject of popular resentment. The people of Dharmavaram were reported to have protested against its levy and its collection was consequently hampered. The Unions had what was known as a 'Ward system' for supervising sanitation and enforcing other health measures. In 1898, the Local Boards Act was amended as a result of which the Governor could nominate a non-official as the President of a Local Board. The responsibility for the opening and maintenance of relief works in times of famine and scarcity also devolved on the District Board. By 1900, the District Board was levying a land cess of one anna per rupee of assessment. Its income was derived from land cess, house tax, tolls, market rents, sale proceeds of avenue tree clippings and the contribution from provincial funds. It utilised its receipts for starting new works, and for looking after communications, education, medical services, vaccination, sanitation and the maintenance of markets and choultries. In 1900, it maintained five hospitals and five dispensaries*.

About the year 1900, the average local taxation was two annas and six pies per head. During this year the Local Boards Act was amended prescribing a procedure for the removal of the President, Vice-President or any member from office. In 1902-03, the Presidents of the respective Boards were declared to be members

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*The hospitals were at Gooty, Tadpatri, Penukonda, Dharmavaram and Hindupur. The dispensaries were at Uravakonda, Kalyandrug, Pamidi, Madakasira and Bukkapatnam.

of the Boards over which they presided. During the next year the rate of house tax in Unions was raised to the maximum permissible under the Act. In 1905-06 the strength of Kalyandrug Union Panchayat was reduced from 12 to 10. The Royal Commission on Decentralisation whose report was published in 1909 recommended that the village panchayats should be wholly elective and that there should be elected majorities in both the Taluq and District Boards. In 1909 the privilege of having an elected Vice-President was conferred on the Gooty Taluk Board. In 1909-10 the number of members constituting the taluk boards of Anantapur and Gooty was raised from 13 to 15. Consequent on the addition of the Kadiri taluk to the Anantapur district in 1911, the strength of the District Board was raised from 25 to 32. The Taluk Boards were also regrouped and their number was raised to four in place of the existing three. They were located at Gooty, Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda. The Dharmavaram and Penukonda Boards had a strength of 15 each, while the others had a strength of 13 each. In 1912 the maximum elective strength of Taluk Boards was raised from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and the total number of elected seats in all of them became 30.

For the first time a non-official was appointed in 1914 as the President of the Anantapur Taluk Board. During the same year, Amarapuram was constituted into a Union. In 1916, Guntakal and Timmancherla were constituted into a single Union. In 1918, a resolution was passed by the Government of India declaring that the local bodies should have a substantial elected majority and the system of nomination should be restricted only to secure the necessary representation of minorities. During the same year, Konakondla, Singanamala* and Yellanur were also constituted as Unions and Beluguppa in 1919. It was in this year that the Penukonda incomplete Secondary School and the first grade Elementary Schools at Uravakonda, Kalyandrug and Tadpatri were upgraded into high schools. In the next year the Penukonda Taluk Board took over the incomplete Edward Coronation Secondary School at Hindupur and upgraded it to a high

*The Singanamala and Beluguppa Unions were, however, abolished in 1922.

school. The principle of election was employed on a larger scale in the Local Boards during the year 1919-20. The number of elected seats on the District Boards was raised from 16 to 24 and two-thirds of the strength of the Taluk Boards was made elective. In 1919 a non-official Vice-President was appointed to the District Board and non-official Presidents to the Gooty and Penukonda Boards. In the next year the Anantapur Taluk Board was given the right of electing its President and the strength of the Gooty Taluk Board was raised from 15 to 24 to make provision for the representation of minorities and depressed classes. There were in this year 18 Unions in the district, of which 9 were classified as major Unions. The right of electing their Chairman was extended to the Unions at Uravakonda, Guntakal, Bukkapatnam, Dharmavaram and Kadiri. The financial position of the District and Taluk Boards, on the eve of the enactment of the Local Boards Act V of 1920, is given in the following table:

	Receipts during 1919-20 (*Rs.*)	*Total receipts including amounts from the previous year* (*Rs.*)	*Charges*
District Board	1,80,457	3,63,072	2,46,555
Gooty Taluk Board	1,04,884	1,85,040	1,73,045
Anantapur Taluk Board	66,411	1,09,643	1,08,236
Dharmavaram Taluk Board ..	56,233	1,02,474	1,00,348
Penukonda Taluk Board	1,34,505	1,99,356	1,47,279

The District Board spent Rs. 1,87,753 on education and Rs. 83,834 on sanitation. It maintained five secondary schools, 359 elementary schools, 4 hospitals, 8 dispensaries and 895 miles of roads.

The passing of the Local Boards Act XIV of 1920 constituted the next important land mark in the sphere of Local Administration. This Act gave an independent status to different classes of local boards and

enhanced not only their strength but also the proportion of their elected members, their resources and their powers. The strength of the District Board was fixed at a maximum of 52 and a minimum of 24, that of the Taluk Board at a maximum of 24 and a minimum of 12 and that of the Union Board at 15 and 7 respectively. The proportion of members to be elected in all these boards was to be not less than three-fourths of their total strength. Their tenure was fixed at 3 years. The Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officers ceased to be Presidents and ex-officio members. The Presidents of the District and the Taluk Boards became ex-officio members of the District and the Taluk Boards respectively. The Presidents of the Taluk Boards also became ex-officio members of the District Board. In addition to the land cess of one anna in the rupee shared equally by the District and the Taluk Boards, they were also given the option to levy an additional land cess of three pies in the rupee. The imposition of three new taxes—the profession tax, the companies tax and the pilgrims tax—was also authorised. Local Boards became autonomous and interference by Government was confined only to cases of emergency or mal-administration. An Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils was appointed in order to supervise their work.

The Local Boards Act of 1920 was brought into force from 1st April, 1921 in the case of Anantapur District Board. Consequently, the number of elected and ex-officio members of the Board was raised from 24 to 28 while the number of nominated members fell from 12 to 8. The President was a nominated non-official and there was no direct election to the District Board. The District Board maintained in this year 1,040 miles of roads, 5 rest houses, 281 Boys' and 61 Girls' Elementary Schools, 5 Secondary Schools, 2 hospitals and 10 dispensaries, 27 weekly markets, a cart-stand, 11 slaughter houses and 17 main and 2 sub-toll gates. Land cess was levied at one anna in the rupee of assessment and the District Board levied an additional cess of 2 pies per rupee. During 1923-24 the strength of the District Board was fixed at 36 consisting of 28 elected and 8 nominated members. In the subsequent year, the strength remained the same

but there were 24 elected, 4 ex-officio and 8 nominated members. The District Board was granted the privilege of electing its president in 1926. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai was not only the first non-official nominated President but also the first elected President.

The reconstituted Taluk Boards came into being in July, 1922. There were four Taluk Boards namely Anantapur comprising Anantapur and Kalyandrug taluks, Gooty including Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, Penukonda extending over Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira taluks and Dharmavaram covering Dharmavaram and Kadiri taluks. The jurisdiction of these Taluk Boards corresponded to the revenue divisions of the district and their members were directly elected. All the Boards had elected Presidents except the one at Dharmavaram whose President was nominated. The Penukonda Taluk Board levied an optional cess of 3 pies in the rupee of assessment of land revenue. All the Taluk Boards except Gooty levied the education cess at 3 pies in the rupee under the Elementary Education Act, 1920. The Taluk Boards maintained the medical and the educational institutions within their areas and also attended to sanitation, water supply and drainage. But as a result of the condition imposed by Government that they should limit their expenditure to their own resources, they suffered from considerable financial difficulty. This restriction led in 1923-24 to the unhappy situation when they were not able to pay the salaries of the Elementary School teachers for some months at a stretch. The work of the Penukonda Taluk Board was marred by the 'development of party spirit and faction'* which led to its dissolution in 1927.

The Local Boards (Amendment) Act XI of 1930 made the office of Presidents elected and brought about provincialisation of services. It also provided for the appointment of a District Panchayat Officer and the formation of a Village Development Fund. It abolished the system of nominations, introduced direct election and extended the franchise to every income-tax assessee. Women were made eligible to stand for elections. All Unions were designated as Panchayats

* Administration Report of the District Board, Anantapur for the year 1926-27.

and provision was made for the removal of Chairman and Presidents by a vote of no-confidence.

Consequent on the introduction of the amending Act, the strength of the Anantapur District Board underwent a change. Nine Taluk Boards were created, one for each Revenue Taluk. The following table gives the particulars of the composition of the various Boards:

		Strength	*Non-reserved seats.*	*Reserved seats.*	*Pattern of reservation of seats.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	District Board	52	43	9	3 for Mohammadans. 1 for Indian-Xions. 1 for women, 4 for Adi-Dravidas.
2.	Gooty Taluk Board.	20	15	5	2 for Mohammadans. 1 for women. 1 for Adi-Dravidas. 1 for Indian-Xions.
3.	Tadpatri Taluk Board.	16	12	4	1 for women. 1 for Adi-Dravidas. 1 for Mohammadans. 1 for Indian-Xions.
4.	Anantapur Taluk Board.	16	12	4	1 for women. 1 for Adi-Dravidas. 1 for Mohammadans. 1 for Indian-Xions.
5.	Kalyandrug Taluk Board	12	10	2	1 for Mohammadans. 1 for Adi-Dravidas.
6.	Dharmavaram Taluk Board.	13	10	3	1 for women. 1 for Adi-Dravidas. 1 for Mohammadans.
7.	Kadiri Taluk Board.	20	16	4	1 for women. 2 for Mohammadans. 1 for Adi-Dravidas.
8.	Penukonda Taluk Board.	12	9	3	1 for women. 1 for Mohammadans. 1 for Adi-Andhras.
9.	Hindupur Taluk Board.	12	9	3	1 for Adi-Dravidas. 1 for women 1 for Mohammadans.
10.	Madakasira Taluk Board.	12	10	2	1 for Adi-Dravidas. 1 for Mohammadans.

Some of the significant changes made after 1930 were the abolition of tolls and the levy of the tax on motor vehicles. The Boards were compensated by Government for the consequential loss of revenue. All Taluk Boards were abolished in 1934, and their main functions were taken over by the District Board along with their assets and liabilities. The Village Development Fund was also abolished and the balance to its credit was placed at the disposal of the District Board. In 1950, Land cess was raised from one and half annas to two annas per rupee on the annual rental value of all occupied lands and the additional cess so raised was given entirely to the District Board, except in Panchayat areas where one-fourth of it was credited to the Panchayats. Local Boards were authorised to levy a surcharge on stamp duty payable under the Indian Stamp Act of 1899.

By about 1934 the taxes levied in the District Board area were the profession tax at maximum rates, house tax on the capital value of houses in some Panchayat areas and on annual rental value in certain others, and education tax ranging from 12½ to 25 per cent of house tax and profession tax realised by Panchayats. During 1936-37 the Anantapur District Board was in receipt of a moiety of the Government of India's grant for village communications and for rural water supply. It was superseded from November 1941 to April, 1942 for "persistently exceeding the powers conferred on it."* In 1946, the roads of military and other importance were transferred to the Highways department for maintenance. The term of office of all District Boards including Anantapur was extended up to July, 1953 by legislation. Since then, elections to the District Board were suspended till the close of November, 1959 when the District Boards were abolished consequent upon the formation of Zilla Parishads under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959. Between 1953 and 1959, Collectors functioned as Special Officers of District Boards.

At the time of its abolition, the Anantapur District Board maintained about 750 miles of roads and spent

*G.O.Ms. No. 3004 Local Administration Department, dated 3-11-1941.

Rs. 10,252 towards their maintenance. There were 1,255 elementary schools with standards IV and above, 52 secondary schools, 52 medical institutions (10 Allopathic and 42 Indian medicine), and seven markets under its control. The general account of the District Board closed on 30th November, 1959 with a deficit of Rs. 1,06,872 and the elementary education fund with a surplus of Rs. 1,73,326. An amount of Rs. 8,06,648 was outstanding as debt while under investment account, there was a closing balance of Rs. 15,95,876. The assets of the District Board were Rs. 20,62,454 and the liabilities amounted to Rs. 27,52,402. The financial position of the District Board and the particulars of the length of roads and the educational and medical institutions maintained at the beginning of each decennium since its establishment are given in Appendix 'A'.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Balwantarai Mehta Committee, the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 provided for the constitution of Zilla Parishads at the district level, and Panchayat Samithis at the Block level. The Zilla Parishad consists of the Presidents of all Panchayat Samithis in the district as Ex-Officio members, the District Collector, members of the Legislative Assembly elected from the district, members of the Lok Sabha elected from the constituency* which forms part of the district, members of the Legislative Council and of the Rajya Sabha nominated by Government to the Parishad, one person elected by the Presidents of the Panchayats in every non-block area, two women, one representative of the Scheduled Castes and one of the Scheduled Tribes† elected by the members of Zilla Parishad. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Zilla Parishad are non-officials elected by its members. The powers and functions discharged by the erstwhile District Board along with its assets and liabilities were divided between the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samithis. The developmental functions of the various departments of the State Government were also transferred to them from 1st April, 1960.

*If the constituency comprises portions relating to more than one district, he is given the option of being a member of the Zilla Parishad of one of the districts.

†If their population is 5% of the total population.

The Anantapur Zilla Parishad was constituted on 1st December, 1959 with 46 members*. Its jurisdiction extended over the entire Revenue district (excluding the municipalities of Anantapur, Tadpatri, Hindupur, Guntakal, Dharmavaram, Kadiri and Rayadrug) and covered 957 Revenue Villages and a population of 15,45,942.

The Secretary of the Zilla Parishad is the chief executive authority responsible for the implementation of the resolutions of the Zilla Parishad. He was assisted by two Deputy Secretaries, one for General† Administration and the other for Education. The Social Welfare Department and the Minor Irrigation branch of the Revenue Department were transferred to the Zilla Parishad with effect from 1st October, 1960 and 1st April, 1961 respectively. Standing Committees for (1) Planning, Community Development and Communications; (2) Agriculture, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Irrigation and Power; (3) Industries; (4) Education, Medical and Public Health and Social Welfare; and (5) Taxation and Finance were constituted. During 1962-63, two more Standing Committees, one for Women Welfare and the other for Social Welfare were also constituted. All Standing Committees are presided over by the Collector.

The sources of income of the Zilla Parishad consist of a share in land cess; education cess; teaching grants for education; surcharge on stamp duty; local cess; a grant for maintenance of roads: income from endowment trusts and public donations; State and Central Government contributions; grants from All India Bodies and contributions for the development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

The Anantapur Zilla Parishad took over 743 miles and 144 yards of roads when it was constituted. Consequent on the formation of Panchayat Samithis, roads running through their respective areas were transferred to them. In 1963, Government ordered that major

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*The pattern of distribution of the 46 members is the Presidents of Samithis-16 ; District Collector-I : members of the Legislative Assembly and Council-18 ; co-opted members-4 ; and 7 elected members of the blocks for which no Panchayat Samithi was formed.

†The post of Deputy Secretary (General) was however, abolished in 1963.

district roads, other district roads and other important roads should be transferred to the control of the Zilla Parishad. The roads that were already vested in the Panchayats were transferred to Zilla Parishad from 1st October, 1963 and some more village roads were later on taken over by it. By 1964-65, the Zilla Parishad maintained a total length of 703 miles and 7 furlongs of roads. It took over 1,253 elementary schools and 52 secondary schools on its formation and transferred such of the elementary schools that were functioning in the Samithi areas to the Panchayat Samithis. All the medical institutions within the Panchayat Samithi areas were also handed over to the concerned Panchayat Samithis. The following table indicates the financial position of the Zilla Parishad since its constitution:

Year	*Opening Balance*		*Cash Receipts*	
	Ordinary	*Capital*	*Ordinary*	*Capital*
1960-61	10,66,989	1,89,697	47,21,393	8,86,684
1961-62	10,41,069	3,35,540	54,14,693	3,56,338
1962-63	13,20,707	3,34,996	62,29,404	1,04585
1963-64	25,86,791	2,16,980	60,91,113	6,41,776
1964-65	24,50,425	14,46,244	50,89,458	38,62,995

Year	*Cash Expenditure*		*Cash Balance*	
	Ordinary	*Capital*	*Ordinary*	*Capital*
1960-61	47,47,313	7,40,841	10,41,069	3,35,540
1961-62	51,35,055	3,56,882	13,20,707	3,34,996
1962-63	49,63,320	2,22,601	25,86,791	2,16,980
1963-64	50,86,840	5,53,151	35,91,064	3,05,605
1964-65	39,86,636	39,95,619	35,53,247	13,13,620

The Community Development programme which aimed at an integrated advance in all spheres of village life by mobilising the available human and material resources was launched on 2nd October, 1952. To start with, it was implemented in some selected

areas in the country each covering about 300 villages. But Anantapur was not one of the districts in which this programme was initially implemented. With the experience gained in the functioning of the community projects, the National Extension Service Scheme was launched in 1953 with a view to provide scientific and technical help to the villagers in order to improve their condition. By and large, the programme continued to be governmental in character, planned and worked mainly by officials. Anantapur got its first set of National Extension Service Blocks under this programme with the formation of two blocks at Madakasira and Hindupur on 4th April, 1954, and one more at Penukonda on 2nd October, 1954. In 1955, a National Extension Service Block was constituted at Talupula. The Firka Development Scheme was then in force in these areas, and the works carried on under it devolved on these Blocks. In 1955-56 the Hindupur National Extension Service Block was converted into a Community Development Block and was re-named as the Kodiganahalli Community Development Block and its headquarters was shifted to Kodiganahalli. In 1956 (1st April, 1956) the Madakasira Block was converted into a Community Development Block. In the same year, National Extension Service Blocks were constituted at Singanamala, Chennekothapalli, Kudair and Mudigubba, while those at Penukonda and Talupula were converted into Community Development Blocks.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Balwantarai Mehta Committee, Stage I and Stage II Blocks came into being in this district along with others. In March, 1959 there were 8 Stage I blocks, one Stage II block, a pre-extension block and two C.D. blocks in the district. Putluru was constituted into a Stage I block and Rayadrug into a Pre-Extension block in 1958. In 1959, two new Pre-Extension blocks were constituted at Tanakal and Kothacheruvu. Following the recommendations of the Mehta Committee, 20 *ad hoc* Panchayat Samithis at the rate of one for each district were constituted on 1st July, 1958. One such Samithi was started at Kodiganahalli in this district.

In pursuance of the Blocks Delimitation Order 1964, the blocks in the District were delimited and

made contiguous with the revenue taluks except in the case of Kadiri (West) and Kadiri (East) in Kadiri taluk, Rayadrug and Kanekal in Rayadrug taluk, Kalyandrug and Kambadur in Kalyandrug taluk, and Dharmavaram and Chennekothapalli in Dharmavaram taluk. A list of the existing Panchayat Samithi blocks with their jurisdictions is given in appendix 'B'.

The Unions created by the 1884 Act were artificial units made up of a number of large and small villages without much of common interest among them. In practice the smaller villages came to be neglected. The Unions came to be regarded as mere tax-collecting agencies without any *quid-pro-quo* to the tax payers. They were also not democratic and had little freedom, functioning mostly as agents of Taluk Boards. Although Government permitted from 1912-13 the election of Chairman and members in a few Union Boards, opinion was slowly crystallising in favour of their abolition. The Royal Commission on Decentralisation whose report was published in 1909 recommended the abolition of the Unions. The Central Government's resolution on Local Self-Government of 1915 also favoured their abolition and the establishment of Panchayats in selected areas with permissive powers and limited authority in matters of taxation. In 1915, the district authorities were required to organise Panchayats in villages with a population of more than 3,000 and informal Panchayats in selected villages with a population of 3,000 and less. These informal Panchayats had no statutory authority to collect taxes or to enforce measures of sanitation and public health. They were expected to use their influence in raising public subscriptions for the works they intended to carry on. Towards the end of 1918, there were 23 such Panchayats in the district, 35 having been dissolved between September, 1917 and December, 1918. A good deal of persuasion was found necessary to constitute these informal Panchayats. A sum of Rs. 11,000 was allotted as grants to them, but they evoked very little popular enthusiasm. Although a large number of these Panchayats were reported by local authorities to have been started, "it was found, however, on a closer scrutiny that 35 out of the 37 Panchayats said to have been started in Kalyandrug taluk did not exist in

reality". The Collector reported that "the experiment, cannot be said to have taken root in this district".

In 1920, the Village Panchayats Act was passed making it possible for any village to have a Panchayat exercising statutory powers in all matters relating to sanitation, medical relief, education *etc.* The Panchayat was an elected body consisting of not less than 7 and not more than 15 members. All residents of the village aged not less than 25 years were entitled to vote and also to stand for election. The Panchayats were empowered to lay and maintain village roads, construct culverts and bridges; provide lighting in streets and public places; construct drains and dispose of drainage water and sullage; clean streets and remove rubbish; provide public latrines; maintain burning ghats and burial grounds; construct and repair wells, ponds, tanks; control cattle sheds, threshing floors, chatrams and village pounds; and provide vaccination and register births and deaths. The District or the Taluk Board concerned was authorised to empower the Panchayats to exercise other functions, such as the construction and control of markets, provision of sanitation during festivals, control of ferries and fisheries, planting and preservation of avenue trees, establishment and maintenance of elementary schools and provision of medical relief. Government was authorised to transfer village forests, village irrigation works or any institution to a Panchayat. The Panchayat was empowered to levy a tax on the capital value of buildings; profession tax: fees for cattle stands, threshing floors; and such other items as were indicated in the Act. The Inspector of Local Boards was made the Registrar-General of Panchayats. From 1925-26 Government aided the Panchayats with grants for the maintenance of schools and libraries and for the improvement of village communications and water supply. During the decade 1920-30 about 120 Panchayats were set up in the district.

The Local Boards Amendment Act XI of 1930 repealed the Village Panchayats Act, 1920 and brought the Panchayats within the scope of Local Boards. At the same time Union Boards were also converted into

Panchayats or Panchayat Boards. Under the amended Act, the 13 Union Boards functioning at Kalyandrug, Gooty, Uravakonda, Konakondla, Guntakal, Pamidi, Yadiki, Yellanur, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Penukonda, Bukkapatnam and Amarapuram were classified as Panchayat Boards. But each of them formed a separate entity in administration providing the requisite civic amenities. A District Panchayat Officer was appointed for supervising the work of the Panchayats in 1933. In 1937-38, Amarapuram, Kalyandrug and Konakondla were converted into minor Panchayats as a result of the revised classification of the Panchayat Boards into 'Major' and 'Minor' based on their average income. By the end of March, 1946, there were 20 major Panchayats and 188 minor Panchayats in the district.

From 1940, it became increasingly clear that the dual control exercised by the President of the District Board and by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards over the Panchayats was ineffective. During the period of the Second World War it was felt that the Panchayats could be excluded from Local Boards and placed under the Collector. An Act was passed for this purpose in 1946, but was not brought into operation. The National Government introduced fresh legislation in 1950. Under the Village Panchayats Act, 1950, a Panchayat had to be formed in every village with a population of 500 and above, and where the population was less than 500 it had to be clubbed with another village. Panchayats with a population of 5,000 and above were classified as Class I Panchayats and others as Class II. Every Panchayat should have not less than 5 and not more than 15 members, all of whom were to be elected. But seats were to be reserved for a period of ten years for Scheduled Castes. The term of office of the members was 3 years and the voting was based on adult franchise. No Village Officer or an official of Government or of a local body could be elected as a member. The President was to be elected by the entire electorate. Executive Officers could be appointed to the Panchayats by Government and they had generally to carry out the resolutions passed by the Panchayats. Government was empowered to dissolve or supersede a

Panchayat when necessary. The Panchayat Act provided for the levy of house tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and a duty on certain transfers of property, a land cess at the rate of 3 pies in the rupee on the rental value of all occupied lands, a tax on agricultural land and fees on commercial crops bought and sold in the village. In addition to these sources, Panchayats could also levy the pilgrim tax, collect tolls, ferry and fishery rents and market fees and receive contributions from the District Board for the promotion of elementary education. They were given control over unreserved forests in villages, village roads, irrigation works not under P.W.D., and all water courses, springs, tanks and communal property. The working of the Panchayats was to be supervised by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

The Madras Village Panchayats (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1954 abolished the levy of vehicle tax in Class II Panchayats. The Amendment Act (Andhra Act)·XXIII of 1956 provided that the total strength of the Panchayats should include the President and the Co-opted Women members. Under the scheme of democratic decentralisation introduced in 1959, the Village Panchayats became the nucleus of planning as well as execution of all schemes of rural development at the village level. The Presidents of these Panchayats were made ex-officio members of the Panchayat Samithis. In 1962 the District Panchayat Officer was made to function as the Personal Assistant to the District Collector in matters of control and supervision over the Panchayats. Similarly, at the Divisional level, the Divisional Panchayat Officer was to assist the Revenue Divisional Officer. By the end of March, 1965, there were 734 Panchayats in the district of which 16* were Class I and 717 Class II.

All Class I Panchayats in the district are notified for purposes of appointment of Executive Officers. Their main sources of income are the house-tax, profession tax, tax on transfer of immovable property, vehicle tax and licence fees for plying offensive and

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* Pamidi, Uravakonda, Gooty, Yadiki, Konakondla, Vajrakarur, Dharmavaram, Rayadrug, Kalyandrug, Kanekal, Kothacheruvu, Penukonda, Bukkapatnam, Kadiri, Madakasira and Rolla were class I Panchayats.

dangerous trades within their jurisdiction. Remunerative enterprises like the maintenance of cart-stands, slaughter houses, markets and sale of compost also bring in a sizeable revenue. Lighting, conservancy and maintenance of roads form the items of heavy expenditure in addition to water supply schemes which have also been introduced in some Panchayat areas. All the Panchayats have made provision for sweeping and conservancy. All except the Vajrakarur Panchayat maintain market yards and all run libraries with the exception of Gooty, Uravakonda, Dharmavaram and Rayadrug. The Panchayats of Gooty and Pamidi have provided for partial drainage. The Uravakonda Panchayat maintains an ayurvedic dispensary. Most of the Panchayats also maintain slaughter houses and cart-stands. Penukonda has a protected water supply system. These Panchayats make sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals and take preventive measures against the outbreak of epidemics.

The class II Panchayats in the district maintain roads while some of them provide electric street lighting and some of them maintain libraries and reading rooms. Their main sources of income are the duty on transfer of immovable property, ex-gratia Government grants, house tax and the population grant. Market rents, licence fees, sale proceeds of compost, profession tax, vehicle tax, land cess are also some of the other sources of income. The financial position of the Panchayats at the commencement of each decennium since 1890-91 is indicated in Appendix 'C'.

The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act XI of 1964 came into effect from 18th January, 1964. It repealed the Andhra Pradesh Village Panchayats Act, 1950 and the Andhra Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1956 applying to the Andhra and Telangana areas respectively. All the provisions of the Act, except those relating mostly to civil and criminal justice, are now in operation. According to this Act, any Revenue village or part thereof, or any part of a Revenue Taluk (excluding the area included in a municipality) may be constituted into a Gram Panchayat which should consist of not less than 5 and not more than 17 members with their term of office fixed at five years. The

Act provides for the election of a Sarpanch (President), and of an Upa Sarpanch (Vice-President) by the members of the Gram Panchayat and for the appointment of a whole time Executive Officer by Government for a Panchayat or a group of Panchayats. The Commissioner of Panchayat Raj and the District Collector are vested with emergency powers for the execution of any work or the performance of any act in the interest of public safety. The Commissioner has power to remove a Sarpanch or Upa Sarpanch for neglect of duty or abuse of power. He is also empowered to dissolve or supersede any Gram panchayat for incompetence or wilful default. Provision is also made in the Act for a motion of no-confidence against the Sarpanch or Upa Sarpanch.

The chief sources of income of a Gram Panchayat are the house tax, profession tax and such other taxes as may be authorised by Government and a duty on transfer of property. The Panchayat may also levy, 'Kolagarum' or 'Katarusum' (*i.e.*, tax on village produce sold), vehicle tax, tax on agricultural land for a specified purpose, land cess at two paise in the rupee on the annual rental value of all occupied lands, fees for the use of porambokes and communal lands and other miscellaneous fees and surcharges. It also receives grants from Government, Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis. All roads in the village, excluding National Highways, State Highways and roads under the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis, all public water courses and fishery rights, and all institutions transferred by Government vest in the Gram Panchayat. The Act also provides for certain obligatory and optional items of expenditure to be defrayed by the Gram Panchayats.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, there is, in every Gram Panchayat village a 'Grama Sabha' consisting of all persons whose names are included in its electoral rolls. The Sabha has to meet twice a year in order to consider problems such as the formulation of works programme, imposition of fresh taxation and enhancement of existing taxes. The Act also provides for the formation of a 'Township' for an industrial, institutional or labour colony, or a health resort or a

place of religious importance to be managed by a Township Committee consisting of elected and nominated members.

By the end of June, 1965 there were 17 notified and 717 non-notified Panchayats in the district. The Anantapur (rural) Gram Panchayat maintains a Balwadi Elementary School. 13 Panchayats elected women as Sarpanchas during the elections held in 1964 and 1965. 7 Gram Panchayats have notified industrial areas and three of them have framed byelaws.

Municipalities:

The passing of the India Act XXVI of 1850 marked the first attempt at the creation of Municipalities in the districts. The Act authorised the Government to constitute any town into a municipality if its inhabitants were desirous of making better provision for public health and other amenities. The Executive authority was vested in Commissions consisting of the Magistrate and a certain number of persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Government contributed a sum equal to that raised by the inhabitants for this purpose. Anantapur* was one of the few places in the Presidency to which the act was applied.

In pursuance of the report of the Royal Army Sanitary Commission of 1863 which made several recommendations for the improvement of conditions of health in towns, Government undertook more extensive measures for the betterment of municipalities. The Madras Towns Improvement Act X of 1865 was consequently passed and applied to all towns with a population of 5,000 and more. According to this Act, Commissioners were appointed to manage municipal affairs and were authorised to levy certain taxes for meeting the charges on 'police' establisments, the construction of roads and the improvement of sanitation. The Commissioners were empowered to raise further funds for purposes such as lighting and water supply. Provision was made for the appointment of not less than 5 inhabitants as Commissioners with the District Magistrate as the President. The District

*It was brought into operation in 1864 and was in force till 1869.

Magistrate, the Local Magistrate and the P.W.D. Officer were Ex-Officio Commissioners. The Act was extended to Gooty in 1869.

The Towns Improvement Act III of 1871 replaced the Act of 1865. Under this Act, Municipalities were no longer required to contribute to 'police' charges. On the other hand they were authorised to devote municipal funds for the promotion of education and the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries and other institutions of a local character not covered by the earlier Act. Some relaxation was made in the qualifications prescribed for the members of the Municipal Commission and their term of office was extended from one to three years. Under the Act, the Commission consisted of not less than three non-official members with the Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officer as ex-officio members. The Government was empowered to appoint any official in the district as Commissioner on the condition that the number of such official members did not exceed one-half of the total strength.

The Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was passed on the recommendations of the Local Self-Government Committee constituted in accordance with Lord Rippon's resolution of 1882. This Act superseded the Towns Improvement Act of 1871. It introduced the term 'Municipality' for the first time and also the word 'Council' and 'Councillors' for 'Commission' and 'Commissioners' respectively. The Municipal Council was to consist of not less than 12 members whose term of office was to be three years. The Revenue Divisional Officer was to be an ex-officio Councillor. All other Councillors might be wholly appointed or partly elected at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council and the elected members should normally be three-fourths of the total strength of the Council. Not more than one-fourth of the total number of Councillors, unless elected were to be Government officials. Each Council was to have a Chairman appointed by Government or elected by the Councillors and an elected Vice-Chairman. The Chairman was responsible for carrying out the purposes of the

Act. The main sources of revenue of the municipalities consisted of a tax on lands and buildings levied at 7½ per cent of their rental value, water tax at 2 per cent, a tax on vehicles and animals, tolls as prescribed in the schedule of the Act and licence fee on offensive or dangerous trades. Other sources consisted of rents for the use of choultries, markets, slaughter-houses and cart-stands; fines and forfeitures; payments for municipal services; and grant-in-aid from State funds. The revenue so raised was to be spent on the maintenance and repair of streets and bridges; construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, choultries, markets, tanks, wells, drains, sewers, *etc.*; training and employment of medical practitioners, vaccinators and sanitary Inspectors; registration of births and deaths; lighting and cleaning of streets; expansion of education; construction, repair and maintenance of school buildings; and inspection of educational institutions and training of teachers. The only municipality then constituted under the Act was Anantapur. Hindupur and Tadpatri were constituted into municipalities in 1920 under a new Act.

The pattern of municipal administration remained unchanged till 1920. The Madras District Municipalities Act V passed that year provided for a larger proportion of elected members and an increase in the powers and resources of municipalities. An Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils was appointed to supervise their working. The strength of a Municipal Council was fixed on the basis of population at a maximum of 36 and a minimum of 16 and the term of Councillors was three years. The Chairman was to be elected unless Government directed otherwise, but the Vice-Chairman was to be invariably elected from among the members. Not less than three-fourths of its members were to be elected and adequate representation was to be afforded to minority communities by means of nomination. The Revenue Divisional Officer ceased to be an ex-officio member. A paid executive authority known as 'Commissioner' could be appointed for a municipality at the discretion of Government. The Act provided for the levy of the Education tax for the expansion of elementary education.

The term of the Councils was extended under the transitory provisions of the District Municipalities Act (Amendment) of 1930. This Act modified the earlier Act of 1920 by dispensing with nominations and providing for the election of all the Municipal Councillors. It also removed the disqualification of women to stand for elections and extended the franchise to every tax payer. It provided for the reservation of seats for women and for minority communities such as Muslims, Indian Christians, Scheduled Castes, Europeans and Anglo-Indians. It made the offices of the Chairman and of the Vice-Chairman elective and provided for the provincialisation of municipal services. There was also provision for the passing of a vote of no-confidence against the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman and for the adjudication of disputes between various local bodies by Government. The Municipal Chairman and Vice-Chairman who might be removed from office were debarred from standing for election for a period of six months.

Subsequent legislation, particularly relating to the sphere of municipal finances, followed a pattern similar to that of Local Boards. The Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 abolished the levy of tolls. The tax on motor vehicles was provincialised and Municipalities were compensated for the loss of revenue. Municipal Councils, which levied a low rate of property tax, could be directed to increase it. In 1945, they were also permitted to levy a surcharge on stamp duty payable under the Indian Stamp Act in respect of the instruments of sale, gift and mortgage registered in municipal areas. In 1950, the surcharge was extended to transfers by way of exchange and lease in perpetuity. In 1946, all military and other roads in the municipal areas were transferred to the Highways Department. In 1950, reservation of seats was restricted only to Anglo-Indians, members of the Scheduled Castes and women.

Owing to the conditions of emergency created by the Second World War, elections to municipalities were postponed from time to time till 1947. The new elected Councils came into office in October, 1947. The first elections to Municipalities on the basis of

adult franchise were conducted in 1952. The Madras District Municipalities (Andhra Amendment) Act, 1955 constituted the Municipal Commissioners into a separate cadre of the State Service. A similar Act in 1956 authorised the Municipal Councils to levy rent for the use of drainage and for the discharge of sullage water into municipal drains. It also classified the supply of water into that for commercial establishments and for purposes of non-domestic consumption. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1962 extended the term of office of the Municipal Councils due to expire on 1st July, 1962 from three to five years with retrospective effect from 1st July, 1959, so as to make it conform to the proposed integrated legislation for District Municipalities in the State. The term of the existing councils in the district has expired in 1964 but, pending their reconstitution, Commissioners have been appointed to function as Special Officers of Municipalities.

The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1964 was brought into force from 2nd April, 1965. The Act was passed with the object of securing uniformity in the laws relating to Municipalities in the Andhra and the Telangana regions of the State. The new Act provided greater scope for elected representatives on the Municipal Councils to play an effective role in administration and reduced the degree of control exercised by Government over Municipalities. The salient features of the new Act are the fixation of the term of office of the Councillors at five years; the constitution of an Executive Committee with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council and some elected Councillors as members to discharge some of the executive functions hitherto performed by the Commissioner or the Executive Officer; the change of the designation of Commissioner to that of Secretary; provision for M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. who are voters in the municipality concerned to become ex-officio Councillors; provision for electing an Alderman for each Council; payment of honorarium to Chairman and sitting fees to Councillors; levy of property tax on capital instead of rental value; levy of advertisement tax; levy of yearly instead of half yearly taxes; and the constitution of

Water Boards for the construction and maintenance of water works.

A separate account is given below about the constitution, financial resources and achievements of each of the municipalities in the district since its formation.*

Anantapur Municipality:

Anantapur came first under the India Act XXVI of 1850, the first of the mufassal municipal enactments which permitted towns voluntarily to tax themselves for their own improvement. The Government contributed a sum equal to that raised by the inhabitants for this purpose and the amount raised in the town reached a modest sum of only Rs. 40 per mensem. The Act was introduced in the town in 1864 and continued to be in force for four years until 1869 when it was replaced by the Towns Improvement Act X of 1865. Later it came under the Towns Improvement Act III of 1871 which repealed the previous enactment. Its area was 9 square miles and its population was 4,907. During the period 1865-71, its income was derived from tolls, taxes on vehicles and animals, house tax, fees for plying dangerous and offensive trades, magisterial fines, endowments and contributions from Government. It looked after the maintenance of sanitation and ran an elementary school in the town. In 1872, it took over the management of the local hospital. Though the Act of 1884 provided for an elected Chairman, the Anantapur Municipality came to have its first elected Chairman only in 1888, but its Councillors were all nominated by Government. Between 1894 and 1903 the Municipality had again a nominated Chairman as the privilege of electing a Chairman was withdrawn owing to the failure of the Council to elect one at three consecutive meetings. Towards the close of the nineteenth century, the Council levied under the Act of 1884 a tax on buildings based on the rental value of lands, a tax on arts and a tax on carts. The income of the Municipality in 1899-1900 was Rs. 18,820 and its expenditure Rs. 16,271. A substantial portion of this expenditure was on Education and Public Health.

*Financial details about each Municipality are shown separately in appendices D,E,F. and G.

Till 1920, the sanctioned strength of the Municipality remained at 12, of which 4 were elected. In 1907, the first step towards providing protected water supply to the town was taken up, but it was only in 1924 that the scheme was completed. In 1908, the municipality set apart a site for extending the town and provided it with roads and wells. In 1916, it placed the high school building, constructed by it in 1915, at the disposal of the newly opened Ceded Districts College, and provided a scavengers' settlement with the help of a grant of Rs. 8,900 received from Government. In 1918 the majority of the Councillors, 8 out of 12, came to be elected, the rest being nominated. Towards the beginning of 1920-21 the Council maintained a market, a high school, and 7 elementary schools and made provision for lighting, sanitation and public and private conservancy.

The introduction of the Act of 1920 accentuated factions in the Council. Government consequently retained in office the Chairman elected under the old Act for sometime* and this led to the neglect of civic affairs. A Vice-Chairman was elected in 1922 for the first time. In the same year the Councillors failed to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown and the municipality was superseded for about three months. At the commencement of the nineteen-thirties the official element among the Councillors was withdrawn. In 1935, a Commissioner was appointed to the Municipality. In 1938, it started its own electrical undertaking to supply power to the town**. In 1939, for the first time in the annals of the municipality a no-confidence motion was passed against the Chairman and he was removed. In 1944, the Council was superseded for a period of one year. At the commencement of 1950, the Council maintained 9 elementary schools, 2 secondary schools, 3 markets, 5 cart stands and a slaughter house.

In 1950, the municipality was classed as second grade and a post of an Engineer was also sanctioned.

*The privilege of electing a chairman was withdrawn again in 1922 and it was only in 1927 that it was restored.

**The undertaking was handed-over to Government in 1949.

Elections were conducted in 1952 with the help of electoral rolls prepared on the basis of adult franchise.

At the close of March, 1965, the area of Anantapur Municipality was 7.25 square miles and it covered the revenue villages of Anantapur and portions of Kakkalapalli and Papampalli revenue villages. The elected Council of the municipality functioned till October, 1964.

Pending the reconstitution of the Council in accordance with Andhra Pradesh District Municipalities Act, 1964, the Council elected earlier was dissolved in October, 1964 and the municipality was placed under the management of the Secretary who is now the Executive Officer. Till then it maintained roads of the length of 31 miles, 5 furlongs and 51 yards of which about 16 miles are metalled, 6 miles unmetalled, 3 miles cement concreted and 5 miles bitumen surfaced; a second class traveller's bungalow, a choultry, 27 elementary schools and four secondary schools (of the latter one higher secondary school for boys, one boys' high school, two girls' high schools); two free public reading rooms and two maternity and child welfare centres. 15 market stalls, 3 rooms and a canteen which are leased out, a bus-stand, a daily and a weekly market, 4 cart-stands and 2 slaughter houses constitute the important remunerative enterprises of the municipality. It levies property tax at 12 per cent per half year on the annual rental value of buildings; a tax of 0.60 P. per Rs. 100 of capital value of vacant sites per half year; a land tax of 8¾ per cent; library cess at 0.04 paise per every completed rupee of property tax excluding the education tax, surcharge on house tax; profession tax; animal and vehicle tax; and licence fees for plying dangerous and offensive trades. The receipts of the municipality in 1964-65 were Rs. 18,11,444 and the expenditure Rs. 15,30,255.

Gooty Municipality:

The provisions of the Towns Improvement Act, 1865 were extended to Gooty in 1869. 12 Non-officials were appointed as Commissioners in addition to the District Magistrate of Bellary and a P.W.D. official in executive charge of the range. The strength of the police to be maintained in the town was fixed at 6 with a Deputy

Inspector incharge of it. The amount to be raised towards police charges was fixed at Rs. 4,626 of which a quarter was contributed by Government. The Commissioners were authorised to levy a tax on houses and buildings, tolls, taxes on vehicles and fees for the registration of carts. From the time of its inception the municipality was faced with a chronic financial deficit. In 1874, it was in a state of insolvency and had to be assisted from provincial funds. The upkeep of conservancy establishment, the supply of medicines to the dispensary and the cost of supervision and management exhausted a large proportion of its resources. In 1876, the Municipality was recommended to be closed. Again in 1879, Mr. H. T. Ross, the Sub-Collector and Vice-President of the Council wrote a graphic account of the impecuniosity and ineptitude which had throughout distinguished the proceedings of the Council and the next year it was abolished. Its property was transferred to the Local Fund Board of the Gooty Circle and since then it has been a Panchayat, now of Class I.

Hindupur Municipality:

Hindupur was constituted into a municipality from 1st May, 1920, in spite of 'much opposition from the town'. The Chairman and 11 Councillors of the first Council were all nominated. In August, 1921, the strength of the Council was raised from 12 to 16, out of which 12 were elected and 4 were nominated under the new Act. During 1921-22 the Council was reported to be 'torn with faction'. In 1922, four Councillors had to vacate their seats for failure to take the oath of allegiance. In 1926-27 a Second Class Health Officer and a Revenue Officer were appointed to the Municipality. In 1928, the local hospital till then managed by the Municipality was taken over by Government. The Municipality started an electrical undertaking in 1930 in order to supply power to the town. In 1933, arrangements were made for supplying drinking water to some parts of the town and a library was opened. In 1934, a Commissioner was appointed as the Executive authority of the municipality. In the same year Mahatma Gandhi visited the place and switched on the lights in the main bazar square now known as the

Gandhi Chowk. In 1935-36, the municipality was superseded on grounds of maladministration. In 1936-37, a new high school building was constructed. By 1937-38, most of the roads in the town were black-topped. The Council was again superseded in 1944-45 for over 17 months. In 1958-59, a protected water supply Scheme was introduced.

During 1964-65 the area of the municipality was 2.53 square miles. The sanctioned membership of the Council was raised to 24 in the same year, 20 being general seats and 4 reserved (2 for scheduled castes and 2 for women*). Of the 19.628 K.Ms. of roads maintained by the municipality, 7.46 K.Ms. are cement concreted, 6.79 metres asphalted and the remaining metalled, gravelled or earthen roads. The Municipality constructed a new building in 1965 to house its office. It is now maintaining 23 elementary schools, a higher secondary school, a high school, a public library, 4 reading rooms and a Bala-Vihar with a children's play ground which is very popular. The post of a Municipal Health Officer created in 1947 was abolished in 1964. The remunerative enterprises of the municipality include stalls near Gandhi Park for running shops, a weekly market, a daily vegetable market, a cattle market, a bullock cart stand and a stand for Jatkas, a bus-stand and two slaughter-houses. The municipality constructed 22 closed shops and 18 open shops in the market premises, all of which have been let out. The other enterprises are auctioned annually and the income so obtained constitutes a good source of revenue to the Municipality. The municipality constructed 15 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and rented them out. Apart from these remunerative enterprises, the municipality levies the property tax (including a tax for general purposes, and lighting, scavenging, water and drainage and education taxes); a library cess; profession tax; and a tax on carriages, animals and carts. In 1964-65, the municipality opened with a cash balance of Rs. 2,07,761. The receipts during the year amounted

*But this strength is likely to undergo a change in view of the implementation of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act of 1964. The Secretary is the Special Officer of the Municipality since 1st Oct. 1964, the term of the previous Council having expired on 30-9-1964.

to Rs. 11,44,375 and the expenditure was Rs. 11,04,056. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 9.3.

Tadpatri Municipality:

Tadpatri was constituted into a municipality in 1920 with a Chairman and 11 Councillors all nominated. The first election to the Council was held in 1921-22 but the elected Councillors failed to take the oath of allegiance and walked out in a body leaving the nominated Chairman to carry on the administration. The Council was permitted to elect its Chairman the next year. In 1924-25 the municipality started a hostel for boys studying in the middle school run by it and a Baby Nursing Home. In 1926-27, the Council was superseded for a period of 3 months owing to its strained relationship with the Chairman. In 1926, a no-tax campaign was launched by the Vysyas and Marwadis of the town who formed an association called the "Pura Sangham". In 1927, the Council was superseded for a period of 5 months. The financial position of the municipality was by that time so unsatisfactory that it was unable to pay even the salaries of its establishment. In 1928, Government took over the management of the hospital till then maintained by the municipality. In 1931, the municipality introduced 3 full fee and 17 half fee concessions to the students of the high school which were granted on the basis of a competitive examination. In 1933, a Commissioner was appointed and the town came to have protected water supply. In 1935, the municipality constructed a new building for the high school. In 1937 the Council was superseded for two years as the finances of the municipality constantly ran into deficit. It was reconstituted in 1938. The first attempt to have dustless surfacing of roads was made in 1946-47.

During 1964-65* the area of the municipality was 2.87 square miles. The municipality maintained 25.63 K.Ms. of roads of which 3.64 K.Ms. were black topped, 0.82 K.Ms. cemented, and the rest were metalled,

*The term of the Council expired in 1964 and the elections to the Council have yet to be held. The administration of the municipality is now looked after by the Secretary.

gravelled or earthen roads. The municipality maintains a travellers' bungalow in the Rani's Choultry. It runs 15 elementary schools and a multipurpose school, and a public library and a free reading room, and maintains three parks namely the Gandhi Vihar, Nehru and Patel Ranga Reddy Parks and also a maternity and child welfare centre. The town is electrified and has protected water supply. Among the remunerative enterprises run by the municipality are the traveller's bungalow, a weekly market, a daily vegetable market, two mutton markets, a bus-stand, a cart stand and a slaughter house. The municipality also derives income from the buildings it constructed. The taxes it levies are the property tax, the profession tax, a tax on vehicles, carts and carriages. Licence fees are collected for permission to carry on dangerous and offensive trades within its area. The year 1964-65 opened with a balance of Rs. 1,86,089. The receipts during the year were Rs. 8,58,498 and the disbursements Rs. 7,59,204. The incidence of taxation per assessee was Rs. 6.92.

Guntakal Municipality:

Guntakal became a municipality in 1948 and comprised the revenue villages of Guntakal and Timmancherla. The first elections to the municipality were held in 1950. In 1953 the municipality opened an Ayurvedic dispensary and a middle school. In 1954-55 it undertook the dustless surfacing of the roads. A library was opened the next year. In 1955 the middle school was upgraded to a high school. In 1958-59 the town came to have protected water supply. The next year the existing Middle School for Girls was upgraded to a High School. In 1961-62 the municipality constructed 28 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme at a cost of Rs. 1,93,275. The houses were let out to the municipal employees and others on rent. By 1964-65, the municipality was maintaining 30.14 K.Ms., bitumanised and 8.39 water bound macadum roads, 24 elementary schools, two high schools (one for boys and the other for girls), two libraries (one in old Guntakal and the other a children's library in the Rani Choultry), an allopathic dispensary, two Ayurvedic dispensaries (the second one opened in

1961-62) and a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Its remunerative enterprises included a daily vegetable market, a meat market, a beef market, a weekly shandy, a cart-stand, a jatka-stand, a bus stand and two slaughter houses. Besides the Hampiah Stalls* the Low Income Group Houses were yielding also revenue to the municipality. Most of the remunerative enterprises are now auctioned. The municipality provides 40 tenements to sweepers and scavengers under the centrally sponsored scheme of housing. It levies property tax (including a tax for general purposes, water and drainage, scavenging, lighting and education), a library cess on property tax, profession tax, and a tax on vehicles, animals and carts. Licence fees for running dangerous and offensive trades also constitute a source of revenue to the municipality. The year 1964-65 opened with a balance of Rs. 1,49,086. The receipts during the year were Rs. 8,78,020 and the disbursements Rs. 8,53,115. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 8.7.

Rayadrug Municipality:

Rayadrug was constituted into a municipality in 1963. The area of the municipal town is 19.4 square miles and it includes the entire area of the erstwhile Rayadrug Panchayat. The sanctioned strength of the council is 20, of which 3 are reserved (two for women and one for scheduled castes). Of the 17.76 K.Ms. of roads maintained by the municipality only 2.24 K.Ms. are black topped. There are no cemented roads. A length of about 8 K.Ms., of roads in the municipal area has yet to be handed over to the municipality by the Zilla Parishad. The town is electrified. The municipality maintains 16 elementary schools and a reading room. It provides a partial water supply service, but it falls far short of a protected system. The remunerative enterprises of the Municipality include compost manufacture, weekly and daily public markets, eight market stalls, a cart-stand and a slaughter house. The compost is sold and the right to collect fees in markets, cart-stands and slaughter house is auctioned. The market stalls are let out on rent. The municipality

*21 stalls known as 'Hampiah Stalls' were endowed to the municipality at the time of its inception by Rao Saheb Hampiah.

levies the property tax, the education tax, the profession tax and a tax on carriages, animals and carts. The accounts of the Municipality opened during 1964-65 with a balance of Rs. 30,871. Its receipts amounted to Rs. 2,55,821 and the charges Rs. 1,28,970. The incidence of taxation in the year was Rs. 3.87 per head of population.

Kadiri Municipality:

Kadiri became a municipality in 1964. The municipal area includes the entire local area of the erstwhile Kadiri Panchayat (11.5 square miles) comprising the revenue villages of Kutagulla, Murthypalli and Nagireddypalli along with their hamlets. The sanctioned strength of the Council is 20, with one seat reserved for scheduled castes and two for women.* The municipality has 15 miles, 4 furlongs and 102 yards of roads of which 3 furlongs and 195 yards are cemented, 2 miles and 161 yards black topped and the rest being metalled, gravelled or earthen roads. Excepting Kutagulla and Nagireddipalli area, the entire town is electrified. There are seventeen elementary schools within the municipal area under the management of the Panchayat Samithi. A high school for girls and a higher secondary school for boys in the town are both managed by the Zilla Parishad. The Council is not in a position to maintain them. The municipality maintains a public park and operates a draw-well fitted with an electric motor for supplying water to the public through a tap system. A vegetable market, a mutton market, a weekly shandy, a cart-stand and a slaughter house are maintained by it. These remunerative enterprises† are auctioned annually. It levies various taxes namely property tax‡ on buildings, vacant lands and on agricultural lands exclusively used for agricultural purposes; profession tax; and tax on vehicles, carts and animals. The income from these taxes, together with that from remunerative enterprises, licences issued to operate

* Elections to the municipality have yet to be held. At present the Secretary of the Municipality is its Special Officer.

† The municipality collected Rs. 7,381 from them during 1964-65.

‡ This includes scavenging, lighting, water supply and drainage taxes as well. A library cess is also levied on the property tax.

dangerous and offensive trades, and the sale of compost manufactured from the collection of filth and rubbish constitute the sources of revenue to the municipality. Apart from the above, the municipality is in receipt of grants and subsidies from Government, which are in some cases earmarked for specific purposes. In 1964-65 the municipal accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 7,143. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,341 and the disbursements accounted for Rs. 54,441 leaving a balance of Rs. 66,043. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3.5.

Dharmavaram Municipality:

Dharmavaram was formed into a municipality in 1964*, with an area of 15.8 square miles comprising the whole of the erstwhile Dharmavaram Panchayat and the Guttakindapalli hamlet of Kunuthuru village. Of the 24 miles and 48 yards of roads maintained by the municipality in 1964-65, 5 furlongs and 125 yards are cemented, 9 miles, 1 furlong and 142 yards black topped, and the rest are metalled, gravelled, or earthen roads or slab pavements. The municipality maintains a park and a reading room. A daily vegetable market, a daily mutton market, 19 stalls, a cart-stand and a slaughter house are the remunerative enterprises run by the municipality. The right to collect fees from these is auctioned annually and the proceeds constitute a source of income to the municipality. Street lights have been provided except in Guttakindapalli, Chinnur and Linghichettypalyam areas. Dharmavaram was the first town to receive protected water supply in the district as early as 1914. The municipality levies property tax which includes taxes for general purposes and for water, drainage, scavenging and lighting; a library cess on the property tax, profession tax; a tax on carriages and animals, and a tax on carts. The year 1964-65 opened with a balance of Rs. 95,397-75 paise, the receipts during the year were Rs. 1,38, 125-01 and the disbursements, Rs. 1,12,656.22. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 10.77.

* The fixation of the strength of the Municipal Council is pending with Government. Elections have to be held after this is done. At present the Secretary of the Municipality is its Special Officer.

Town Planning:

Town Planning, as now understood, had naturally made little impact on the development of the district in the past. While some of its towns like Penukonda, Rayadrug, Kalyandrug and Gooty are reminiscent of the old science of Town Planning (Stapathyam), most of the other towns and villages have not been constructed according to any definite pattern. A striking feature about some of them is their ribbon development. Some of the commercial centres like Hindupur, Guntakal and Tadpatri are heavily congested.

None of the towns in the district has any Master Plan. But some attempts were made to survey the Anantapur town during 1871-72. The surveys conducted in 1892 and in 1903 were, however, confined only to the old town. A preliminary survey was taken up by Government in 1953-54, but its report has yet to be finalised.

Efforts to introduce Town Planning were first made in 1909, when the Anantapur Municipality selected a site for the extension of the town, laid out some roads and had some wells dug. A Municipal Committee was appointed during 1932-33 to draft the town planning scheme for Anantapur. Some of the plans drawn up had been in various stages of approval till 1962-63, when the Kamalanagar Town Scheme was sanctioned. Two other schemes—the Adimurthi Town Planning Scheme and the Georgepet Extension Scheme—are still in the formative stages. No Master Plan has been drawn up for the town so far.

None of the other towns in the district except Guntakal, Tadpatri and Hindupur have formulated any town planning schemes. In respect of Guntakal, only the preliminary work on the three detailed town planning schemes drawn up is in progress. The general town planning schemes for Tadpatri and Hindupur are still under preparation. The Hindupur High School Extension Town Planning Scheme was, however, approved in 1943 and over a lakh of rupees was spent on it.

The provisions of the Town Planning Act are enforced in the Municipalities in the district through

the Town Planning sections specially attached to them. These sections deal with the approval of lay-outs, the formulation of building plans both for new constructions and the improvement of old ones, and the removal of encroachments.

The first of the House Building Co-operative Societies was established at Gooty in 1925. By 1965, their number rose to ten and they were located at Gooty (1925), Tadpatri (1926), Anantapur (1928), Hindupur (1946), Dharmavaram and Guntakal (1947), Kadiri (1948), Rayadrug (1949), Uravakonda (1959) and Guntakal Bharat Sevak Samaj House Building Society (1961). Of these, the societies at Rayadrug, Gooty and Uravakonda are reported to have become dormant.

The first of the colonies constructed for the Low Income Groups was the Scavengers' Settlement established in Anantapur in 1916-17 with a grant of Rs. 8,900 from Government. In 1956-57, the Anantapur Municipality took up the improvement of the three colonies near the weekly market, the power house and the Nadimivanka. It also constructed 28 Low Income Group Houses at a cost of over Rs. 1.9 lakhs, and provided, under a centrally sponsored scheme of housing, 40 tenements to sweepers and scavengers during 1962-63. The Hindupur Municipality also constructed 15 Low Income Group Houses.

Master Plans have been prepared for a number of villages for the implementation of the village housing project scheme sponsored by the Government of India, under the Second Five-Year Plan. Financial assistance is also rendered by Government through allotments from the Life Insurance Corporation funds and also through the Panchayat Samithis which advance loans for the construction and extension of houses.

APPENDIX 'A'
Anantapur District Board.

Year		*Length of roads maintained.*			INSTITUTIONS				FINANCIAL POSITION			*Incidence of taxation per head of popu - lation*
					MEDICAL		EDUCATIONAL					
		M.	*F.*	*Y.*	*Hospi-tals.*	*Dispen-saries.*	*Second-ary*	*Elemen-tary.*	*Opening balance*	*Receipts*	*Expendi-ture*	
1890-91	..	685	5	209	4	4	1	36	41,506	1,20,240	1,19,191	N.A.
1900-01	..	762	6	0	5	5	1	49	48,767	2,12,378	1,95,274	As. 2-6
1910-11	..	768	0	0	4	7	1	63	1,06,876	1,98,475	2,24,294	As. 2-1
1920-21	..	1,137	4	0	2	10	5	351	2,09,481	1,41,035	3,75,392	As. 1-3
1930-31	..	1,071	1	0	1	24	5	605	1,32,827	7.76,331	5,71,405	As. 1-6
1940-41	..	1,155	5	0	1	34	5	541	61,205	9,23,235	9,07,156	As. 3-6
1950-51	..	691	2	0	N.A.	N.A.	15	547	95,798	26,27,940	26,30,980	As. 12-8
1959-60 (1-4-59 to 30-11-59)		750	0	144	2	64	52	1,253	9,20,727	23,49,466	29,58,747	As. 0-11

* N. A. Not Available.

APPENDIX 'B'

Panchayat Samithi.	*Full revenue Firka comprising the samithi.*	*Revenue firkas partly comprising the Samithi.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Singanamala	.. 1. Singanamala firka (full) 2. Narpala firka (full) 3. Anantapur firka (part)	.. Anantapur Firka (part) .. 1. Podaralla .. 2. Janthalur. 3. Siddaramapuram. 4. Siddampeta. 5. Reddipalli 6. Upparapalli. 7. Chiyyedu. 8. Chennarayanipalli. 9. Itikalapalli. 10. Bukkarayasamudram 11. Govindapalli. 12. Anantapur Rural.
2. Kudair	.. 1. Bukkacherla firka (full) 2. Kudair firka (full) 3. Anantapur firka (part)	.. Anantapur Firka (part) .. 1. Kodimi. .. 2. Rachanapalli. 3. Somandoddi. 4. Taticherla. 5. Kakkalapalli. 6. Katiganikalva. 7. Papampeta. 8. Raptadu. 9. Gangalakunta. 10. Narayanapuram. 11. Kandukur. 12. Shro. jangalapalli.
3. Tadpatri	.. 1. Yadiki firka (full) 2. Tadpatri firka (full) (except Tadpatri Municipal town) 3. Peddapappur firka (full) 4. Putlur firka (full) 5. Yellanuru firka (full)	
4. Gooty	.. 1. Gooty firka (full) 2. Thimmancherla firka (full) (except Guntakal Municipal Town) 3. Pamidi firka (full) 4. Nagasamudram firka (full)	
5. Uravakonda	.. 1. Uravakonda firka (full) 2. Vajrakarur firka (full)	
6. Dharmavaram	.. 1. Dharmavaram firka (full) (except Dharmavaram Municipal Town) 2. Tadimarri firka (full)	
7. Chennekothapalli	1. Medapuram firka (full) 2. Kanaganapalli firka (full) 3. Ramagiri firka (full)	
8. Kalyandrug	.. 1. Beluguppa firka (full) 2. Kalyandrug firka (full)	
9. Kambadur	.. 1. Kundurpi firka (full) 2. Brahmasamudram firka (full) 3. Kambadur firka (full)	
10. Rayadrug	.. 1. Rayadrug firka (full) (except Rayadrug Municipal Town) 2. Hirehal firka (full)	

APPENDIX B—(*Contd.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)
11. Kanekal	.. 1. Kanekal 2. Bommanhal firka (full)	..
12. Penukonda	.. 1. Roddam firka (full) 2. Penukonda firka (full) 3. Bukkapatnam firka (full) 4. Kothacheruvu firka (full)	
13. Madakasira	.. 1. Madakasira firka (full) 2. Hemavathi firka (full) 3. Rolla firka (full)	
14. Kodegenahalli	.. 1. Hindupur firka (full) (except Hindupur Municipal Town). 2. Parigi firka (full) 3. Gorantla firka (full) 4. Chillamathur firka (full)	
15. Kadiri East	.. 1. Dhaniyanicheruvu firka (full) 2. Tanakal firka (full) 3. Kadiri firka (Part)	Kadiri firka (Part) 1. Obulapalli. 2. Kurli. 3. Udumulakurthi. 4. Talupula. 5. Bandlapalli 6. Noothanakulva. 7. Obulareddipalli. 8. Puligundlapalli. 9. Vepamanipeta. 10. Peddannavaripalli. 11 Gandlapenta. 12. Thummalabyulu. 13. Godduvelagala. 14. Chalamakuntlapalli. 15. Pandulakunta. 16 Alampur. 17. Kadirikuntlapalli. 18. Kadiri Rural. 19. Kadiri Town. 20. Kamatampalli. 21. Madidivarigondi. 22. Jogannapeta. 23. Allugundu. 24. Mothukapalli. 25. Kowlepalli.
16. Kadiri West	. 1. Gunjepalli firka (full) 2. Nallamada firka (full) 3. Muhammadabad firka (full) 4. Kadiri firka (part)	Kadiri firka (Part). 1. Kalasamudram. 2. Erradoddi. 3. Shro-Chippalamadugu. 4. Shro-Kondamanayanipalem.

APPENDIX 'C'

Year.	Number of Class I Panchayats.	Opening Balance	Receipts.	Total	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ..	16	974-00	15,793-00	14,819-00	13,691-00
1900-01 ..	11	6,446-00	19,977-00	26,423-00	21,313-00
1910-11 ..	11	3,476-00	24,825-00	28,310-00	24,569-00
1920-21	16	13,500-00	60,251-00	73,751-00	68,678-00
1930-31 ..	13	17,958-00	89,584-00	1,07,542-00	85,318
1940-41 ..	14	31,447-00	96,685-00	1,28,132-00	88,342-00
1950-51 ..	11	2,52,746-00	4,24,332-00	6,77,078-00	4,12,377-00
1960-61 ..	..	3,55,872-00	12,93,458-00	16,49,330-00	11,25,431-00
1961-62 ..	15	5,18,558-16	10,83,359-25	16,01,917-41	12,40,608-06
1962-63 ..	17	1,10,102-01	3,49,419-52	4,59,521-53	3,44,724-00
1963-64 ..	16	3,56,101-34	8,35,058-52	41,91,159-86	8,24,049-27
		CLASS II PANCHAYATS			
1960-61 ..	716	8,18,543-89	10,00,904-43	18,19,448-32	8,73,751-72
1961-62 ..	719	7,39,565-61	14,30,046-18	21,69,611-79	9,92,635-08
1962-63 ..	719	11,73,762-82	15,08,839-04	26,92,601-86	10,52,796-83
1963-64 ..	720	15,75,641-01	14,46,060-52	30,21,701-53	12,79,308-71

APPEN

Anantapur

Year	Population	Roads			Medical Institutions		Educational Institutions	
		M.	F.	Y.	Hos.	Dis.	Sec.	Ele.
1871-72	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1880-81	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1890-91	—	9	2	127	1	—	1	3 aided
1900-01	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
1910-11	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
1920-21	—	14	6	0	—	—	1	7
1930-31	15,078	17	5	85	—	—	1	10
1940-41	21,441	17	5	85	—	—	1	8
1950-51	31,904	21	2	124	—	—	3	10
1960-61	52,278	31	5	51	—	—	4	25
1961-62	52,278	50.744			—	—	4	26
1962-63	52,278	50.744			—	—	4	26
1963-64	52,278	50.744			—	—	4	26
1964-65	52,278	50.744			—	—	4	27

DIX 'D'

Municipality

Financial Position			*Expenditure*	*Inci-dence of taxation*
Opening balance.	*Receipts.*	*Total*		
102-0-0	5,075-0-0	5,177-0-0	390-1-6	..
488-0-0	5,855-0-0	6,343-0-0	4,790-0-0	..
807-0-0	20,969-0-0	21,776-0-0	6,178-0-0	..
,549-0-0	15,429-2-3	17,978-2-3	14,685-2-10	..
9,827-11-0	30,238-5-1	40,066-0-1	38,333-15-5	..
21,405-0-1	1,28,352-8-7	1,49,757-8-8	1,44,017-8-8	2.12
5961-3-3	74,302-1-11	80,263-5-2	71,946-8-6	2.47
22,541-0-0	1,55,671-0-0	1,78,212-0-0	1,59,640-0-0	3.2
97,744-0-0	4,90,573-0-0	5,88,317-0-0	1,52,453-0-0	5.37
3,94,059-0-0	10,28,492-0-0	14,22,551-0-0	11,16,011-0-0	7.22
3,06,541-0-0	11,39,960-0-0	14,46,501-0-0	11,39,121-0-0	10.4
3,07,378-0-0	15,12,104-0-0	18,19,482-0-0	14,71,177-0-0	11.8
3,48,305-0-0	13,18,564-0-0	16,66,869-0-0	13,58,965-0-0	9.2
3,07,094-0-0	18,11,444-0-0	21,18,538-0-0	15,30,265-0-0	10.2

APPEN

Hindupur

Year	Population.	Roads M.	Roads F.	Roads Ft.	Medical Institutions Hos.	Medical Institutions Dis.	Educational Institutions Sec.	Educational Institutions Ele.
1920-21	—	9	—	—	1	—	1	4
1930-31	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	14
1940-41	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	15
1950-51	—	7	2	2	—	—	I	15
1960-61	32,452	12	—	92	—	—	1	22
1961-62	32,452	12	0	92	—	—	1	22
1962-63	32,452	12	0	92	—	—	1	23
		K.Ms.						
1963-64	32,452	19-340			—	—	2	23
1964-65	32,452	19-628			—	—	2	23

DIX 'E'

Municipality

Financial Position			Expenditure	Incidence of taxation
Opening balance.	*Receipts.*	*Total*		
1,751-11-3	43,320-3-7	45,071-14-10	39,612-6-5	0-8-8
21,144-0-0	1,24,768-0-0	1,45,912-0-0	1,24,758-0-0	1-8-3
1,09,242-0-0	1,73,425-0-0	2,82,667-0-0	1,52,552-0-0	3-11-1
1,81,511-0-0	3,55,558-0-0	5,37,069-0-0	3,43,011-0-0	6-10-6
1,90,442-0-0	7,3,1542-0-0	9,21,984-0-0	8,18,632-0-0	8.26 P
1,03,352-0-0	7,92,823-0-0	8,96,175-0-0	7,68,747-0-0	9.04 P
1,27,428-0-0	8,47,447-0-0	9,74,875-0-0	8,27,046-0-0	8.09 P
1,47,829-0-0	9,87,846-0-0	11,35,675-0-0	9,27,913-0-0	8.05 P
2,07,761-0-0	11,44,375-0-0	13,52,136-0-0	11,04,056-0-0	9.03 P

APPENDIX 'F'

Tadpatri Municipality

Year	Population	Roads M.	Roads F.	Roads Ft.	Medical Institutions Hospitals	Educational Institutions Secondary	Educational Institutions Elementary	Financial Position Opening balance	Financial Position Receipts	Financial Position Total	Expenditure	Incidence of taxation
1920-21	.. 11,293	6	4		1	1	5	..	43,455	43,455	38,155	0-12-1
1930-31	.. 12,620	6	4			1	13	2,571	1,12,671	1,15,242	1,08,499	1-14-2
1940-41	.. 15,190	9	..	165		1	9	32,201	94,477	1,26,678	95,819	2- 5-0
1950-51	.. 19,369	15	3	118		1	9	3,686	1,43,246	1,46,932	1,43,754	5-11-8
1960-61	.. 23,135		K.Ms. 25.63			1	15	1,08,946	4,15,805	5,24,751	4,46,441	8.82 per assessee
1961-62	.. 23,135		25.63			1	15	78,310	5,17,044	5,95,354	4,77,479	7.7
1962-63	.. 23,135		25.63			1	15	1,17,875	4,97,376	6,15,251	5,08,608	8.30
1963-64	.. 23,135		25.63			1	15	1,06,643	6,97,831	8,04,474	6,18,385	7.94
1964-65	.. 23,135		25.63			1	15	186,089	8,58,498	10,44,587	7,59,204	6.92

APPENDIX 'G'

Guntakal Municipality

'ear	Population	Roads			Medical Institutions	Educational Institutions		Financial Position			Expenditure	Incidence of taxation
		M.	F.	Ft.	Dispensaries	Sec.	Ele.	Opening balance.	Receipts	Total		
)-50	20,414	17	—	408	1	—	9	1,59,347	1,44,779	3,04,126	2,16,378	8.23
)-61	48,087	18	5	577	2	2	13	19,636	6,39,120	6,58,756	6,07,422	11.93
l-62	48,087	18	5	577	3	2	13	51,334	6,09,262	6,60,596	6,25,863	5.93
		K.Ms.										
2-63	48,087	30-144			3	2	25	34,733	6,72,293	7,07,026	6,29,898	6.8
3-64	48,087	30-144			3	2	24	77,128	6,62,853	8,39,981	6,90,895	8.7
1-65	48,087	30-144			3	2	24	1,49,086	8,78,020	10,27,116	8,53,115	8.3

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Ancient Centres of Learning:

From very early times the district has accorded a high place to education. No distinction was made in the past between secular and religious or moral education and instruction was imparted in institutions like Ghatikasthanas (special centres of learning), Vidyamandapams (seats of learning), Ashramams (hermitages) and village schools known as 'Ballu'. Admission to them was open to members of the upper classes, the feudal aristocracy, the richer of the cultivators, and the trading and artisan classes. Schools were commonly located in Maths and temples and were maintained on 'manyams',* and the grants of Maharajas besides public charity. As examples of the former can be cited the agraharams and the srotriyams** held in the past by the Brahminical classes in this district. These grants*** were made to learned or religious persons who maintained schools and imparted knowledge free to all pupils in one or the other branches of learning. The Saiva Maths and the Jaina Vidyapeethams were also important centres of learning in the district. The temple of Nolambesvara at Henjeru.† (Hemavathi) was reported to have been a Maha-Ghatika-Sthana (a great centre of learning) during the time of Tribhuvana Mallideva Chola. The existence of Jaina Vidyapeethams‡ in A.D. 1185 and A.D. 1226 at Sivaram and another in A.D. 1314 at Tailagiri (Madakasira), referred to in some of the old records, demonstrates that Madakasira was one of the taluks well-known even in those days for its ancient centres of learning. The old and more erudite among the people still recall the existence of

* Manyam: Land granted by a ruler on quit rent or on favourable tenure.

**Srotriyam: A village held on a favourable assessment, a present or donation of a village made to learned persons.

*** General Report of the Board of Revenue, Part II, 1826, p. 281.

† Epigraphia Carnatica Vol. XII, Sl.No. 23, South Indian Inscriptions Vol. VI, No. 517 and Hyderabad Arcnaeological Series No. 8, page. 7.

‡ R. Narayana Sarma, a note on the Ancient Centres of Learning in Anantapur district

similar centres at Ratnagiri, Anantapuram, and Madhudi, all in Madakasira taluk and Malayanur in Kalyandrug.*

The Jaina and Saiva Acharyas imparted traditional education in schools or in their houses or Ashramams. Reference has been made in some of the local inscriptions to several Saivite Scholars† like Ananta Siva, Lagulisvara, Kamalaprabha Gorava, Davanasova Gorava, Rudrasivacharya and Varuna-siva-Bhatara and also to Jain teachers‡ like Devachandradeva, Jinabhushabhattarakadeva, Padmanandi Bhattaraka, Vakragriva, Elacharya, Amarakirti, Simhanandi, Vardhamana Desika, Viranandi Siddhantachakravartideva and his son Padmaprabha-Maladharideva who endeavoured to promote education. Mention is also made in an inscription at Lepakshi*** (Hindupur), dated S. 1346 and an epigraph at Dodderi†† (Madakasira) of S. 1508 of Vedic scholars like Nrismharadhya and of Vedamargapratishthacharyas like Singara Bhata respectively.

In medieval times, educational institutions were also located in Ramanujakutams††† as in Kadiri taluk and in mosques and dargahs ** like the Baba Dargah in Penukonda to which lands and villages‡‡ were reported to have been granted by the Vijayanagar monarchs. The villages donated to the latter were known as 'hora villages' and were meant to promote the study of hora (horoscopy).

No such institutions can now be found anywhere in the district. Efforts made either to resuscitate these old institutions or to establish new ones seem to have hardly attained any success.

* R. Narayana Sarma, a note on the Ancient Centres of Learning in the Anantapur District.

† Annual Reports on Epigraphy Nos. 12 of 1916-17, 304 of 1926, 13 of 1916-17 and 759 of 1916-17.

‡ Annual Reports on Epigraphy Nos. 714 of 1917, 345 of 1901, 458 of 1920-21, 28 of 1917 and 326 of 1920.

***C P.No. 6 of 1934-35.

†† Annual Report on Epigraphy No. 728 of 1917.

††† N. V. Ramanayya, the Studies in the History of the Third Dynasty of Vijayanagara, p. 233 and Annual Report on Epigraphy No. 527 of 1906.

** C.P. Nos. 17 and 19 of 1911.

‡‡ The villages of Suriyuru and Mele Suriyuru near Trichinopoly were given to the dargah of Baba-Natta at Penukonda.

Beginning of Western Education:

The growth of western education in the district was the result of diverse educational Despatches, Charters and Acts passed by the British Parliament from time to time.* Besides native and departmental efforts, the educational activity of the various Christian missionaries during the nineteenth century also facilitated its expansion. The earliest of the institutions was the one started about 1862-63 by the London Mission at Gooty. During 1881-82, the Roman Catholic Mission also ran an institution within the limits of the Anantapur Municipality. Besides these, a few Anglo-vernacular schools were also started both by Government and local bodies during the sixties, seventies and eighties of the nineteenth century. Since the eighteen sixties, quite a number of village schools were aided and improved under the Results Grants' system. There were also instances of public contributions having been collected in the district for procuring the services of English-knowing teachers. During 1896-97, the inhabitants of Perur, for instance, seem to have made large donations for the purpose.

Among the earlier educational institutions which did pioneering work in the district in the cause of western education are the Malthus Multipurpose School at Gooty, the Government Multi-purpose School at Anantapur and the Mahatma Gandhi Higher Secondary School at Hindupur started between 1876 and 1898.

Literacy and Educational Standards:

The following table portrays the literacy pattern of the district since the turn of this century.†

Year	Literates			Percentage.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1901	37,771	1,886	39,657	7.3	0.4	3.9
1911	46,799	2,614	49,413	8.7	0.5	4.7
1921	56,516	5,143	61,659	10.6	1.0	5.9
1931	64,610	5,988	70,598	11.0	1.1	6.2
1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1951	1,52,269	39,731	1,92,000	21.7	6.0	14.0
1961	2,87,676	76,580	3,64,256	31.7	8.9	20.6

* Enough is said about these enactments in the succeeding portions of the chapter.

† Territorially, during the second and the sixth decades of the present century the taluks of Kadiri and Rayadrug of Cuddapah and Bellary districts respectively were added to Anantapur district. This however, did not fundamentally affect the literacy pattern of the district.

Judged by the 1901 Census definition of literacy as ability to read and write, a stratified literacy sample per 1,000 population reveals that Anantapur stood lowest in male literacy among the districts of Rayalaseema, but was on a par with Cuddapah and Kurnool in female literacy and with the latter in total literacy. Even during the next decade, the district did not appreciably improve its position. But the trends in the next decade were quite different, with the opening of the Ceded Districts College and a Secondary Girls School at Anantapur in 1916 and 1920 respectively and some secondary schools for boys at various places in the district. During this period, it fared particularly well in female literacy as compared to Cuddapah its neighbouring district. The same trend of progress was maintained during the following decade (1931 census) due to the policy of educational expansion pursued by Government. Among the Rayalaseema districts, Anantapur surpassed Kurnool and Chittoor in respect of total and male literacy and Cuddapah and Kurnool in that of female literacy. With the advent of independence and the socio-economic changes that followed, the district could forge ahead in matter of literacy in the fifth and sixth decades of this century. In the sixth decade, in particular, its male literacy increased by 10 per cent over that of 1951, its female literacy by about 3 and its total literacy by over 6. No less sustained was its progress over 1901 in point of male literacy (24.4 per cent), female literacy (8.5 per cent), as well as total literacy (16.7 per cent). Anantapur ranked ninth among the Andhra districts and tenth in the entire State in the field of literacy and fared better than Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore and the Telangana districts with the exception of Hyderabad in male literacy; excelled Srikakulam and the Telangana districts with the exception of Hyderabad in respect of female literacy; and was in advance of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and all Telangana districts other than Hyderabad, in respect of total literacy.

Annexure 'A' presents a talukwise picture of the decennial trends of literacy. The predominantly rich black cotton soil together with the intensive mission-

ary activity in the sphere of education has assigned to Gooty a place of importance. Tadpatri, with its commercial prosperity, and Anantapur, with its administrative, cultural and social importance as the headquarters of the district, follow Gooty, while Kadiri, with its barren and rocky soil devoid of vegetation, stands as the least literate taluk in the district.

Annexure 'B' reveals the pattern of urban and rural literacy. While the taluks of Gooty and Kadiri claim the maximum urban and rural population respectively, neither excels the other in its literacy standards. While Anantapur has the maximum urban literates, Tadpatri enjoys the distinction of commanding the maximum rural literacy. In spite of its minimum urban population, Penukonda stands second to Anantapur in urban literacy while the Uravakonda subtaluk is content with the minimum of urban literacy. Similarly, Kadiri occupies the lowest place in rural literacy in spite of its maximum rural population. Further, while Gooty records the highest urban male and female population, Anantapur appropriates the maximum percentage of urban male and female literacy. Similarly, Kadiri holds the maximum rural male and female population, but gives place to Tadpatri and Uravakonda in respect of maximum rural male and female literacy respectively.

The following is the break up of the educated literates in the district according to different age groups:

Statement :

Age Group	Total population		Literates (without Educational Level)		Educational levels Primary or Junior Basic.		Matriculation and above.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All ages	908,254	859,210	190,547 (20.98)	51,461 (5.76)	73,448 (8.09)	23,016 (2.68)	23,681 (2.62)	2,103 (0.24)
0–4	129,813	130,597	..	..	..	..	..	..
5–9	135,270	136,511	30,390 (22.47)	15,965 (11.69)	3,989 (2.95)	697 (0.51)	.. ..	.. ..
10–14	107,893	99,390	30,700 (28.45)	10,323 (10.39)	20,154 (18.66)	7,653 (7.70)	63 (0.06)	76 (0.08)
15–19	73,380	64,480	15,186 (20.69)	5,298 (8.21)	12,227 (16.66)	4,312 (6.69)	4,504 (6.14)	721 (1.12)
20–24	71,986	75,900	16,971 (23.57)	5,172 (6.81)	8,413 (11.69)	3,301 (4.35)	6,695 (9.30)	644 (0.85)
25–29	69,183	71,703	18,086 (26.14)	4,261 (5.94)	6,459 (9.33)	2,532 (3.53)	4,295 (6.20)	323 (0.45)
30–34	61,444	59,411	16,386 (26.67)	3,115 (5.24)	5,633 (9.16)	1,663 (2.80)	2,724 (4.43)	160 (0.27)
35–44	104.111	89,115	27,900 (26.79)	4,034 (4.53)	8,595 (8.25)	1,761 (1.98)	2,785 (2.67)	123 (0.14)
45–49	98,633	80,097	23,490 (23.81)	2,403 (3.00)	5,980 (6.06)	847 (1.06)	1,983 (2.01)	42 (0.06)
60–	56,452	51,956	11,415 (20.21)	888 (1.71)	2,013 (3.56)	248 (0.48)	626 (1.11)	8 (0.08)
Age not stated	89	50	23 (25.84)	2 (4.00)	5 (5.61)	2 (4.00)	6 (7.74)	.. ..

It can be seen that the proportion of literates without any education is particularly heavy in the age groups of 25 to 44 among males and in those of 5 to 14 among females. A substantial proportion of those who have passed the primary stage both among males and females is confined to the age groups of 10 to 24. Matriculates, both among males and females, seem to be considerably large in the age groups of 15 to 29.

Spread of Education among Women:

Female education was comparatively a neglected branch of educational activity in the past. None of the despatches on education from the Court of Directors of the East India Company during the first half of the 19th century bestowed on the subject the attention that it deserved. Social customs like 'Purdah'

and child marriage also retarded the development of women's education. Even the economic and political changes that took place later did little to promote its growth.

It was the historic despatch of 1854, popularly known as 'wood despatch', that emphasised the role of non-official effort in promoting female education and underlined the imperative need for active State support. But the conditions that followed the upheaval of 1857 and the general policy of social and religious neutrality adopted by the British, did not enable the dreams of the despatch of 1854 to materialise. What gave some impetus was the devotion of municipal funds for the promotion of elementary education in pursuance of the Towns Improvement Act of 1871. The propaganda in favour of female education carried on by Miss Mary Carpenter, a social reformer, brought about a new awakening and resulted in the establishment of some training colleges for women teachers in the Madras Presidency and the appointment of trained teachers in girls' schools. Added to this were the recommendations of the Indian Education Commission of 1882 which dealt with the problem elaborately. The Commission advocated the provision of more funds; the liberal grant of fee concessions, the award of prizes, the institution of scholarships, the sanction of higher rates of grants-in-aid to privately managed schools, the establishment of Female Normal Schools, the offer of liberal inducements to the wives of schoolmasters to qualify themselves as teachers, the creation of a special Inspectorate for girls' schools, the preparation of special text books and the adoption of simpler standards of instruction with special reference to the requirements of home life. Some of these recommendations were responsible for the re-orientation of the policy of female education in later years. But the Commission considered that it was premature for local bodies to take over the control of women's education and the department, therefore itself undertook the maintenance of girls' schools. With the extension of the award of Government scholarships to pupils in private institutions during 1884-85 and the abolition of the compulsory levy of

tuition fees in girls' schools during the period, female education received further fillip. But the financial stringency which characterised the decades following the Indian Education Commission's Report was largely responsible for a heavy reduction in the results grants and the consequent decline in the number of girls' schools.*

It is on record that a privately managed primary girls' school was taken over by the Anantapur municipality in 1879. This was, however, closed during 1881-82 for want of a headmistress. During the same year, a primary girls' school was started at Anantapur with 30 pupils, by the Roman Catholic Mission. During 1882-83 a primary vernacular school with 31 pupils was opened by the Anantapur Municipality and another by the London Mission at Gooty with 28 pupils. The former was taken over by Government in the following year. Till 1885-86, these two alone seemed to have catered to the educational needs of girls in the district. The number of pupils under instruction in these two schools increased from 59 during 1882-83 to 107 during 1885-86. By about 1887 the district had 7 primary schools for girls, of which one was under Government, 2 under aided and 4 under unaided managements. This number dwindled to 4 in the following year and the strength declined from 244 to 205. A couple of schools were, however, returned as middle class schools during 1888-89 with a strength of 12 pupils. Again during 1889-90, the Jubilee Girls school at Penukonda, run by the local Newspaper Club, was taken over by Government as an experimental measure for one year. In 1889 sanction was also accorded for the establishment of another Government Primary School at Tadpatri.

By 1890-91 there were in all 9 primary schools and 2 middle schools with 529 pupils. The latter were in existence till 1891-92. During this period private initiative was not also wanting. The exertions of the Secretary of the Female Education Society, Anantapur, were reported to have led to the establishment of another school in the town during 1889-90. In the fol-

* Their number fell from 7 during 1886-87 to 4 during 1887-88.

lowing year, the Local Boards established for the first time three primary schools at Uravakonda, Madakasira and Hindupur. Two of them which were under the Hindupur Taluk Board were closed during 1891-92. The number of institutions that functioned towards the close of the 19th century, was 13 (including a Lower Secondary School) with 767 pupils and the percentage of pupils under instruction to the female population of school going age increased from 0.4 during 1883-84 to about 2.5 during 1899-1900.

The progress made during the first two decades of the present century has been inspired mostly by measures like the provincialisation of the local board schools, the conversion of privately managed schools into Government institutions, the opening of new schools by Government, the adoption of a suitable scheme of studies, the introduction of subjects like Health, Household-management and Needle-work in school curricula, the implementation of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme, the fixation of a minimum pay to women teachers, the payment of increased stipends and scholarships to teacher-trainees, and the extension of facilities in secondary schools for the study of music, domestic science and industrial arts. Various political, economic and social factors like the popular political awakening of the era, the system of diarchy of 1921, the provincial autonomy of 1937, the clamour for an educated wife, the gradual disintegration of the joint family system. and the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi have also contributed to the extension of female education in the subsequent decades of this century.

The district had its first secondary school for girls in 1920 at Anantapur. The number of primary schools increased from 13 during 1902-03 to 83 during 1921-22. The total number of female pupils under instruction had also gone up from 1,284 during 1902-03 to 6,473 during 1921-22.

With the enactment of the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act, both of 1920, the primary education of girls came to be entrusted to local bodies, thereby relieving Government of direct

responsibility for it. Consequently, the number of Government institutions fell from 8 during 1921-22 to 2 during 1922-23 and those under local bodies rose from 64 to 78. Most of the Government institutions were transferred to local bodies and almost all new ones were opened only by the latter as they were assured of an annual State subsidy. An investigation was made into the number of centres with a population of 2,000 and above which had no schools for girls and an amount of Rs. 1.74 lakhs was sanctioned during 1927-28 for the establishment of 500 elementary schools in such centres in the Madras Presidency. From 1928-29 Government began to open elementary schools for Muslim girls in centres having a Muslim population of 1,000 and above. To promote secondary education, poor students were exempted from the payment of fees up to III Form. To encourage games in girls' institutions the levy of games fees was made compulsory. The constitution of a permanent Committee known as Women's Advisory Committee during the second half of the nineteen twenties was another land mark in the sphere of female education. But the financial stringency caused by the depression of the nineteen thirties and the implementation of the policy of weeding out inefficient and uneconomic schools had slowed down the pace of progress.

By about 1931-32, there were 143 elementary schools and a full-fledged secondary institution catering to the educational needs of 11,398 girls in the district. The percentage of female pupils under instruction to female population increased from 2.1 during 1901-02 to 2.2 during 1931-32 and 3.4 during 1941-42.

Some of the important trends that characterised the nineteen-forties were the admission of girls into boys' schools, the grant of recognition only to those schools which enrolled 30 per cent of girls of school-age in the area, abolition of fees in the model schools attached to Government Training Institutions meant for Women, training of young wives and widows of servicemen and ex-servicemen as teachers, and transfer of the control of elementary education to the District Educational Officer. Though the number of institutions decreased from 93 during 1939-40 to 83 during 1946-47,

the percentage of female pupils under instruction to female population increased from 2.7 to 4.1.

The most outstanding factors responsible for the expansion of women's education in the district during the fifties of the century were the attainment of Independence, the implementation of Five-Year Plans and the constitution of the National Committee on Women's Education (1958) with Smt. Durgabhai Deshmukh as Chairman. The percentage of female pupils increased from 3.4 during 1941-42 to 8.5 in 1961. A Government Secondary School for Girls was established at Hindupur in 1945. Another was opened by the Anantapur Municipality during 1951-52. The five secondary schools that existed in the district during 1953-54 increased to 13* by 1964-65 and the number of pupils studying in them rose from 954 to 4,626.

Besides the training and secondary schools, the other institutions promoting the education of women in the district are the Government Arts College and the Vocational Training Centre, both at Anantapur, the S.D.G.S College,† Hindupur and the Government General Education and Special Training School for Women at Gooty.

Primary Education:

The pattern of primary education in the Madras Presidency had a great influence on the working of the primary schools in the district. The Charter Act of 1813 was the first organised attempt of British Parliament to persuade the East India Company to accept the responsibility of educating the Indian people in literature and sciences. An annual appropriation of a lakh of rupees was made from Indian Revenues for the purpose. But this did not exercise any perceptible effect on primary education.

In pursuance of Sir Thomas Munro's State-wide enquiry in 1822 into the condition of education in the Madras Presidency, a Committee of Public Instruction

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* The number of higher secondary and high schools in the year was 1 and 12 respectively.

† Saradamba Dasa Govindiah Setty College.

was constituted in 1826 with the object of bringing about a "general improvement of the education of the people."* It was shortly afterwards amalgamated with the College Board. This Committee established some Tahsildaree Schools in which instruction of a very elementary nature was imparted in local languages. The teachers of these schools were paid Rs. 9 as their salary but they were given the option to add to this income by way of collection of fees from the pupils. Of the three Tahsildaree schools established in the undivided Bellary district, one was at Anantapur with 104 pupils.

A despatch of the Court of Directors issued in 1830, emphasised that the changes hither to brought about meant only 'a further extension of elementary education which already existed'† in the Madras Presidency, while what was wanted was the instruction of higher classes "in English language and in European Literature and Science."† It was expected that this measure would result in the spread of education among the lower classes as well. Such a belief was based on the 'Downward Filteration Theory', which was lucidly described by Lord Elphinstone as "Light must touch the mountain tops, before it would pierce to the levels and depths."‡ But the experience of subsequent years had belied the hopes that light would ever descend and the theory resulted only in the further neglect of primary education.

The despatch prohibited the expansion of Tahsildaree schools as they proved to be signal failures and had to be abolished by 1836. The resolution of Sir William Bentinck in 1835 directing the expenditure of Government funds to English education and the declaration of Sir Henry Harding in 1844 that preferential treatment in public service would be given to those educated in English retarded the progress of elementary education. In 1836, the Committee of Public Instruction was separated from the Board and came to

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* Selections from the Records of the Madras Government p. 5

† Selections from the Records of the Madras Government App. G. XXVII and XXVIII.

‡ Selections from the Educational Records Part II.-1840-1859,

be known as the Committee of Native Education. This Committee was superseded in 1840 by the University Board constituted by Lord Elphinstone.

The momentous despatch of 1854, known popularly as the "Wood despatch", was responsible for the establishment of the Department of Public Instruction and the introduction of the system of grant-in-aid. It also attempted to reverse the trends of the time by placing greater emphasis on primary education and seeking to tackle the problem of imparting useful and practical knowledge suited to every station of life to a great many people "who were utterly incapable of obtaining any education worthy of the name by their unaided efforts."* While some progress was recorded in the expansion of primary education, lack of departmental control over institutions which did not receive any Government grants created many problems. Numerical expansion of schools without any corresponding improvement in quality was the out-come of this despatch.

The Madras Education Act of 1863 was the first legislative enactment in the field of primary education. It was originally intended to give permanency to the 'rate schools' in the Godavari district but was later applied to any town or village the inhabitants of which desired to raise funds for the establishment of new schools or the improvement of existing ones and to avail themselves of the grant-in-aid. Thus, for the first time, local funds became the primary source of finance for elementary education. These 'rate schools' were established at Tadpatri and Penukonda with an amount of Rs. 6,000 raised from their inhabitants.

Another landmark in the history of primary education was the scheme launched towards the close of 1867, for the improvement of indigenous schools on the Results Grant System. The scheme was extended by about 1868-69 to 51 schools in the old Bellary district. There were two such schools one each at Anantapur and Dharmavaram during 1869-70, two in Tadpatri and 30 in Gooty with a total strength of 654 pupils. By 1870-71, there were 30 village schools in

* Selections from the Educational Records Part II-1840-1859.

this district—27 in Gooty, 2 in Dharmavaram, and 1 in Anantapur—with 763 pupils.

Such was the state of education in the district on the eve of the passing of the Local Funds Act and the Towns' Improvement Act of 1871. Under these Acts, local bodies were authorised to spend a portion of the proceeds of taxes levied by them on education. Consequently, 6 lower class Local Fund Schools were started in the district during 1873-74. By 1879-80 their number increased to 8, one each under the Local Fund Boards of Tadpatri and Penukonda, one under Anantapur municipality, one each at Gooty and Penukonda under aided management and 3 under unaided management (1 in Gooty circle and 2 in Penukonda circle). Besides these, there were 234 vernacular primary schools—one each under Gooty and Anantapur municipalities, 52 under aided management (27 in Gooty circle and 25 in Penukonda circle) and 180 under unaided management (105 in Gooty circle and 75 in Penukonda circle), while there was a girls' vernacular school in the Gooty circle with 38 pupils. There were in all 3,228 pupils receiving primary instruction towards the end of 1879-80. At the time of the formation of the Anantapur district in 1882, there were 10 English primary and 338 vernacular schools* with 337 and 5,385 pupils respectively.

The appointment of the Indian Education Commission in 1882 marked a new epoch in the progress of primary education. The Committee advocated the simplification of the standards of primary examination and the introduction of practical subjects like elementary Arithmetic, Accounts, Mensuration and Rudiments of Natural and Physical Sciences. The other measures of reform which aided the development of primary education were the modification of the house tax imposed under the Towns' Improvement Act of 1871 to guard against popular criticism and the imposition of local fund cess under the Local Fund Act of 1871. The

* Of these 2 were under Anantapur Municipality, 2 under Penukonda and one under Tadpatri Local Fund Boards; 165 were under aided management - 70 in Penukonda circle, 91 in Anantapur circle, 3 in Anantapur Municipality and 1 in Gooty under the London Mission and 178 under unaided managements-90 in Penukonda circle, 85 in Anantapur circle and 3 in Anantapur Municipality.

recommendations of the Commission and the introduction of compulsory education in England in 1870 made a significant impact on the minds of the Indian Educationists.

In spite of these measures, not much progress was made by the district in the field of primary education. Even a decade after the formation of the district, there were only 64 institutions with 3,471 pupils. During 1893-94, 361 villages with a population of over 200 had primary schools. Towards the close of the century, the position slightly improved when 71 more villages were provided with primary schools. The district, however, recorded sustained progress in subsequent decades. During 1902-03, there were 550 boys' and 13 girls' primary schools with 10,879 boys and 1,229 girls besides 71 private institutions with 862 pupils.

The spirit of Indian Nationalism which permeated the earliest decades of the present century, helped considerably the cause of compulsory education. The Gaekwar of Baroda was the first to introduce compulsory primary education in his State in 1893, and this idea was taken up by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who moved his Elementary Education Bill in the Imperial Legislative Assembly in 1911. But resistance was encountered at every stage from Government on the ground that it was too premature to launch the scheme on a mass scale.

The period following the First World War was marked by a series of changes—the allocation of 50 per cent of posts of Indian Education Service to the Indians, the option to Provincial Governments to have their own educational services, and the allocation of the Education portfolio to Indian Ministers responsible to the legislature. During this period, the example of Bombay inspired Madras to enact the Compulsory Education Act in 1920 providing for the introduction of compulsion in suitable areas. District Educational Councils, consisting of members partly nominated by Government and partly elected by local bodies, were constituted to prepare schemes for the extension of elementary education; enlist the co-operation of public as well as private agencies; regulate recognition of all

elementary schools; distribute grants-in-aid from provincial funds and advise the department on all matters connected with elementary education. The Anantapur District Educational Council set up under the Act consisted of 14 members with P. Adimurthi Rao, as its first President. With the amendment of the Municipalities and the Local Boards Acts in 1920, elementary education was removed from the purview of the District Boards and entrusted to Taluk Boards and Municipalities.

In 1924, following the two conferences convened for exploring the avenues of improvement of elementary education, a special survey was conducted for assessing the facilities then existing in all the taluks of the presidency. According to this survey, there were 1,878 villages and 3,993 population centres in this district inhabited by 8,97,031 persons, of whom boys of school-going age numbered 1,03,408, and girls 78,569. They were served by 1,344 schools with 28,719 boys and 5,552 girls under instruction. The percentage of children under instruction was 28 for boys, seven for girls and nineteen for all children in the district while the corresponding percentages for the presidency were 31, 10 and 22 respectively. The survey further revealed that while Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug taluks were advanced in the field of elementary education, Hindupur and Madakasira were the most backward. There were a large number of Board Schools in Anantapur while the number was at its lowest in the Tadpatri Taluk Board area. While no fees were levied in Board Schools, the fees charged in Hindu* Elementary Schools were higher than the standard rates. Further, while the Gooty Taluk Board levied education cess in Tadpatri taluk only, the Taluk Boards of Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Penukonda levied the cess in all the areas under their jurisdiction. The Hindupur and Tadpatri Municipalities levied the cess from 1923-24 and 1925-26 respectively. Since 1926-27, Hindupur was the only municipality which consistently implemented the scheme of compulsory education. The survey also referred to the large number of indigenous schools and the correspondingly

* These obviously refer to aided non-Missionary schools.

smaller number of institutions for girls. It recommended the establishment of elementary schools in school-less centres with a population of 500 and more and a training school at Tadpatri. As a result of this survey, liberal subsidies were granted for opening schools in school-less centres. Consequently, some single teacher schools were started by 1926-27 under Panchayat management. These Panchayat schools were under the control of the Registrar-General of Panchayats. 29 such schools for boys with a strength of 772 and one for girls with 13 pupils were started in the district during this period. But their number declined to 13 during 1950-51 due to low attendance, apathy of villagers and inefficient management. The expansion of elementary schools that took place under the Elementary Education Act of 1920 resulted in their indiscriminate growth leading to stagnation and wastage.

In spite of a number of conferences and the Report of the Hartog Committee of 1929 advocating the improvement of the quality of elementary education, several Local Bodies in the Madras Presidency were slow to avail themselves of the provisions relating to compulsory education. They spent considerable time in preliminary investigation, in the collection and analysis of the relevant statistics, and in attempts to overcome popular criticism against compulsion which implied the levy of an Educational Cess.

The second half of the nineteen thirties and the beginning of the nineteen forties brought about many changes in the field of primary education. A revised syllabus was introduced during 1939-40 in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee constituted for this purpose in 1936. The closure of the District Educational Councils, the creation of Taluk Advisory Committees in their place in 1939, and their eventual abolition in 1944, and the institution of the Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination at the end of the VIII standard which was held for the first time in 1942 were some other important events of this period. By 1945, English was made an optional subject for the Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination. As a result of the imposition of certain

tests of efficiency for lower elementary schools in 1942 and the elimination of schools which failed to fulfil these tests, the number of Board schools in the district declined from 541 to 484.

The Government of India Act, 1935, with its characteristic feature of provincial autonomy, followed by the rule of the Congress Ministries in a majority of Provinces in 1937 facilitated the development of elementary education. The Report on the Post-War Educational Development in India, 1944 paved the way for mass education. Compulsory elementary education* for all boys and girls between 6 and 14 years up to the VIII standard was introduced in the district in 8 centres during 1945-46, in 45 during 1946-47 and in 21 more during 1947-48. Books, slates and mid-day meals were provided free to poor pupils attending the schools. The extension of this scheme to the rural areas was discontinued from 1948-49. The provision of mid-day meals was discontinued in April, 1947 due to the heavy expenditure it entailed. In Anantapur, as in other districts, a subsidiary scheme of supply of milk powder was introduced. But even this was abandoned since February, 1947.

With the advent of Independence and the creation of a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the country found itself faced with the constitutional obligation under article 45 of the Constitution to provide, within a period of 10 years, free and compulsory education for all children until they attained the age-group of 14. A Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of the late B. G. Kher also suggested the introduction of a scheme of compulsory education of eight years duration. Further, a modified scheme of elementary education was introduced in June, 1953 as a prelude to the implementation of the directive of the Constitution to bring by 1960, all children of school-going age under instruction. This scheme was, however, given up in 1954 as it met with considerable public criticism.

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* In this regard Government committed themselves to meet the extra expenditure incurred by the local bodies for the appointment of additional teachers, the provision of additional accommodation etc.

An Elementary Education Committee was constituted by the Madras Government in 1953 under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. Kuppuswami to examine the existing system of elementary education and the modified scheme and to recommend the manner in which the quality of elementary education could be improved without unduly increasing the cost to the State. It recommended that the State should take over all aided elementary schools with a view to bring them under unified control and to improve their efficiency. It also recommended the nationalisation of text-books, the opening of single teacher schools in villages with a population of 200 and more and the introduction of shift system* only when enrolment exceeded the prescribed limit.

Accordingly, the scheme of taking over aided elementary schools, originally introduced in Nellore district during 1956-57, was extended to this district during 1958-59. The number of aided elementary schools declined from 213 during 1957-58 to 33 during 1959-60. The number of schools left uncovered by this scheme was 50 out of which 31 were managed by the London Mission, 3 by the Church of South India and 6 by the Roman Catholic Mission besides 10 other non-mission aided schools.

The other important measures undertaken in recent years in this district were the Educational Survey sponsored by the Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research during 1957-58, and their scheme of Relief for the educated unemployed. Under the latter, 180 mostly single teacher schools were opened between March 1955 and March 1956 in school-less areas. Quite a large number of them were started in the Kadiri taluk.

With the introduction of democratic decentralisation in 1959, the Zilla Parishads and the Panchayat Samithis were entrusted with the administration of elementary education and the levy of Education Cess.

The enactment of the Primary Education Act of 1961 gave further impetus to free and compulsory edu-

* To effect economy in equipment and accommodation, shift system was introduced in Anantapur taluk as early as 1948-49.

cation. This Act was implemented by the Local Bodies in their respective areas under a phased programme aimed at the coverage of all children in 6-11 age group by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. A series of measures such as the appointment of additional teachers, opening of new schools, free supply of books and stationery and mid-day meals were adopted. By the end of 1963-64, 1,24,516 children in 6-9 age group were enrolled. A programme of 'Mid-day Meals' was introduced in the Kodegenahalli Block of this district during 1959-60 and extended to all the Blocks by 1961-62. This scheme functioned in 105 centres feeding on an average 41 children per day at each centre. During 1962-63 it was replaced by the Milk Powder Feeding Programme of U.N.I.C.E.F. duly supplemented by the Free Mid-day Meals of the CARE organisation from November, 1963.

The following tables indicate the decade-wise progress achieved by the district in the field of elementary education since its formation in 1881.

TABLE—I

Year	*Government*	*Board*	*Aided*	*Unaided*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1881-82 .	5	.	165	178	348	5,692	30	5,722
1891-92 ..				.	414	8,663	500	9,163
1899-1900 ..	..	..	.	.	577	11,525	767	12,292

TABLE—II

Year	*Number of Ordinary Elementary Schools*				*Aided.*	*Unaided*	*Total*	*Number under instruction*	
	Government.	*Dt. Bd. Z. P.*	*Municipal*	*Local Fund*				*Boys*	*Girls*
1906-07 ..	7	..	2	54	209	236	508	11,058	639
1916-17 ..	8	..	5	263	453	122	851	24,613	1,176
1926-27 ..	1	..	36	530	728	113	1,408	41,650	4,466
1936-37 ..	33	..	32	590	479	31	1,197*	45,272	6,215
1946-47 ..	46	578	33	..	139	2	814†	53,348	7,233
1956-57 ..	110	867	45	..	219	..	1,241	70,122	30,120
1965-66 ..	28	..	76	..	28	1	2,111‡	1,12,365	66,766

*This includes 32 Panchayat schools in the district.

†This includes 16 Panchayat schools in the district.

‡This includes 1,978 Panchayat Samithi Schools in the district.

Apart from the regular elementary schools, there are six railway schools and one nursery school in the district. Of the former, the earliest was the Mixed Primary School at Gooty established in 1885. The others are the Railway Mixed Primary Schools at Guntakal (1897), Gooty (1909), Guntakal (1928), and Dharmavaram (1959), and the Railway Mixed Primary School (Tamil medium) at Gooty (1962). The nursery school is run by the Guild of Service at Anantapur.

Basic Schools:

The Wardha or the Basic Scheme of Education owes its inspiration to Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. Attempts to introduce it in the erstwhile Madras Presidency date from 1938 following the recommendations of the Zakir Hussain Committee constituted in 1937 and the Wardha Conference of Educationists convened in the same year. The former recommended a seven-year course of basic education. This scheme came in for detailed examination by two other committees constituted in 1938 and 1939, both under the chairmanship of the late B. G. Kher. These committees advocated an eight-year course for the age group of 6 to 14, split up into two stages, the junior stage covering 5 years and the senior extending to 3 years. This scheme was also endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education in its report on 'Post-War Educational Development in India' (1944).* The Aryanayakam Committee of 1950 and the *Ad hoc* Committee for Basic Education of 1952, also advocated the adoption of an eight-year course and recommended mainly the establishment of basic schools, the conversion of non-basic institutions into the basic pattern and the provision of a practising section in all the Basic Training Institutions. The Special Committee for Basic and Social Education constituted in 1958 with the Minister for Education as Chairman and the Special Committee for Basic Education headed by Gopal Rao Ekbote in 1961 also explored the possibilities of further development of the basic system.

*In 1946, an Advisory Board on Basic Education was constituted. This Board was dissolved in 1949 and a sub-committee of the Provincial Advisory Board of Education was set up for basic education. Even the sub-committee was abolished in the same year and the Board recreated subsequently. In 1958 the Board gave way to a special committee for Basic Education.

The Government Basic Training School, Hindupur (1949) was the first institution to run basic training classes in the district. It was followed by the Government Basic Training School, Anantapur (converted in 1958), the Government Higher Secondary and Basic Training School for Women, Anantapur (1961) and the Government Basic Training School, Rayadrug (1962). Besides imparting training in basic education, these institutions also retrain teachers of elementary schools. Again, in accordance with the policy of developing "Basic Belt Areas" around the training schools within a radius of five miles, a zone was formed around the Government Basic Training School, Hindupur. It consisted of 46 schools,* most of which were converted into the basic type.

Attempts were made from about 1956 to introduce certain important features of basic education in the non-basic schools of the district so as to facilitate their ultimate conversion into the basic pattern. The non-entertainment of the basic trained teachers in non-basic schools is one of the measures adopted to ensure an adequate supply of such teachers to the basic institutions.

The Anantapur District Board started round about 1950-51 two basic schools with provision for training in craft. Their number gradually increased to 35 during 1953-54, 38 during 1954-55 and 40 during 1955-56. The progress recorded since 1956-57 is indicated in the following statement:—

Year	*Number of Basic Schools*			*Number under instruction*		
	Junior	*Senior*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1956-57	39	3	42	2,544	823	3,367
1957-58	57	4	61	3,732	1,342	5,074
1958-59	95	5	100	4,978	2,409	7,387
†1959-60	108	5	113	7,714	2,942	10,656
1960-61	111	5	116	8,262	3,524	11,786
1961-62	120	3	123	3,587	4,702	13,289
1962-63	121	3	124	8,892	5,427	14,319
1963-64	129	3	132	9,583	5,866	15,449
1965-66	121	1	122	13,148	7,386	20,534

*These schools were established between 1951 and 1954.

†The figures from 1959-60 to 1963-64 relate only to the Anantapur Educational district. The statistics pertaining to Tadpatri. Rayadrug and Gooty which were under the jurisdiction of the Adoni Educational District are not available.

During 1963-64 there were three Senior Basic Schools in the district. Among them, the Senior Basic School at Chowlur was started as an elementary school in 1900 and upgraded into a higher elementary school in 1920. Between 1948 and 1949, it was down-graded into an elementary school and again upgraded. It was converted into a Junior Basic School in 1953 and a Senior Basic School in 1958 with spinning as the principal craft. The other two Senior Basic Schools at Kodikonda and Timmapuram were converted into ordinary secondary schools during 1964-65.

Secondary Education:

In the Madras Presidency, secondary education received very little attention in the earlier decades of the nineteenth century. Even the Collectorate Schools established as a result of Sir Thomas Munro's enquiry in 1822 did not flourish long and were ultimately abolished in 1836. No such school functioned in this district. The despatch of the Court of Directors in 1830, the minute of Lord Macaulay, and the resolution of Lord William Bentinck, both of 1835, emphasised the need for imparting instruction in English language and promoting European Literature and Sciences and these gave some fillip to the development of secondary education in the Presidency. As a result of the scheme of Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Madras, a high school was opened in April, 1841 at Madras for the cultivation of English literature and the vernacular languages and the development of the elementary departments of philosophy and science. To carry out this scheme the University Board was constituted in place of the Committee of Native Education in 1840. This body organised a few secondary and provincial schools. None of these measures, however, left any impact on this district.

It was the 'Woods Despatch' of 1854 that emphasised the need for setting up at least one Zilla School in each of the districts of the presidency. Besides these Zilla Schools, some anglo-vernacular institutions of a grade intermediate betwen the Zilla and Taluk Schools were also started. A Provincial School opened at Bellary in January, 1855, also served the needs of higher education in areas falling in the present Anantapur district.

The creation of the Education Department and the introduction of Grant-in-aid Rules in 1855, and the establishment of the Madras University in 1857 were changes of a far reaching nature. Special grants were made in the Madras Presidency to the higher class schools. Secondary education received a further fillip with the acceptance in 1861 of a pass in the Matriculation Examination as equivalent to the General Test Examination for the recruitment of candidates to the Uncovenanted Civil Service. But this trend was reversed by the decision of Government in 1873 to transfer a portion of the funds devoted to secondary education for the maintenance of primary schools. Substantial reduction was made in the aid given to schools in 1871 and 1875 and this led to a decline in the progress of secondary education.

The district had its first anglo-vernacular school at Anantapur in May, 1859 managed by Government. The local inhabitants donated over Rs. 400 for providing it with a building. It had 63 pupils in its four classes. It was transferred by 1877-78 to Madanapalli, then in Cuddapah district, owing to its declining strength on the shift of the headquarters of the Sub-Collector to Gooty. But the anglo-vernacular section opened in the Municipal Primary School at Gooty during 1878-79 served as a middle class school till the end of October, 1880. Similar institutions were also started at Penukonda (1861-1866), Gooty (1862), Tadpatri (1865), Kadiri (1865-72), Hindupur (1870), and Rayadrug (1871). The people of Kadiri also raised a building to house the school at the place. The school at Penukonda was closed mainly due to the indifference of the people to English education, but another school of a similar type was started in 1870.

Some of these institutions were started by private agencies including the missionaries. A privately managed anglo-vernacular institution was opened at Gooty, round about 1871, and was taken over by its municipality in November of the same year. But it was closed in January, 1875 as it did not gather any strength. By 1873-74, the middle class schools were

functioning only at Rayadrug, Gooty, Tadpatri* and Anantapur.

Some of the measures adopted after 1880 to improve the quality of secondary education included the institution of the Middle School Examination superseding the General Test, the prescription of revised educational returns showing middle and primary departments of high schools as separate institutions and the withholding of recognition from those schools which taught a course independent of University standards. The Middle School Examination became "a passport to Government Service in regard to all appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 15 or upwards, and also to regulate generally the promotion of pupils from the Lower Secondary to Upper Secondary stage of instruction in all recognised schools."† English was taught in most of the middle schools. Such of those schools where it also served as the medium of instruction, were called 'English Schools' while the others where the vernacular was the medium, were known as 'Vernacular Schools.' The course in the high schools extended over two years and in the middle schools over three years. Apart from preparing pupils to the Middle and the Matriculation Examinations, these schools also sent them up to a departmental comparative examination for Class V.

On the eve of the formation of the Anantapur district during 1880-81, there were three English middle class schools, one each at Tadpatri, Rayadrug and Penukonda, with nineteen pupils. Two unaided institutions were also reported to have existed at Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram during 1881-82 with 32 pupils in all. In the following year, Government opened a middle class school within the municipal limits of Anantapur, initially with 55 pupils. About 1882-83, four middle class schools with 86 pupils functioned at Anantapur, Penukonda, Rayadrug and Tadpatri.

The recommendations of the Indian Education Commission had a far reaching effect on the develop-

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*The School at Tadpatri was converted into a lower class school during 1874-75 but was again upgraded into a middle class school during 1876-77.

†Report of the Indian Education Commission P, 194

ment of secondary education in the Madras Presidency. The Commission emphasised that the extension of secondary education should be based on the grant-in-aid system and that Government should withdraw from the direct management of secondary schools. Accordingly, the Government Middle School, Anantapur was handed over to the municipality in October 1882. This institution presented for the first time during 1882-83 six pupils for the Middle School Examination. It was upgraded into a high school during 1884-85 and 16 pupils constituted the first batch presented for the Matriculation Examination during 1886-87. By 1885-86, it provided gymnastics as well. The revised scale of fees, introduced in 1887-88 led to a decline in its strength.

The Indian Education Commission also recommended that there should be two avenues at the high schools stage, one to lead to the entrance examination of the University and the other to enable the youth to follow commercial, vocational and non-literary pursuits. It also stressed the need to integrate high and middle schools as secondary schools, the desirability of leaving class promotions to the discretion of school authorities and the necessity to devote the funds of municipalities and local boards more to aid independent schools than to maintain quasi-government institutions. Most of these recommendations began to be implemented by about 1885. The Middle School Examination was held for the last time in 1890. The Upper Secondary Examination was consequently started in 1890 and the Lower Secondary Examination in 1891. Out of the twelve pupils presented to the Lower Secondary Examination in the district during 1891-92, eleven were declared successful.

Considerable progress was made in the field of secondary education during the eighties of the nineteenth century as is evident from the fact that by about 1891-92 there were one upper secondary and 11 lower secondary schools in the district with a total strength of 220 pupils as against 5 lower secondary schools with 32 pupils during 1881-82. This trend was maintained till 1898-99. Besides the Board School at Penukonda, the District Board opened another insti-

tution at Dharmavaram in February, 1895 and it continued till April, 1898. During 1897-98, Fourth Form was opened in the Malthus Smith Multipurpose School, Gooty. Although the number of secondary schools decreased from 16 during 1898-99 to 8 during 1899-1900, the number of pupils under instruction increased during the period from 382 to 420. By 1902-03 while the number of upper secondary schools remained unaltered, that of lower secondary schools decreased to seven. Their strength, however, increased to 671 including 39 girls.

The Indian Universities Act of 1904 tended to subordinate the secondary to university education as the Act contemplated the recognition of secondary schools by Universities. By 1905, the Lower Secondary Examination was discontinued as it was not found to be successful. The distinction between upper and lower secondary schools was abolished in 1906 and both were classified as secondary schools. Some of the defects in Matriculation Examination were rectified by the introduction of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination held for the first time in 1911. This certificate was accepted by Universities as evidence of fitness for admission to their courses. It also became a passport to superior categories of posts in the place of the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination. It was conducted by a Board, presided over by the Director of Public Instruction. The system of moderation was started in 1915 so as to take into account the marks obtained in both the school and public examinations. Practical examinations were tentatively introduced in subjects like physics and chemistry and were conducted by means of questions set by the Board. In 1918, pupils who took one supplementary course were permitted to appear for the subsequent examinations conducted under the S.S.L.C. Scheme. In 1921, rules of admission to the Public Examination were liberalised in respect of candidates with vernacular as the medium of instruction.

During the first decade of the present century, the local bodies of Anantapur and Penukonda managed one upper and one lower secondary school respectively. The privately managed elementary school started in

1898 at Hindupur was upgraded into a middle school in 1908. This school was located in a building constructed as a memorial to the coronation of King Edward VII and came to be known as the Edward Coronation School. It was taken over by the Taluk Board in 1919 and came under municipal management a year later when it was raised to a high school. By 1911-12, the London Mission at Gooty was already running a high school with 594 pupils. During 1912-13, the district had 6 secondary schools with 722 pupils including 23 girls. Towards the close of the second decade of present century there was an increase in the number of secondary schools managed by the District Board as well as the municipalities of the district. The Uravakonda first-grade elementary school was upgraded into an incomplete secondary school during 1917-18 and named after Sri Kari Basava Swami of Gavi Math who donated over Rs. 10,000 to it. Those at Tadpatri and Kalyandrug were also upgraded in the subsequent year. The school at Penukonda was upgraded into a high school in 1918. Government agreed to bear the net cost of these schools, with the exception of the school at Uravakonda. The school at Tadpatri was transferred in 1920 to the municipality. During the same year, the District Board opened two middle schools one at Dharmavaram and the other at Madakasira. A secondary school for girls was also started in 1920 at Anantapur. Thus by 1921-22, the district had ten secondary schools, 3 with form VI as the highest class, 2 with form V, and 5 with form III. There was also a secondary school at Rayadrug. The total number of pupils under instruction in secondary schools was 1,569 including 60 girls.

'District Secondary Education Boards' were constituted in 1923 for each one of the districts of the Madras Presidency. The Anantapur Board had a membership of ten, and included besides the President of the District Board, representatives elected by the local bodies maintaining secondary schools and their staff and three members nominated by Government. The Committee appointed in 1925 to consider the reorganisation of secondary education, recommended the adoption of a common course of instruction for all

pupils both in rural and urban areas, the maintenance of higher elementary schools as distinct from middle schools, the introduction of Sanskrit as an optional language in place of a vernacular at the middle school stage and the initiation of a short course of instruction in gardening and horticulture in middle schools. In 1925, secondary schools were permitted to adopt the mother language as the medium of instruction in forms IV to VI. About the same year, a Special Officer was appointed to conduct a survey of secondary education in the Madras Presidency, prepare a programme for its expansion and also examine the existing system of grant-in-aid to secondary schools. According to the survey, Anantapur and Cuddapah were among the 8 districts classed as backward. The pupils in both these districts at the secondary school stage constituted 0.33 per cent of the total male population.

Secondary education underwent several changes in 1929 with the acceptance by Government of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Reorganisation Committee of 1927, the revision of the S.S.L.C. Scheme* and the notification of the 75 per cent attendance rule in respect of the S.S.L.C. Course. The District Secondary Boards were also re-organised in 1929.

The measures adopted in the twenties of this century did not improve the position of secondary education in the district. Even Kadiri the headquarters of a taluk had neither a high school nor a middle school by 1930-31. The only important feature during this decade was the upgrading of incomplete secondary schools at Hindupur, Rayadrug, Tadpatri, Uravakonda and Dharmavaram. Although the district had towards the close of 1931-32 the same number of secondary schools as in the previous decade, the number of pupils rose from 1,989 during 1921-22 to 2,603 during 1931-32.

The Hartog Committee constituted in 1929, pleaded for the provision of a more diversified curricula. Most of the District Secondary Education Boards were abolished in 1937. Hindi was introduced as an optional subject from 1938-39. Following the recommendations

*In the reorganised scheme, manual training was made compulsory in secondary schools.

of the Sargent Committee of 1944 technical courses were also introduced in secondary schools. From 1946, the use of mother-tongue was extended to high schools in which it was not introduced earlier.

No expansion took place between 1931-32 and 1942-43 in the number of secondary schools in the district. The Board School at Kalyandrug, however, became a full-fledged high school. The next year, the school at Madakasira was also upgraded into a high school, while an incomplete high school was opened at Kadiri. By 1945-46, all the institutions under the Board were upgraded into high schools. By 1946-47, there were 14 secondary schools in the district with 7,002 pupils including 262 girls. About the same year, the teaching of Hindustani was also introduced in almost all the high schools in the district.

During 1946-47, the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board was re-organised and re-designated as the 'Board of Secondary Education'. Its functions were to advise the department in all matters relating to secondary education and to conduct the S.S.L.C. Examination through persons unconnected with the department. Membership on the Board was also placed on a wider basis so as to provide for the representation of several interests connected with secondary education.

The position of Secondary Education in the Madras Presidency improved considerably after the advent of independence. Many secondary schools were started, and several upgraded from the higher elementary to the higher secondary stage. Since 1947, Government also adopted a liberal policy in granting permission to open new secondary schools and new classes or forms in existing schools. By 1949, secondary schools were consequently established at Anantapur, Lepakshi, Gorantla and Pamidi.

A scheme of reorganised secondary education was introduced in 1948. The significant features of the scheme included the framing of curricula in correlation with several educative school activities with a main or a basic craft in Forms I to III, the integration of citizenship training as a part of the curricula up to

Form IV and as an optional subject in the subsequent forms, the integration of History, Geography and Civics into a single subject called 'Social Studies', and the bifurcation of courses into academic and vocational, the former leading to the University, and the latter covering subjects like Agriculture, Engineering, Secretarial practice and Domestic Science. In the same year, the regional language was classed as the first language, Hindustani or its alternative (such as Sanskrit or Arabic) as the second and English as the third language. As a result of the recommendations made by Secondary Education Commission constituted in 1952, with Dr. A. Lakshmana Swamy Mudaliar as Chairman and by the Education Advisory Committee constituted in 1955, the old intermediate course was replaced by the Higher Secondary course at the secondary school level or a pre-university course of one year at the collegiate level. Multi-purpose schools were opened so as to provide various types of courses to suit the aims, aptitudes and abilities of students and the degree course was extended to three years. The Board of Secondary Education which was created in 1953, was replaced by an enlarged Board for Andhra Pradesh in 1957. In 1954, Hindi was made a compulsory third language, in Forms I to VI by stages. In 1957, the Moderation Board was abolished and in 1958 the 12 year period of schooling was reduced to eleven years by compressing the 8 years primary-*cum*-lower secondary course into an integrated elementary course of 7 years. Since 1959 stress had been laid on determining class promotions on the basis of class records as well as the performance of pupils at the annual examinations. In 1959 two committees were constituted, one for determining the general pattern of Higher Secondary Course and the other for examining the nature of craft instruction in secondary schools.

The following is the list of secondary schools upgraded in accordance with a scheme formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, 1952.

Year	*Name of the School (Upgraded)*
1956-57	.. Government High School, Anantapur.
1957-58	.. (*a*) Zilla Parishad High School, Dharmavaram. (*b*) Malthus Smith High School, Gooty.
1958-59	.. (*a*) Zilla Parishad High School, Penukonda. (*b*) Sri Sai Baba National High School, Anantapur.
1959-60	.. (*a*) S. J. P. High School, Guntakal.
1960-61	.. (*a*) Government Secondary School for Girls, Anantapur. (*b*) Zilla Parishad High School, Rayadrug. (*c*) Zilla Parishad High School, Kalyandrug. (*d*) Zilla Parishad High School, Madakasira. (*e*) Zilla Parishad High School, Kadiri.
1961-62	.. (*a*) Rajendra Municipal High School, Anantapur. (*b*) Mahatma Gandhi Municipal High School, Hindupur. (*c*) Zilla Parishad High School, Uravakonda. (*d*) Zilla Parishad High School, Pamidi. (*e*) Zilla Parishad High School, Tadpatri.

There are no English medium schools in the district. One parallel English medium section is being run since 1962-63 in the Railway Mixed High School at Guntakal. Sanskrit, Urdu and Kannada are the subjects taken up under Part II of the first language under the S.S.L.C. Scheme in the secondary schools of the district.

The following tables indicate decade-wise progress achieved in the field of secondary education since the constitution of the district.

TABLE I

Year	*Government.*	*Board.*	*Aided*	*Unaided*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1881-82	3	..	1	4	8	37	..	37
1891-92*	..	..	..	..	12	219	1	220
1899-1900	..	..	..	..	8	420	..	420

*From 1888-89, statistics of secondary schools were not furnished management-wise and hence the total number

TABLE II.

Year	Number of Secondary Schools							Number under instruction	
	Govt.	Dt. Bd., Z.P.,	Mpl., Bd.,	Local Fund	Aided	Un-aided	To-tal	Boys	Girls
1906–07*	1	..	1	1	5	1	9	622	83
1916–17*	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	882	..
1926–27*	1	..	3	6	1	..	11	2,156	107
1936-37*	1	6	3	..	1	..	11	2,371	262
1946–47*	2	7	5	..	3	..	15	7,041	404
1956–57	5	32	7	..	3	..	47	16,649	2,643
1965–66	4	114	11	..	6	..	135	35,973	10,142

An up-to-date list of secondary schools is given in Annexure 'C'.

Among the associations† promoting sports and games in these secondary schools, the most prominent are the District Secondary Schools Athletic Association and the Dharmamba Athletic Association.

The District Secondary Schools Athletic Association:

The District Secondary Schools Athletic Association, Anantapur, was started during the twenties of this century to popularise games and sports among the pupils of secondary schools in the district. This association owes its existence to the late Mr. Grigg, Director of Public Instruction in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. An endowment was created in his name and the 'Grigg Medal' was instituted for being awarded annually at the District Sports‡ Meet to the best champion athlete. Various games and sports competitions are held to mark the occasion. Since 1952,

*The Statistics furnished are adjusted to the present territorial limits of the district.

†Apart from these, units of Bharat Scouts and Guides and Senior and Junior Divisions of National Cadet Corps are also organised in almost all the Secondary Schools.

‡In Madras State and Andhra districts it is popularly known as Grigg Memorial Sports Meet.

the District Secondary Schools Athletic Association has been participating in the Regional Inter-District Secondary Schools Athletic Meet. The district had the distinction of winning the 'D. S. Reddy Gold Medal' twice.

The Dharmamba Athletic Association:

The Dharmamba Athletic Association, Dharmavaram, was started in 1957, with the object of organising and improving the standard of games and promoting fine arts by staging dramas and dances. Its present membership is 50. It conducted competitions of the Andhra State Hockey Championship twice in 1960 and 1964 besides participating in various Hockey and Cricket tournaments. The society is financed by public subscriptions.

Colleges:

The district had no institution for higher education till 1916 and its students had to go either to Madras or Bellary. It has now two colleges, one at Anantapur and the other at Hindupur. The Government Arts College at Anantapur is an important educational institution opened by Lord Pentland as a second grade college in July 1916 with a strength of 41 students. It was known for a long time as the "Ceded Districts College" as it was mainly intended to serve the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur. It was upgraded into a full-fledged educational centre in 1918. It came to have the Pre-University Course since 1957, the three-year degree course since 1958 and an evening session since 1962-63. It was originally affiliated to the Madras University and was brought under the jurisdiction of the Andhra University during 1926-27. But it was re-affiliated to the Madras University as a result of Act VI of 1929 along with the other educational institutions in the Ceded Districts. The creation of the Andhra State in 1953 led to its re-affiliation to the Andhra University for a couple of years between 1954-56 and later with the enactment of the Sri Venkateswara University Act of 1954, it was brought under the new university. The college is housed in the building originally constructed for the Municipal High School to which additions have been made from time

to time. It is known both for its academic distinction and its extracurricular activities. A great event in its life was the Silver Jubilee Celebrations organised in 1946. It offers varied facilities to its students through its literary and cultural associations, the National Cadet Corps*, its college magazine and its student hostels.† The long list‡ of endowments, scholarships and prizes instituted is an index of the great attachment of the local philanthropists to this institution.

The Saradamba Dasa Govindiah Setty College, named after the local donors,‡‡ was established during 1965-66 at Hindupur. The College provides for instruction in Arts courses in under-graduate and graduate classes and has a strength of over a 100.

Professional Education:

Efforts to promote professional education in the Madras Presidency date to 1826 when the Board of Public Instruction was entrusted with the task of establishing a normal school at Madras with an English Headmaster for the purpose of training teachers. The Board also undertook to draft students from districts of the Presidency to be trained as teachers for Sir Thomas Munro's Collectorate schools and to pay them each a monthly stipend of Rs. 15. The Normal School at Madras proved successful and "pupils flocked to it, not to become teachers, but to gain a good English education for themselves.†† The Board of Public Instruction further proposed in 1834 that this normal school should be enlarged and that ordinary schools of a non-professional character should be separated from it.

The Committee of Native Education which superseded the Board of Public Instruction in 1836, gave a

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*During the nineteen twenties the college also organised a secondary training class for some time. The division of St. John Ambulance started in 1940 was closed in 1944 with the opening of the College University Officers' Training Corps. It was renamed as National Cadet Corps in 1948. A unit of National Cadet Corps Rifles was also started in 1960.

†The main hostel was established in 1917, a sub-hostel in 1945 and a women's hostel in July 1946. The Women's hostel was abolished in 1963 and the sub-hostel was merged with the main hostel.

‡The list is given in Annexure 'D'

‡‡Smt. Dasa Saradamba and Govindiah Setty donated Rs. 1,00,000 to the College.

†† Manual of Administration in Madras Presidency, Part II P.569

further impetus to the development of professional education by recommending the establishment of a normal school for trained teachers. But its proposals did not receive any administrative attention. The 'Wood despatch' of 1854, emphasised the need for the early establishment of training schools and the organisation of training classes for teachers and proposed a reorientation of the existing institutions to suit the needs of professional training.

The Grant-in-aid Codes of 1855 and 1858 prescribed an elaborate system of teachers' certificates and laid down varying standards of qualifications for school masters and mistresses. The Towns' Improvement Act of 1871 also provided that ¼th of the cost of the normal schools should be debited to local and municipal funds and the appointment of certificated and trained teachers should be insisted upon in schools. Anantapur had its Local Fund Normal School only in 1883 and a practising section was also attached to it in the same year.

Towards the close of the 19th century, professional education received some set-back owing to the unsatisfactory management of Board Schools and the low rates of stipends paid to teacher trainees. The Board normal schools were consequently brought under departmental management from January 1892. The normal school at Anantapur also came under governmental management.

During this period, a special category of schools known as 'sessional schools' were also established at convenient centres in the presidency with the primary object of training village school masters in teaching methods. During 1891-92, two such sessional schools were started in this district, one at Anantapur and the other in the Penukonda range with a total strength of 20 pupils. The trainees were paid a stipend of Rs. 4 each. A couple of years later, such schools were also established at Dharmavaram, Madakasira and Narpala. Towards the end of the 19th century, Kalyandrug, Uravakonda, Gudibanda, Yadiki, Bukkapatnam, Pamidi, Yellanur, Roddam, Gooty, Tadpatri, Parigi and Peddamanattur also came to have these schools.

With the turn of this century the number of these sessional schools gradually declined. During 1925-26 they were utilised as an agency for training pupils in lower elementary grade to be appointed as teachers in institutions meant for 'depressed classes'. These schools were subsidised for some time from the budgetary estimates under the control of the Commissioner of Labour. As the lower elementary grade training was generally discouraged, they were gradually abolished towards the end of 1931-32.

Professional education received further orientation with the promulgation of the Educational Rules in 1891. This resulted in the appointment of Special Inspectors of training and the conduct of Special Certificate and Emergency Secondary Grade courses. A more efficient system of tests for the award of teachers certificates was initiated under the Board of Examiners or the local committees working under it. Between 1902 and 1907 training schools were graded as Primary, Lower Secondary, Upper Secondary, Secondary Grade Collegiate and First Grade Collegiate ones. The duration of elementary grade training was increased from one to two years while that of secondary grade was fixed at one year. The trainees were classified as probationary and as fully certificated teachers. A special examination was introduced for the benefit of trainees who were undergoing secondary grade training but had failed in the Matriculation or Upper Secondary Examinations. A "Scheme of Work for Training Schools"* was published during the quinquennium ending with 1911-12. Model schools were established in 1911 in place of the existing practising schools. A distinction was made in 1915 between the papers set for the Lower and the Higher Elementary Grades. Permission was also accorded to the trainees to appear only in such subjects in which they failed at the Preliminary Examination.

Some of the important measures undertaken during the twenties of this century gave a further fillip to the development of professional education. The most important among them were the implementation of a two-year secondary grade training course, the

*Report of Public Instruction ending with 1911-12 P. 38.

opening of secondary grade classes in aided institutions, the redesignation of the Preliminary Examination of Teachers, which was originally started in 1915, as the "Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination," the transfer of control and inspection of training schools from the Inspector of European and training schools to the Circle Inspectors and the creation of a Board of Examiners for awarding the certificates of competency to the trainees for teaching in schools specially meant for the physically handicapped children. A committee of officials and non-officials was constituted in 1920 to investigate into the desirability of establishing training institutions for Pandits to enable them to improve their professional qualifications. In accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee of 1922, a revised system of payment of grant-in-aid was evolved. The Madras Education Act of 1920 also emphasised the need for providing a large number of trained teachers and giving special preference to teachers who underwent the higher grade elementary training.

A series of far reaching changes were made in the forties and fifties of this century. The Lower Elementary Grade of Training was abolished in March. 1941. The training courses were reorganised and revised syllabi were introduced in elementary schools. Teachers of Higher Elementary Grade were permitted from 1944 to appear privately for the Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination of the secondary grade. The children and dependents of soldiers who served in the Second World War were exempted from the payment of fees. During 1949-50 a further relaxation was made in respect of the qualifications of pupils seeking admission to the Secondary Grade Training. To meet the shortage of trained teaching personnel, shortened certificate courses were evolved for graduate secondary trained teachers and special facilities were extended to Mappila teachers.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Elementary Education Committee constituted in 1954 with Kuppuswamy as Chairman, Government decided on the abolition of the Elementary Grade Training

with a view to improve the quality of instruction imparted in elementary schools. But the implementation of this reform resulted in a considerable fall in the strength of the training schools. A Committee was, therefore, appointed in 1958, with L. Bullayya as Chairman for surveying the whole field of Teachers' Training and making for suitable recommendations for making it more attractive. After making an assessment of the trained teaching personnel required during the Third Five-Year Plan period, the committee recommended the revival of the Elementary Grade Training and also an enhancement in the rates of stipends paid to the trainees. In accordance with these recommendations additional training schools were opened during the Second Plan period and the stipend rates were enhanced in respect of the trainees undergoing both the Elementary and Secondary Grades Training.

Again, in consonance with the then prevailing policy on basic education, the pace of converting non-basic schools into basic schools was also hastened. A common Board of Examiners for the entire State was also constituted for the conduct of Training School-Leaving Certificate Examinations (Basic and Non-Basic). The staff pattern of the training colleges was reorganised and shortened and the part-time B.Ed., M.Ed., and Pandits' courses were started. A system of imparting part-time training to untrained teachers was also tried on an experimental basis in selected centres.

Special concessions were extended to women candidates under-going teachers' training. Based on the recommendations of the National Committee on Women's Education constituted in 1958 under the Chairmanship of Smt. Durgabhai Deshmukh, Government Training Schools were started for adult women under the scheme of expansion of facilities for Girls Education and the Women Teachers' Training. The construction of quarters for women teachers was also taken up under the scheme.

It was towards the end of the 19th century that institutions for professional training were started in

the Anantapur district. Apart from the Local Fund Normal School established in 1883, the Protestant Church started the London Mission Normal School at Gooty during 1900-1901. The latter was transferred to Cuddapah during 1934-35. A Secondary Training class was attached to the Ceded Districts College at Anantapur, during the quinquennium of 1916-17 to 1921-22. During 1923-24 this class was transferred to Bellary and amalgamated with the Government Training School there. A Government Training School was established at Penukonda in 1920 with a strength of 75 pupils for training teachers in higher and lower elementary grades. It was finally amalgamated with the Training School at Anantapur.

At present the Government Basic Training Schools at Anantapur, Hindupur and Rayadrug, and the Government Higher Secondary and Basic Training School for Women at Anantapur and the Government Special School for General Education and Training for Adult Women at Gooty are the professional institutions in the district. A brief account of each of them is given below:

The Government Basic Training School, Anantapur, was started in 1883 as a local fund normal school with a strength of 12 pupils to provide training in primary and lower secondary grades. It was taken over by Government in 1892 and was made a permanent institution in 1915. The higher elementary grade was introduced during 1923-24 and the secondary grade in 1928. The lower elementary grade was abolished in 1935. The Technical Teachers Certificate Course was started in 1954 and was conducted more than six times since then. The institution was converted into a basic training school in 1958. It was located in a rented building till 1897 and thereafter in the building vacated by the Municipal High School.

The Government Basic Training School, Hindupur, was started in 1949 with a strength of 53 pupils to provide training of two years duration both in senior and junior basic grades. The school is located in a Government building.

The Government Basic Training School, Rayadrug, was established in 1962 with a strength of 130. It

provides training of two years duration both in senior and junior basic grades. The school is housed in the building earlier occupied by the hostel attached to the Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School.

The Government Higher Secondary and Basic Training School for Women:

Professional training facilities for women came to be provided from 1928 when higher and lower elementary grade training classes with a strength of 23 were instituted during the year in the Government Secondary School for Girls, Anantapur, with a model school attached to it. The lower elementary grade was abolished in 1936 and the secondary grade was started in 1952. The institution was converted into the basic pattern in 1962. It is located in the premises of the Higher Secondary School for Girls.

Government Special School for General Education and Training for Adult Women:

This institution was started in 1959 at Gooty under the Government of India scheme of "expansion of facilities for Girls Education and Women Teachers Training." Its original strength was 31. It is located in the local Munro's Choultry. The trainees are mostly stipendiaries. The course of training is spread over three years, the first two for preparing the trainees for the VIII Standard Public Examination and the third for the higher elementary grade training. There is also a model section attached to it. The only other institution of this kind in Rayalaseema is the Government General Education and Special Training School for Women at Pulivendla in Cuddapah district.

Technical Education:

Till the out-break of the Second World War, the problem of Technical Education was regarded as a war time emergency unrelated to the fundamental economic requirements of national life. There was no widespread appreciation of the need for scientific and technical personnel till the appointment of the Scientific Man Power Committee in 1947. While the British set the impulse for the establishment of Industrial Institutes to train overseers, artisans and craftsmen,

even as early as the first half of the 19th century, 'technical education' in general remained quite static. The reasons for such stagnation are not far to seek, as technical education had never been popular with higher castes, while very little was done for the education of the lower classes. Further, local bodies did not ordinarily devote any sizeable portion of their revenue towards the development of such education.

In so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, Technical and Industrial Education received adequate administrative attention particularly since the turn of this century. The pattern has been largely shaped by the recommendations of a series of All-India Committees constituted from time to time to investigate into the State of Technical and Industrial Education and to suggest its improvement. Of them, the Committee on Technical and Industrial Education constituted in 1922 recommended the establishment of Model Government Industrial Schools in the different language areas of the presidency, the grant of a greater measure of assistance to aided industrial schools, the provincialisation of scholarships and the enactment of a code of regulations for industrial schools. Government accepted these recommendations in 1926.

The Retrenchment Committee of 1922 recommended that the net recurring cost on the industrial schools should be cut down by reducing the establishment, abolishing certain categories of stipends, and revising the pattern of recurring grants. These proposals produced an adverse effect on the growth of industrial schools only for a short time, as Government adhered to the policy of encouraging their development.

The Sargent Committee on Post-War Educational Development in India, known popularly as 'Sargent Committee', was appointed in 1944. It considered the recommendations of the Consultative Committee of the British Board of Education of 1939 known as the "Spense Report", and advocated the establishment of "Technical High Schools", similar to those which successfully functioned in England and recommended an efficient system of Technical Education at all stages, in order to meet the "Prospective needs of the post-war industry and commerce for skilled technicians".

It was the Sargent Committee's Report which helped the Government of India to take two important decisions of a far-reaching nature. One was the establishment in 1946 of the All India Council for Technical Education to advise Government on all aspects of the development of Technical Education. The Council carried out a comprehensive survey of the State of Technical Education in the country and formulated a scheme for its development with the financial assistance provided by Government. It further set up Boards of technical studies in various fields. The second was the appointment of the Scientific Man Power Committee in 1947 to assess the man power requirements of various categories of scientific and technical personnel in the country and to recommend the measures to meet them. The Committee carried out quantitative and qualitative assessment of personnel requirements over a ten-year period, estimated existing shortages in training facilities and recommended the development of the concept of "Integrated Planning in Technical Education", impressing on the Government its primary responsibility for arranging practical training to graduates and diploma holders. The Government of India accepted these recommendations and formulated a scheme of stipends for practical training in 1949.

A Special Committee constituted under the chairmanship of N. R. Sarkar in 1946 drew up a plan for the establishment of four higher technological institutes, one each for the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Zones so as to satisfy the post-war technological needs of the country.

The University Education Commission constituted in 1948 with Dr. S. Radhakrishnan as Chairman, also urged that engineering and technical institutes have to be regarded as "National assets" and that Faculties of Engineering and Technology should be created in the universities.

The recommendations of the Lal Committee of 1944-45, the Shiva Rao Committee of 1952 on Training and Employment Service. the Engineering Personnel Committee of 1955, the Ghosh Chandrakanth Committee and Professor M. S. Thacker

Committee of 1959, the Rajanath Committee of 1960 followed by Mishra Committee,* helped the growth of technical education. On the recommendations of the Industrial Conference held at Ooty in 1908, the control of Technical and Industrial Education came to be vested in the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Industries respectively. Industrial schools in the Madras Presidency were under the charge of Inspector of Industrial Schools. The Inspector acted as an official visitor not only of Industrial Schools, but also of jails and certified schools.

After the creation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, the State Board of Technical Education and Training was formed in 1957 with the Minister for Education as Chairman, prominent industrialists and educationists as members and the Director of Technical Education as Secretary. Prior to October 1956, the Director of Industries and Commerce was in charge of industrial education while technical education was looked after by the Director of Public Instruction in the Andhra area and the Director of Technical Education in the Telangana area. At the State level, a Council of Training in Vocational Trades was constituted during 1958-59. The industrial training institutes were under the control of the Director-General of Resettlement and Employment. But since 1956, both industrial and technical education were transferred to the State Technical Education Department. The industrial training institutes were transferred to the Director of Employment and Training in 1964. The engineering colleges, the polytechnics, the junior technical schools and the commercial institutions continue to be under the Department of Technical Education.

Till 1942, there were no specialised technical schools or industrial institutes in the district. Anantapur had

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*The Advisory Committee on Technical Training constituted with S. Lal as chairman recommended the expansion of Industrial training, the setting up of regional technical committees and the introduction of Instructors' Training Courses. The Engineering personnel Committee of 1955 recommended an increase in the existing in-take capacities of institutions. The recommendations of Shiva Rao Committee of 1952 resulted in the creation of the National Council for Vocational Trades in 1956 to bring about co-ordination between the training schemes initiated by State Governments and the Director General of Resettlement and Employment. The Committee on Post Graduate Engineering Research of 1959 advocated that the scientific content of secondary school curriculam should be increased, five year integrated courses should be introduced and a Board of Post Graduate Studies in Engineering and Technology should be set up.

to look to Kurnool and Bellary for technical education and vocational training. A few vocational training classes were attached to the Board High School at Penukonda during 1924-25; some manual training classes were also run in the Municipal High School at Hindupur during 1925-26, the Government Training school at Anantapur during 1926-27, the L.M. School at Gooty and the London Mission Elementary School at Pamidi during 1929-30 and the Municipal High School at Tadpatri in 1931. However, with the introduction of the revised S.S.L.C. Scheme in 1929, manual training became a compulsory feature in most of the schools in the Presidency.

The Industrial Training Institute started at Anantapur in 1942, is practically the first industrial training institution in the district. The Engineering College started in 1946, the Government Polytechnic established in 1957, the Vocational Training Centre opened by the Women Welfare Department in 1959 and the 11 approved schools of commerce are the other technical, industrial and vocational institutions now functioning in the district.* The Oil Technological Institute was started at Anantapur in 1951 but it closed its teaching section in 1955, after training two batches of 9 students. It now functions mainly as a research institute.

A short account of each of these institutions is given below:

The Industrial Training Institute:

The Industrial Training Institute, Anantapur, was started at Madras during the Second World War as a Technical Training Centre to impart training in engineering subjects to the military personnel. After the cessation of War, it was named as Industrial Training Institute under the Adults Technical Training Scheme for Craftsmen and was transferred to Anantapur in 1942. This institute was under the Director-General of Employment and Training, Government of India, till November 1956, and thereafter under the administra-

*Anantapur was also the venue of special certificate training courses. Thus Technical Teachers' Certificate courses were held during 1953-54 and 1954-55, and eight week diploma course in engineering was conducted during 1954-55, training courses for teachers in technical subjects were also held during 1956-57 at Anantapur. A citizenship training course was, however, conducted at Gooty during 1958-59.

tive control of the State Department of Technical Education. From January 1964, it was retransferred to the control of the Director of Employment and Training. The institute provides training in eight engineering trades, *viz.*, Motor Mechanic, Black-smithy, Turner, Fitter, Moulder, Electrician, Mechanist and Welder, the duration of each of which is 18 months. The trainees who complete the course and an inplant training for 6 months thereafter are awarded the National Trade Certificates in Vocational Trades. The expenditure on the institution is shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60:40. The sanctioned capacity and the strength of the institution was 408 during 1963-64. One-third of the students are awarded scholarships at the rate of Rs. 25 per month. The trainees are provided free lodging and medical aid. The construction of a new building for housing the institute was completed recently.

The Engineering College:

The Engineering College, Anantapur, was opened in 1946 as a part of Post-War Education Scheme to promote the development of technical education in Rayalaseema. Due to lack of suitable accommodation it was located for sometime in the premises of Engineering College, Guindy. The institution was shifted to Anantapur in 1948 and housed in the defunct Military Meat and Dehydration Factory. It is now located in its own buildings constructed on a site of about 230 acres. It was originally affiliated to the Madras University and later to the Sri Venkateswara University. It provides instruction in degree courses in Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering branches. The original sanctioned intake capacity for each course was 75 which was raised to 180 by 1963-64. Between 1955 and 1957, it also provided training in compressed diploma courses. Between 1957 and 1960, the Government Polytechnic, Anantapur, was attached to this College. An Accelerated Training Programme for Craftsmen in different trades evolved in the context of the National Emergency was conducted in 1963. During 1964-65, a three-year degree course was also started for B.Sc., candidates in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering branches with an annual intake of 60 pupils, bringing the total

strength to 561. The college also provides residential facilities and awards scholarships and a medal instituted under the Yoganandam Memorial Prize Endowment.

The Government Polytechnic:

About the middle of the nineteen-forties, Government accepted the recommendation of the *ad hoc* committee on Technical Education for starting polytechnics in the Madras Presidency on a regional basis. The Government Polytechnic, Anantapur, was started in 1957 as a Second Plan Scheme. It was attached to the Engineering College till 1959-60 and was later formed into an independent unit. It now provides instruction for three years in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical branches of engineering and awards diplomas. Its sanctioned capacity in all the branches was 120. It was shifted to its own buildings during 1961-62, although it still avails itself of the laboratory facilities in the local Engineering College.

The Vocational Training Centre for Women:

The Vocational Training Centre for Women, Anantapur was started by the Department of Women Welfare in April, 1959. Its object is to train educated unemployed young women of the backward classes and of low income groups, in vocational and secretarial courses over a period of three years. Since July 1960, a hostel has also been attached to the centre. No tution fee is collected from the pupils and most of them are given stipends.

The Rayalaseema Co-operative Institute:

The Rayalaseema Co-operative Training Institute, Anantapur was started in 1929 to provide periodical training to the employees of the co-operative organisation. It is a regional institute catering to the needs of the entire Rayalaseema zone. Since 1961, the institute is located in its own buildings. The trainees are provided since 1963-64, with both lodging and boarding facilities and most of them are also awarded stipends.

Besides these institutions, there were in 1964, eleven approved schools of commerce in the district providing instruction in typewriting, short-hand, accountancy,

commercial practice, banking and commercial geography. Of them, four were at Anantapur and one each at Guntakal, Thimmapuram, Uravakonda, Tadpatri, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Kadiri.

Schools for the cultivation of Fine Arts, Music and Drama:

The district held a respectable place in the field of fine arts particularly during the Vijayanagar period. The temples at Lepakshi, Tadpatri and Penukonda bear testimony to the exquisite sculpture of the Vijayanagar times. The high architectural traditions mentioned through centuries have also been immortalised in the famous poetic compositions like Lepakshi Ramayana and Lepakshi Bharatham both written by Lepakshi Venkatanarayanappa. Inscriptional evidence also attests to the munificent royal patronage extended to architects, jugglers, goldsmiths, drummers, pipers, songsters and spearmen. An inscription at Pattur (Gooty) of S. 1532 (A.D. 1610) mentions a gift of land to Bandapa, a stone cutter; another at Nittur (Tadpatri) of S. 1438 (A.D. 1516) refers to a similar gift to Chanoja a piper; a third at Guntakal (Gooty) of S. 1480 (A.D. 1558) refers to the gift of land and money to the pipers serving the local Kesavaperumal temple; a fourth at Sanganapalle (Hindupur) of S. 1261 (A.D. 1339) refers to the grant of a village to Sedoja Potoja, a goldsmith and yet another at Chalivendla (Hindupur) of S. 1453 (A.D. 1531) to Lokhayana Hobayya, a songster.

The district was also known for performances of 'Tholubommalata' (leather puppets) and 'Veedhinatakam' (street drama). In particular, the villages of Kadamulakunta, Oddepalle, Avulenna and Jarutlaramapuram were long associated with the former. Some families from the taluks of Hindupur, Penukonda and Kalyandrug were staging such shows at various places in the district, mostly in the off season. But this art is now fast languishing.

The district has now no specialised institutions in fine arts, although some voluntary associations established during the early decades of the present century endeavoured to promote them. Of them, the Krishnadevaraya Amateurs Drama Association (1922-1948) the

Lalitha Kala Poshaka Samithi (1935-1941) and the Anantapur Amateur Association (1941-1950) were of some repute. The organisations now actively engaged in the field are the Lalitha Kala Parishat, Anantapur started in 1956, the Abhyudaya Kala Samithi, Anantapur (1958)*, the Sree Thyagaraja Sangeeta Sabha, Anantapur (1959), and the Lalitha Kala Samithi, Hindupur (1958). Some of the educational institutions in the district have also started dramatic associations with their activities confined to their members.

There are no dramatic halls in the district. There are only two open air theatres, one maintained by the Lalitha Kala Parishat, Anantapur and the other by the Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School, Dharmavaram. There are also 17 permanent cinema theatres.

This district has the distinction of having produced some eminent dramatists like the late Dharmavaram Ramakrishnamacharya,† the late Dharmavaram Gopalacharya, the late T. Raghava, the late A. S. Aswarthanarayana Sastry, Roddam Hanumantha Rao and S. N. Ramaswamy; scholars like R. Anantha Krishna Sarma; and musicians like Sandhyavandanam Sreenivasa Rao; and painters like the late C. N. Venkat Rao.‡

Oriental Schools and Colleges:

Oriental education was imparted in the nineteenth century mainly through indigenous schools which were unrecognised elementary institutions teaching no part of the regular primary course of education. The Sanskrit Pathasalas and the Madarasas (Persian and Arabic) depended mainly on the financial assistance they received from the Rajahs, the landlords, the

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*Affiliated to the Sangeetha Nataka Akademy. Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

†Dharmavaram Krishnamacharlu (1853-1912 A.D.) born at Dharmapuri in Tadpatri Taluk, was the author of 28 plays of which 14 were published. Of them, Chitranaleeyamu, Vishada Sarangadhara, Prahallada, Chirakari, Prameela and Paduka Pattabhishekam are reputed ones. He also donned the roles of Dasarada, Bahukudu and Rajarajanarendrudu. He was awarded the titles of 'Andhra Nataka Pitamaha' by the Gadwal Samasthanam.

‡C.N. Venkat Rao (1885-1940 A. D) was born at Penukonda. In all 400 paintings are credited to him and also 'Indira' and 'Ramaswami' both dramas. 'Dhruva Narayana, Hariharulu, Lankini Samharamu, Kurukshetramu, Ratimanmadhudu, Gowrisanker, Sugali Paduchu and Gowthami Awatharana' are the reputed works of him.

big merchants and a few people who encouraged oriental learning. Of them, the advanced types taught classical languages and the rest imparted instruction of an elementary standard in vernacular languages. These schools constantly resisted the inducements offered by the department and did not conform to the accepted departmental standards. Most of them could not also withstand the changing pattern of social values and were, therefore, either closed or amalgamated with the regular schools. Their general decline was also due to the policy adopted by Government during the thirties of this century of weeding out ill-working elementary schools and encouraging advanced institutions for the study of Sanskrit. A few, however, succeeded in securing departmental recognition.

The importance of learning the classical languages, particularly Sanskrit, has long been realised. The despatches of 1814 and 1854 refer to the need for realising that 'an acquaintance with the works contained in them is valuable for historical and antiquarian purposes, and a knowledge of the languages themselves is required in the study of Hindu and Muhammedan Law, and is also of great importance for the critical cultivation and improvement of vernacular languages of India.'* The Despatch of 1854, in particular, envisaged the creation of professorships in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and vernacular languages.

During 1889-90, a special curriculum was prepared in consultation with Dr. Oppert and M. Seshagiri Sastriyar of the Presidency College, Madras, for adoption in advanced Sanskrit schools. By† about 1916-17, oriental schools came to receive regular aid and scholarships were also instituted for being awarded to deserving pupils. In April, 1919, a public examination which was to be conducted by a Board at the end of the advanced course of studies, was introduced. A committee was also appointed in 1929 to examine and report on the classification of Arabic institutions and other allied matters. From nineteen-thirties, Arabic education had received considerable attention. A Committee was

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*Selections from Educational Records Part II, 1840-1859 Page 366.

†The establishment of a system of conferring titles or distinctions were sanctioned during 1910-11.

constituted in 1932 for preparing syllabi for Arabic education in Elementary and Advanced Arabic Schools. During the quinquennium ending with 1931-32, another Committee was appointed to go into the condition of Sanskrit education in the various schools and colleges in the Presidency, evaluate the extent to which such institutions could be aided from provincial funds and assess the nature of employment opportunities available for pupils who passed out of them. The report of the Committee was reviewed by the Director of Public Instruction and Government accepted in 1929 its recommendations in respect of scholarships, grant-in-aid and the training of Pandits.

With the advent of independence, the study of Sanskrit and other Oriental Languages received both academic and administrative attention. The old Pathasalas were reorganised into Oriental Schools wherein, apart from the main subject of Sanskrit, the study of certain modern subjects was also provided for. A scheme for converting advanced Sanskrit schools into ordinary secondary schools (oriental) was launched during 1952-53. The curriculum in Oriental Secondary schools had also undergone various changes. Some of the secondary schools in this district have taken advantage of the provision of Sanskrit under Part II of the First Language.

Oriental education was promoted through the exertions of several institutions besides the personal endeavours of a few orientalists in the district. The more elderly and erudite among the people recollect the Vedic or Sanskrit Pathasalas run in villages like Amarapuram and Venkatagiripalyam and the reputation of places like Nagasamudram, Dharmavaram and Kuntimaddi for their oriental scholarship. As early as 1871-72, a Sanskrit school was established at Anantapur under municipal management but this institution seems to have been closed the very next year as the study of Sanskrit "could not be included in primary education."* During 1884-85, another Sanskrit Pathasala with 13 pupils is reported to have functioned at the same place. Such institutions seem to have also

* Administration report of Anantapur Municipality, 1872-73.

been run at Gooty, Hindupur and Penukonda during the last two decades of the nineteenth century.*

Among the schools classified in the presidency as private or indigenous during the first five decades of the present century, the district could contribute only one Sanskrit school for boys between the period 1922-23† and 1925-26, 1928-29 and 1937-38 and 1946-47, one Sanskrit Elementary School for Girls with 24 pupils during 1922-23 and six Quran Elementary Schools for Boys and one for Girls with a strength of 896 boys and 26 girls during 1906-07. Between 1926 and 1928 the number of Sanskrit Elementary Schools was 2 with 51 and 69 pupils on rolls. At present there are three oriental schools and one college as indicated below: —

Sl. No.	*Name of the Institution and location***	*Year of Establishment.*	*Management.*
1.	Jama-e-Mohammadia Arabic College, Rayadrug.	1938	Anjuman-e-Mohammadia society.
2.	Mohammadia Arabic Middle school, Rayadrug.	1955	Anjuman-e-Mohammadia society.
3.	Sri Vidyaranya Sanskrit High School, Anantapur.	1957	Private Committee.
4.	Arabic High School, Uravakonda	1962	Muslim Educational Association.

There are also a few institutions attached to mosques and maintained from public donations. The more prominent among them are the Madarasa-e-Naseriya, Kadiri (1949), the Madarasa-e-Arabiya Fakhur-ul-Islam, Penukonda (1951), the Madarasa-e-Shams-ul-Uloom, Hindupur (1957) and the Dar-ul-Uloom, Anantapur (1958). They teach Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Quran Shariff.

Promotion of Hindi:

The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, established in the Madras Presidency in 1918, is the chief

*The maximum number of sanskrit secondary schools recorded during the period was 5 during 1891-92 and 1892-93 with 60 and 77 pupils respectively. The maximum number of indigenous schools were 87 during 1894-95 with 923 pupils.

†The maximum number of pupils studying in the sanskrit school was 56 during 1922-23.

** Numbers 1 and 2 are located in Pucca buildings, number 3 in the local Eswara Temple and number 4 in thatched sheds.

agency to propagate the study of Hindi in this district. The Anantapur district has one life member and four ordinary members on the Sabha. The activities of the Sabha received considerable orientation since 1938* when Hindi Pandits were appointed in secondary schools. During the same year, the Sabha commissioned some voluntary workers to spread Hindi in different parts of the district.

There are fourteen Premi Mandalis in the district, affiliated to the Sabha. They are set up with a view to promote the study of Hindi through the organisation of teaching classes, the maintenance of Vidyalayas and libraries and the conduct of cultural and literary conferences. The Premi Mandalis at Anantapur, Guntakal, Gooty and Dharmavaram were granted aid by the Central Government during 1963-64, while the one at Kalyandrug came to be aided since 1964-65. Over twenty Pracharaks also conduct classes in Hindi at various places in the district with the help of State subsidy. The Andhra Karnatak Hindi Pracharak Training Centre was organised in May, 1941 for training Hindi Pracharaks. Similar centres were also run at Anantapur by the Sabha in 1955 and by Government in 1956.

Since 1940, the district has been the venue of the annual sessions of Andhra Hindi Mahasabhas and Hindi Pracharak Sammelans on several occasions. The 12th Andhra Rashtra Hindi Mahasabha and the 5th and 8th Andhra Rashtra Hindi Pracharak Sangh Sammelans were held in the district. In 1956, sessions of the Dakshina Andhra Mandal Hindi Maha Sabha and the Dakshina Andhra Mandal Pracharak Sammelan were held, with several Pracharaks from Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Nellore districts participating in the latter.

The Andhra Karnatak Hindi Mahavidyalaya was also stationed at Anantapur from 1940, and it worked for two years. Later, a Maha Vidyalaya was run for sometime in the local Sarada Samajam Hall. A Hindi

* Hindi pandits were appointed in the secondary schools at Anantapur, Uravakonda Penukonda and Hindupur. By 1940, the secondary schools at Tadpatri and Thimmancherla also enjoyed the services of Hindi pandits.

Maha Vidyalaya was started on a permanent basis in 1957 to train students for the Rashtra Bhasha Visharad and the Rashtra Bhasha Praveen examinations. The Vidyalaya is aided partly by the Central Government and partly by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. It trains 30 to 35 students at each session and has a Hindi Library attached.

The Sabha conducts different Hindi examinations in the district. The following table indicates the number of examination centres and the number of pupils presented to the examinations in recent years.

Year		*Examination Centres*	*No. of Examinees presented*
1961	..	55	2,432
1962 ..	..	57	2,118
1963 ..	..	74	2,888
1964 ..	..	64	2,160
1965 ..	..	80	3,082

Education for the Handicapped:

Facilities for the education of the handicapped seem to have been extended in the erstwhile Madras Presidency as early as the sixties of the nineteenth century. But whatever was accomplished in the past had been mostly due to voluntary effort. The education of the handicapped received significant attention in the Andhra districts with the establishment of a school for the Blind at Rentachintala (Guntur) in 1911. It was given further impetus by a communication from the Government of India in 1916 calling for suggestions from local Governments on the extension of educational facilities to defective children, the enlargement of the scope of some of the existing schools to provide for such pupils and the imparting of specialised training to teachers to enable them to work in those institutions. The problem received significant attention from the Sargent Committee of 1944 (report on the Post-War Educational Development in India) which pleaded for an adequate provision of educational facilities for the handicapped. The Committee also held that it would

desirable, "to establish Central Institutions for
aining the teachers required" and to train the
ndicapped, for remunerative employment. The
ementary Education Committee of 1954 also empha-
ed the need for opening a number of institutions for
em.

There are no specialised educational institutions in
e district to cater to the needs of the handicapped.
ie defective pupils in this district are usually admit-
d in the schools established in some of the other dis-
cts of the State.* The following orphanages and
stitute homes in the district, however, help them in
eir educational and social rehabilitation†:—

(1) Srimathi K. Ademma Orphanage, Anantapur.

(2) Sri Sayee Destitute Home, Dharmavaram.

(3) London Mission Campbell Orphanage, Gooty.

(4) Gramasevamandiram, Kalyandrug.

(5) Mohammadia Orphanage, Rayadrug.

lult Literacy and Social Education:

The importance of Adult literacy was recognised as
r back as 1882. Night schools were the most im-
rtant agency used for the purpose. The Indian Educa-
n Commission of 1882, recognised the role played by
ght schools in the erstwhile Madras Presidency and
commended their expansion. These schools were
tended to provide educational facilities to the poorer
asses in rural areas and also to the youths in large
wns who had failed to receive instruction during
eir boyhood. Instruction in such schools was con-
ied to the barest rudiments of reading and writing
d Arithmetic. Ten night schools with 157 pupils
ere in existence in the district during 1889-90. Their
aximum number was 28 during 1893-94. Most of them
ere aided while some were unaided. Some of the

* It is reported that two pupils from Dharmavaram, who were studying at the
itral Institute for defectives, Mysore, were granted each a scholarship of Rs. 15
mensem.

† A detailed account of these organisations is given in Chapter XVII.

salary results schools in the district were also running night classes till 1900-1901.*

Since the turn of this century, special efforts have been made to promote adult literacy. Reports on the working of these night schools were called for in 1919 and rules were also evolved to confer recognition on them. The policy of encouraging the establishment of such schools under local boards and private managements, was vigorously pursued and consequently their number increased particularly during the second and third decades of this century.

There was a significant decline in their number in the early thirties, owing chiefly to the process of elimination of the ill-working and inefficient schools and the enforcement of black-out regulations during the Second World War. Thus the number of part-time and night schools in the district which increased from 15 during 1911-12 to 157 during 1921-22 and even 313 during 1928-29 fell to 221 during 1930-31,† to 34 during 1932-33 and to just one during 1940-41. The only local bodies that ran a few night schools‡ were the municipalities of Tadpatri and Anantapur.

The report on the Post-War Educational Development in India, 1944, stressed the importance of adult schools as an integral part of the National System of Education. But it was only during 1948-49 that a systematic programme of social education was put forward with the objectives of liquidating illiteracy among the adults and enriching the knowledge they had already gained. The activities organised for the purpose were the running of adult schools, visual instruction, libraries, training camps for social workers, citizenship training camps, opening of rural colleges and training of teachers in adult teaching methods.

* During 1892-93, the taluk boards of Anantapur and Hindupur ran some night classes in some of the salary results grants schools. The Anantapur District Board also conducted such classes between 1894-95 and 1900-01. The District Board conducted the maximum number of such classes (16) during 1895-96. Recorded evidence is wanting to illustrate the position of these institutions between 1901 and 1907.

† During the first three years of the nineteen thirties some adult education classes were also run under aided management in the district.

‡ One each for Mohammedans and Panchamas during 1923-24 by the Tadpatri Municipality, while the Anantapur Municipality closed its only institution during 1925-26.

Two types of courses are offered in these adult schools, one of four months duration covering the literacy portion and another of two years duration by way of intensified courses.* A revised syllabus was introduced during 1955-56 to suit the shortened course. Persons aged between 13 and 40 years were to be admitted into these schools. All the recognised and aided adult schools were supplied with books, charts, newspapers, journals and periodicals and were generally manned by teachers trained specially in adult education methods. The trained and untrained teachers were respectively paid Rs. 16 and Rs. 12 per month. The teachers were given in addition a bonus at the rate of Re. 1 for every illiterate whom they turned into a literate within a period of four months from the date of admission. A scheme was introduced during 1955-56 by which the outgoing pupil-teachers of senior secondary classes were given training in adult education methods. For the promotion of adult education, propaganda was undertaken in the presidency during 1950-51 with the help of 5 mobile units, of which one† was reported to be at Anantapur at the time of the formation of the Andhra State.

Adult schools had been functioning in this district since 1950-51. But by 1956 all such schools outside the community development areas were closed. From 1957-58 adult literacy centres came to be started in the Block areas. Their number ranged from 120 during 1958-59 to 42 during 1959-60, 14 during 1960-61, 56 during 1961-62 and 72 during 1962-63. Their strength has also undergone considerable change from 2,664 during 1958-59 to 951, during 1959-60, 321 during 1960-61 and 1,016 during 1961-62. By the end of the Second Plan period, 390 adult literacy centres were organised and 11,585 adults were made literate.

The other agencies employed for the spread of social education, particularly in the rural tracts of the district, are the Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals,

* The latter was extended to three years during 1950-51. But from 1955-56 it was reduced to one year—four months for literacy course and the remaining eight months for post-literacy course.

† This was closed during 1957-58. The Adult Training School at Bellary for training teachers in adult methods which was transferred to Anantapur in 1954 was also closed by about 1957-58.

Community Recreation Centres, Bhajana mandals, Grama Sahayak Training Camps and public libraries. The installation of community radio sets,* the organisation of radio rural forums, the staging of song, dance and drama performances and the conduct of film shows and exhibitions by the State Department of Information and Public Relations have also strengthened the movement.

Libraries, Museums, Botanical and Zoological Gardens;

The development of library movement in the district is closely associated not only with the historic National Struggle in pre-independent India but also with the series of adult literacy campaigns organised from time to time. It received considerable orientation from the establishment of reading rooms and newspaper clubs which were run by private bodies financed mostly by public subscriptions. The earliest of the reading rooms in the district was the one established at Anantapur in 1883. This was followed by a newspaper club started at Penukonda in 1884. Other places like Hindupur, Gooty, Tadpatri, Dharmavaram, Kambadur, Madakasira and Rayadrug were also served between 1883 and 1900 by one or more of the reading rooms or newspaper clubs or libraries. The newspaper club at Kambadur and the Edward Coronation Reading Room at Dharmavaram started in 1890 and 1893 respectively are reported to continue even now.

Most of the libraries established during the early decades of the present century were under the management of Panchayat Boards. The earliest among them was the one started at Veldurthi in 1912. Libraries were also started at Lepakshi in 1913, Enumaladoddi in 1915, Cholasamudram in 1916 and Hindupur in 1919. From 1928-29, the District Board maintained for a long time a library at Anantapur, while the Taluk Boards of Madakasira and Penukonda were also running libraries between 1929 and 1931. During 1944-45, the District Board also arranged for an adequate supply of library and reference material to all the higher elementary schools in the district. The municipalities

* They were installed by the end of the Second Plan period. By about 1963-64 106 sets were installed in the block areas.

did not lag behind. Thus the Hindupur Municipality took over the existing private library during 1929-30 and established another during 1941-42. The Tadpatri Municipality advanced a sum of Rs. 100 from the provincial grants to the Prince of Wales Reading Room during 1923-24 for the purchase of books. It also opened a Free Reading Room and Public Library in 1938. The Anantapur Municipality established a couple of reading room-cum-libraries during 1947-48. The Guntakal Municipality similarly started two libraries, one for adults in 1961 and another for children in 1963.

The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, which was later re-enacted as the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act. 1960, provided an impetus to the development of library movement in the district. The local library Authority, Anantapur, was constituted in 1950. for the purpose of starting the District Central Library, some branch libraries and a few book deposit centres. These were maintained from the proceeds of the library cess. an equivalent amount of Government contribution and special grants sanctioned under the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act 1960. It is interesting to find that these institutions, particularly the branch libraries, secured considerable popular support in places like Rayadrug, Uravakonda, Kalyandrug, Gooty and Dharmavaram where they were provided with rent-free accommodation. Appendix E reveals the position of the libraries run by the Local Library Authority during 1964-65.

There are also 13 book deposit centres* kept in charge of elementary school teachers who are paid a nominal honorarium for running them. There were also 64 aided libraries during 1965-66 run by Panchayats, Gram Sanghams, Co-operative Societies and private managements.

Library facilities are also provided in rural areas under the Community Development Programme with the help of people's contributions supplemented by the funds of the Panchayat Samithis. The number of such libraries started during 1962-63 was 125. Besides these, libraries are also attached to the educational institutions in the district.

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* These are at Rapthadu, Rachanapalle, Kandukur, Kudair, Cheyyedu, Marur, Mudigubba, Atmakur, Singanamala, Pamidi, Garladinne, Narpala and Kothapalle,

There are no Botanical or Zoological Gardens in the district. A few parks, are, however, maintained by the municipalities. The earliest of them is the Victoria Jubilee Park laid by the Anantapur Municipality as early as 1900. The Hindupur Municipality opened three parks in 1937, 1945 and 1963. The Tadpatri Municipality also maintained three parks opened in 1947, 1951 and 1965. There are also two parks opened in 1963 within the jurisdiction of the Guntakal Municipality.

Men of Letters:

The district is noted for its literary celebrities. Ramaraja Bhushanudu *alias* Bhattu Murthi, the author of 'Narasabhupaliyamu,' 'Vasucharitramu,' and 'Harishchandra Nalopakhyanamu', belonged to the 16th century and was one of the eight court poets of Krishnadevaraya. His work Vasucharitra is said to have been composed at Penukonda, the summer capital of the monarch. Later on he became the poet-laureate in the court of Ramaraya.

Ratnakaram Appakavi, the author of 'Sasirekha Parinayam', was a native of Kothacheruvu, a village near the Bukkapatnam tank (Penukonda taluk).

There is a version* that the poet-Philosopher Vemana who composed nearly 4,000 poems, was born at Katarupalle in Kadiri taluk. Even now, prayers are offered at his 'samadhi' in the village.

The late Chilukur Narayana Rao† (1890-1952) who was the author of 240 works covering various subjects ranging from religion, history, language and literature to biographies and dramas, settled down at Anantapur. Of these works 'Andhra Bhasha Charitra', 'Siddhanta Koumudi', 'Andhra Desamu,' and 'Amba' are regarded as standard works.

The late Puttaparthi Srinivasachari, author of a 'History of Medieval Andhra' and 'Vijayanagar Paintings' was another noted scholar who belonged to this district.

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* Mr. Campbell was of the view that he belonged to Katarupalle in Kadiri taluk. He opined that Vemana lived during the 16th century.

† He was born at Yanadapura Agraharam in Vizagapatnam district.

Among the living litterateurs, Puttaparthi Narayana charlu, a descendant of Tirumal Tatacharya (the family priest of Sri Krishnadevaraya), was born at Penukonda. His literary works numbering over a hundred the best known of which are 'Sivathandavam', 'Prabhanda Nayakulu' and 'Pandaree Bhagavatam', a Kavya in 48,000 lines. Apart from translating numerous Telugu books into Kannada and Malayalam, he composed nearly 8,000 songs and set musical notations to over 300. Mention may also be made of Seeripi Anjaneyulu, author of 'Gouthama Buddha' and 'Vijayanagar Charitramu', R. Ananta Krishna Sharma, author of 'Natakopanyasamulu' and Tallapaka songs; T. Gurumurthy, author 'Paschatapam', 'Karshaka Abhyudayam' and 'Janaki Vallabha Sathakam'; K. Aswadha Rao, author of 'Geetadandakam' and 'Aswatha Bharatham ; K. Ahobala Rao, author of 'Kumara Sathakam' and 'Bhava Tharangamulu'; M. Rama Rao, author of 'Leela Ranganadham' and 'Swathantra Vijayamu'; B. Sreenivasa Murthy, author of 'Apasruti' and 'Prema Thapaswini'; Vidwan Viswam, author of 'Stalin Charithra' and 'Swatantram'; K. Narayana Rao, author of 'Ashoka Samrajyam' and 'Andhra Vangmaya Sangraham'; and Tirumala Bukkapatnam Annayacharlu, author of 'Nuthana Samskruta Vyakarana Bala Bodhini'; and Panchakavyam Ramacharlu* a poet of great repute.

The district had also some famous litterateurs† in Urdu language. The most important of them are Mohammad Abdullah Nairang known as 'Nairang', author of 'Gulzar-e-Zarafat'; Syed Qurbatullah known as 'Qurbath'; Abdul Qadir Hussaini known as 'Munavver'; and Syed Peer Basha known as 'Rahber', reputed mostly for their 'Qasides' and 'Qitas'. Among the living Urdu poets mention may be made of 'Asghar' Vellori, author of 'Chandni Raat' 'Pheeka Tabassum' and 'Tum Bahut Yaad Ajate Ho'; Tajul Huda Hashmi, author of 'Naghma-e-Anjum'; Syed Ameeruddin 'Sanjeed', author of 'Shadi Ka Masala' and 'Ittihad'; Dr. Abdul Jabbar known as 'Shadan'; Abdul Hamid

* No information is available about his works.

† Most of them belong to the twentieth century and have yet to acquire the name,

'Sozish' recipient of the title 'Khush Bayan' by Dargah-e-Makhdoom Ilahi of Cuddapah; Nishat Akbari: Kareem Romani; Abdul Lateef 'Kazim'; Syed Mahboob 'Azm' and Jaitirtha 'Dilgir.'

ANNEXURE A.

Decennial Statement of Talukwise Literacy.

Name of the taluk	1901			1911			1921		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Anantapur ..	3,823	224	4,047	3,924	350	4,274	6,245	861	7,106
Percentage ..	6.80	0.43	3.72	7.12	0.68	4.03	10.70	1.61	6.35
Dharmavaram	2,650	99	2,749	3,631	251	3,882	3,894	299	4,193
Percentage ..	7.23	0 29	3.87	7.76	0.58	4.32	8.48	0.70	4.73
Gooty ..	6,544	773	7,317	7,909	653	8,562	9,114	1,198	10,312
Percentage .	8.22	1.00	4.68	10.37	0.90	5.74	13.26	1.83	7.68
Hindupur ..	4,147	122	4,269	4,524	253	4,777	5,857	272	6,129
Percentage ..	8.83	0.27	4.64	9.06	0.53	4.91	11.26	0.56	6.10
Kalyandrug ..	2,668	62	2,730	3,377	135	3,512	4,295	320	4,615
Percentage ..	6.70	0.17	3.55	7.89	0.33	4.22	10.30	0.83	5.76
Madakasira ..	3,055	59	3,114	3,770	122	3,892	4,437	368	4,805
Percentage ..	7.36	0 15	3 82	9 08	0.30	4 74	10.18	0.88	5.61
Penukonda	3,223	145	3,368	3,982	210	4,192	4,386	469	4,853
Percentage ..	6.81	0.32	3 64	8 31	0 46	4.47	9.22	1.03	5.22
Tadpatri ..	4,903	210	5,113	6,929	299	7,228	7,158	497	7,655
Percentage ..	8.88	0.39	4.67	11.98	0.53	0.33	12.65	0.90	6.86
Kadiri ..	4,289	106	4,395	5,089	218	5,307	6,730	488	7,218
Percentage ..	5.69	0.15	3.02	6.68	0.31	3.60	8.64	0.67	4.80
Rayadrug ..	2,469	86	2,555	3,664	123	3,787	4,400	371	4,771
Percentage ..	5.87	0.21	3.09	8.55	0.30	4.50	10.82	0.95	6.00
Uravakonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE A.—(Contd.)

Decennial Statement of Talukwise Literacy.:

Name of the taluk	1931			1951			1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Anantapur ..	7,566	1,080	8,646	19,031	4,753	23,784	42,033	14,328	56,361
Percentage ..	12 39	1 93	7.39	22.27	5.99	14 44	36.61	13 53	25.54
Dharmavaram	4,343	320	4,663	11,654	4,522	16,176	20,152	5,065	25,217
Percentage ..	9 34	0 74	5 18	19 68	8 13	14.09	28.44	7 49	18.20
Gooty ..	10,927	1,191	12,118	28,345	6,016	34,361	31,234	10,791	42,025
Percentage	13 41	1 52	7 59	25 92	5 70	15 99	38 18	13 85	26.31
Hindupur	6,593	719	7,312	14,496	3,297	17,793	29,723	9,723	39,446
Percentage ..	11 61	1 35	6 64	18.24	4 46	11 60	31 54	10 96	21 56
Kalyandurg	4,730	313	5,043	11,010	1,979	12,989	22,239	5,313	27,552
Percentage ..	10 46	0.74	5.77	17.94	3.47	10.88	30.33	7 80	19 49
Madakasira ..	5,388	382	5,770	8,856	1,768	10,624	19,168	4,171	23,339
Percentage ..	10.93	0.80	5.94	14 43	3 02	8.84	27 54	6 29	17 17
Penukonda ..	4,874	475	5,349	10,952	2 317	13,269	20,525	4,837	25,362
Percentage	9 70	0 98	5.43	17.25	3.87	10.76	28 26	7 03	17.93
Tadpatri ..	6,546	479	7,025	18,870	2,900	21,770	29,764	6,852	36,616
Percentage ..	11 03	0.83	5.99	27.75	4 47	16.39	37.80	9 08	23 74
Kadiri ..	8,557	665	9,222	29,055	12,179	41,234	33,749	6,669	40,418
Percentage ..	9 66	0 80	5 32	25 69	11.48	18.82	26.07	5 49	16 10
Rayadrug	5,086	364	5,450	12,440	1,968	14,408	21,589	4,730	26,292
Percentage	10 73	0 81	5.90	20 02	3 28	11 10	29.68	6.70	18 40
Uravakonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,500	4,128	21,628
Percentage ..							34.95	8 50	21.92

ANNEXURE 'B'.

Taluk-wise Statement of Urban and Rural Literacy—1961.

Name of the taluk	Rural population			Urban population			Rural Literates			Urban Literates.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Anantapur ..	86,997	81,429	168.426	27,810	24.470	52.280	23.413 26.91	4.958 6.09	28.371 16.84	18.620 66.95	9,370 38.29	27.990 53.54
Dharmavaram ..	60,343	57.781	118.124	10.518	9.887	20.405	14,470 23.98	2,780 4.81	17.250 14.60	5,682 54.02	2.285 23.11	7.967 39.04
Gooty ..	42.715	41.135	83.850	39.083	36.763	75.856	10.369 24.27	1,727 4 20	12.096 14.43	20.865 53.37	9.064 24.65	29,929 39.46
Hindupur ..	77.568	72.921	150.489	16.683	15,762	32.445	20.350 26.24	4.274 5.86	24.624 16.36	9,373 56.18	5,449 34.57	14,822 45.68
Kalyandrug ..	67.965	63.173	131.138	5.347	4.909	10.256	19.405 28.55	4,195 6.64	23,600 18.00	2,834 53.00	1,118 22.77	3,952 38.53
Madakasira ..	64,459	61.492	125.951	5.135	4,840	9.975	16,977 26.34	3,154 5.73	20.131 15.13	2,131 42.67	1,017 21.01	3.208 32.16
Penukonda	68.441	65.029	133.470	4,182	3,811	7.993	17,991 26.29	3,500 5.38	21.491 16.10	2.534 60.59	1,337 35.08	3,871 48.43
Tadpatri ..	62,292	59,511	121.803	16,451	15,954	32.405	21,157 33.96	3,804 6.39	24.961 20.49	8,607 52.32	3.048 19.10	11.655 35.97
Kadiri ..	117,024	109,645	226,669	12.412	11,895	24.307	28.170 24.07	4,378 3.99	32.548 14.36	5,579 44.95	2,291 19.26	7,870 32.38
Rayadrug ..	60,547	58,641	119,188	12,200	11,579	23.779	15,832 26.15	2,934 5.00	18,766 15.74	5.757 47.19	1,769 15.28	7.526 31.65
Uravakonda ..	40,921	39.808	80.729	9,151	8,775	17,926	13,120 32.06	2,971 7.46	16.091 19 93	4.380 47.86	1.157 13.19	5,537 30.89

ANNEXURE C.

Statement of Secondary Schools for Boys 1965.

Sl. No.	*Name of the School and Location*	*Type and year of establishment.*	*Year of up-grading*	*Donations.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Anantapur taluk.			
1.	Government Multipurpose High School, Anantapur	.. Middle class school 1882.	1884 H.S. 1957 Multi-purpose School.	..
2.	Rajendra Municipal Higher Secondary School. Anantapur	.. M.S. 1949	1950 H.S. 1961 Hr. S.	.. ..
3.	Sri Sai Baba National Higher Secondary School, Anantapur	.. Hr.E. 1944	1945 H.S.	Public R.s 8.000
4.	Government High School, Anantapur ..	.. M.S. 1958	1959 H.S.	..
5.	Zilla Parishad High School, Bukkarayasamudram	.. M.S. 1950	1951 H.S.	..
6.	Avula Pedda Appaiah Zilla Parishad High School, Atmakur	.. H.S. 1951	..	(*a*) Public Rs. 21,500 (*b*) Avula Pareddi Peddappiah Rs. 10,000
7.	Zilla Parishad High School, Narpala	.. M.S. 1951	1952 H.S.	Public Rs. 11,500
8.	Zilla Parishad High School. Tarimala ..	.. M.S. 1957	1958 H.S.	Public Rs. 10.000
9.	Zilla Parishad High School, Singanamala ..	.. M.S. 1958	1960 H.S.	Public Rs. 5.000

No.	School	Started as	Upgraded	Donations
10.	Zilla Parishad High School, M. Bandameeda Palle..	.. M.S. 1959	1960 H.S.	..
11.	Sri Potti Sree Ramulu Municipal High School, Anantapur	.. M.S. 1953	1962 H.S.	..
12.	Rentala Vanmaiah and Venkata Lakshmamma Zilla Parishad High School, Kudair.	M.S. 1959	1962 H.S.	R. Vanmaiah, R. Venkata Lakshmamma Rs. 10,000
	Dharmavaram Taluk			
13.	Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School, Dharmavaram	.. M.S. 1920	1927 H.S.	(*a*) Kesetti Srinivasulu and Brothers Rs. 35,000.
14.	Zilla Parishad High School, Nyamaddala ..	.. Hr. E.S.1925	1951 H.S. 1957 Hr. S.	(b) Public Rs. 8,000 Public Rs. 10,000
15.	Zilla Parishad High School, Perur	.. H.S. 1957	..	Public Rs. 17,500
16.	Satyananda Parishad High School, Kuntimaddi ..	.. M.S. 1958	1959 H.S.	Public Rs. 2,232
17.	Zilla Parishad High School, Chennakothapalle ..	.. M.S. 1961	1962 H.S.	Public Rs. 5,000
18.	Zilla Parishad High School, Kanaganapalle ..	.. M.S. 1960	1963H.S.	..
	Gooty Taluk			
19.	Tangaturi Chinnappa Parishad Higher Secondary School, Pamidi.	Hr. E.S. 1945	1948 M.S. 1949 H.S. 1961 Hr. S.	Tangaturi Chinnappa Rs. 20,000
20.	Malthus Smith Multipurpose School, Gooty ..	.. Ver. S. 1876	1901 H.S. 1957 Hr. S.	..
21.	Sree Jagadguru Panditharadhya Higher Secondary School, Guntakal.	H.S. 1944	1960 Hr. S.	Jagadguru Panditaradhya Swami Rs. 50,000. Dowlathapuram Venkata Reddy Rs. 1,100.

ANNEXURE 'C'—(Contd.)

Statement of Secondary Schools for Boys 1965

Sl. No.	Name of the School and Location	Type and year of Establishment.	Year of upgrading.	Donations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
22.*	Railway Mixed High School, Guntakal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Zilla Parishad High School, Kottalapalli	Aided Hr. E.S. 1944	1950 M.S. 1951 H.S.	Public Rs. 18.000
24.	Zilla Parishad High School. Peddavadugur	M.S. 1956	1958 H.S.	Public R.s 10.000
25.	Zilla Parishad High School. Gooty R.S.	M.S. 1957	1960 H.S.	Public Rs. 10.000
26.	Zilla Parishad High School, Isurallapalle	Hr. E.S. 1955	1958 M.S. 1961 H.S.	Public Rs. 7,500
27.	Municipal High School, Guntakal	M.S. 1953	1954 H.S.	..
28.	Zilla Parishad High School. Raketla	M.S. 1961	1964 H.S.	Public Rs. 14.000.
29.	Zilla Parishad High School, Kristipadu	M.S. 1960	1964 H.S.	Rudravaram Rangaiah Sresti Rs. 10.000.
	Hindupur Taluk			
30.	Mahatma Gandhi Municipal Higher Secondary School, Hindupur.	Eng. S. 1898	1904 M.S. 1920 H.S. 1961 Hr. S.	Public Rs. 12.000.
31.	Zilla Parishad High School, Chilamattur	H.S. 1956	..	Public Rs. 10,000.

*Particulars are not available.

No.	School	Started as	Upgraded	Contribution
32.	Zilla Parishad High School, Gorantla	..Hr.E. 1944	1949 H.S.	Public Rs. 12,000.
33.	Zilla Parishad High School, Lepakshi ..	..Hr.E. 1933	1949 H.S.	..
34.	Zilla Parishad High School, Budili	..M.S. 1959	1961 H.S.	Public Rs. 3,700
35.	Zilla Parishad High School, Sivamanchi (Kodigenahalli)	..M.S. 1961	1962 H.S.	..
36.	Zilla Parishad High School, Parigi	..M.S. 1961	1962 H.S.	Public Rs. 10,000
37.	Zilla Parishad High School, Kodikonda ..	..Hr.E. 1944	1958 Sr. B. 1964 H.S.	..
38.	Nethaji Municipal High School, Hindupur ..	..Hr.E. 1924	1962 M.S. 1963 H.S.	
	Kadiri Taluk			
39.	Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School, Kadiri	..H.S. 1943	1960 Hr.S.	Public Rs. 12,000
40.	Zilla Parishad High School, Talupula	..M.S. 1952	1953 H.S.	1. G. Narayanappa, Rs, 15,000 2. Public Rs. 4,000
41.	Zilla Parishad High School, Kondakomarla ..	..M.S. 1951	1952 H.S.	Public Rs. 8,000
42.	Zilla Parishad High School, Gandlapenta ..	.. M.S. 1956	1958 H.S.	Public Rs. 10,000
43.	Zilla Parishad High School, Tanakal ..	.. M.S. 1958	1959 H.S.	Public Rs. 8,500.
44.	Zilla Parishad High School, Mudigubba ..	.. M.S. 1959	1960 H.S.	1. Upendram Subbadas Rs. 21,500. 2. Public Rs. 2,000.
45.	Zilla Parishad High School, Nallamada ..	.. M.S. 1960	1961 H.S.	Public Rs. 5,000.

ANNEXURE C—(Contd.)

Statement of Secondary Schools for Boys 1965.

Sl. No.	Name of the School and Location	Type and year of establishment.	Year of upgrading.	Donations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
46.	Zilla Parishad High School, Patnam ..	.. M.S. 1958	1959 H.S.	Public Rs. 5,500.
47.	Zilla Parishad High School, Nambulapulikunta ..	.. M.S. 1960	1963 H.S.	School Committee Rs. 5,000.
	Kalyandrug Taluk			
48.	K.C. Parishad Higher Secondary School, Kalyandrug	.. E.S. 1911	1918 M.S. 1936 H.S. 1960 Hr.S.	Karnam Chikkappa Rs.10,000.
49.	Zilla Parishad High School, Beluguppa ..	.. M.S. 1957	1958 H.S.	Ramachandrappa Setty Rs. 10,000
50.	Zilla Parishad High School, Venkatadripalle ..	.. M.S. 1956	1957 H.S.	Public Rs. 15,000.
51.	Zilla Parishad High School, Kundurpi ..	.. E.S. 1900	1924 Hr.E. 1958 M.S. 1959 H.S.	Public Rs. 10.000.
52.	S.S.R. Zilla Parishad High School, Bestharapalle ..	.. M.S. 1956	H.S. 1964	P. Saravamma Rs. 10,000.
53.	Jayam Adeppa Sevamandir High School, Timmapuram	.. E.S. 1953	Sr.B. 1959 H.S. 1964	Jayam Adeppa Setty Rs. 10,000.
	Madakasira Taluk			
54.	Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School, Madakasira	.. MS. 1920	1943 H.S. 1960 Hr. S.	Public Rs. 20,000.

No.	School	Started	Upgraded	Contribution
55.	Zilla Parishad High School, Agali	Hr. E. 1927	1951 H.S.	Public Rs. 10,000.
56.	Zilla Parishad High School, Amarapuram	Hr. E. 1927	1950 H.S.	Public Rs. 25,000.
57.	Zilla Parishad High School, Gudibanda	M.S. 1957	1959 H.S.	..
58.	Zilla Parishad High School, Hemavati	M.S. 1958	1960 H.S.	Public Rs. 10,000
59.	Zilla Parishad High School, Ratnagiri	M.S. 1959	1960 H.S.	Public Rs. 12,000.
0.	Zilla Parishad High School, Rolla	M S. 1961	1962 H.S.	..
	Penukonda Taluk.			
6 .	Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School, Penukonda	M.S. 1880	1918 H.S. 1958 Hr. S.	..
62.	Zilla Parishad High School, Selamatla	M.S. 1961	1962 H.S.	..
63.	Zilla Parishad High School, Guttur	M.S. 1960	1961 H.S.	..
64.	Zilla Parishad High School, Somandepalli	M.S. 1960	1961 H.S.	..
65.	S.S.S.B. Zilla Parishad High School, Bukkapatnam	H.S. 1950	..	Sri Satya Sai Baba Rs. 15,000 Public Rs. 20,000.
-66.	Zilla Parishad High School, Kottacheruvu	H.S. 1950	..	Public Rs. 28,000.
67.	Zilla Parishad High School, Roddam	MS. 1960	1961 H.S.	Public Rs. 4,000.
	Rayadurg Taluk.			
68.	Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School, Rayadrug	M.S. 1918	1923 H.S. 1960 Hr.S.	Public Rs. 10,000.
69.	Zilla Parishad High School, Honnur	M.S. 1959	1960 H.S.	Public Rs. 7,000.

ANNEXURE-C—(*Contd.*)

Statement of Secondary Schools for Boys 1965

Sl. No.	*Name of the School and Location*	*Type and year of establishment.*	*Year of upgrading*	*Donations.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
70.	Zilla Parishad High School, Kanckal ..	.. Hr. E. 1929	1952 H.S.	1. Chowdary Basamma Rs. 10,000 2. Public Rs. 25,000.
71.	Zilla Parishad High School, Hirehal	.. M.S. 1953	1959 H.S.	Public Rs. 6,500.
72.	Zilla Parishad High School, Gadikalapalli ..	.. M.S. 1960	1964 H.S.	..
73.	Zilla Parishad High School, Ramapuram ..	.. Hr. E. 1956	1962 M.S. 1964 H.S.	.. ..
	Tadpatri Taluk			
74.	Municipal Multipurpose School, Tadpatri .	.. M.S. 1918	1925 H.S. 1961 Hr. S.	..
75.	Zilla Parishad High School, Putlur	.. H.S. 1956	..	Public Rs. 10,000.
76.	Zilla Parishad High School, Yadiki ..	.. H.S. 1950	..	Public Rs. 10,000.
77.	Zilla Parishad High School, Yellanur	.. M.S. 1951	1953 H.S.	..
78.	Zilla Parishad High School, Thimmampalli ..	.. M.S. 1958	1960 H.S.	..
79.	Zilla Parishad High School, Kondepalli ..	.. M.S. 1961	1964 H.S.	.

No.	School	Started as	Upgraded	Donors
80.	Zilla Parishad High School, Cheemalavagupalle	M.S. 1961	1964 H.S.	..
81.	Zilla Parishad High School, Rayalacheruvu	M.S. 1961	1964 H.S.	..
82.	Zilla Parishad High School, Amalladinne	M.S. 1961	1964 H.S.	..
	Uravakonda sub-Taluk.			
83.	S. K. Parishad Higher Secondary School, Uravakonda	M.S. 1922	1925 H.S. 1961 Hr. S.	Kari Basava Swami Rs. 20,000.
84.	Zilla Parishad High School, Konakondla	M.S. 1956	1957 H.S.	1. Niranjana Gangadharu Swami Rs. 12,000. 2. Public Rs. 25,000.
85.	Zilla Parishad High School, Gadekal	M.S. 1962	1964 H.S.	..
86.	Kata Venkatappa Zilla Parishad High School, Vajrakarur	M.S. 1952	1953 H.S.	Public Rs. 21,000.
87.	Zilla Parishad High School, Havaligi	M.S. 1961	1964 H.S.	1. Kunchi Sangappa Rs. 12,000. 2. Public Rs. 10,000.

Note.—The names of substantial donors who donated Rs. 10,000 or above have been mentioned. Other donations below Rs. 10,000 have been shown as public donations. All donations in cash or kind or both to the extent reported have been covered. The list cannot, however, claim to be exhausitve.

Abbreviations.—E.S.—Elementary School ; Hr. E. S.—Higher Elementary School; M.S.—Middle School; H.S.—High School; Hr. S.—Higher Secondary School ; Ver. S.—Vernacular School; Eng. S.—English School; Sr. B.—Senior Basic School.

ANNEXURE—D.

List of Endowed Scholarships and Prizes Instituted in Government Arts College, Anantapur.

1. The Hampayya Scholarships Endowment Fund.
2. The Hatti Ramachandra Rao Scholarship Endowment Fund.
3. The Avula Pedda Konda Reddi Scholarship Endowment Fund.
4. The Khan Bahadur Kammur Imad-uddin Sahib Scholarship, Endowment Fund.
5. The Kudair Krishna Rao Scholarship Endowment Fund.
6. The Mudigubba Sanjiva Reddy Scholarship Endowment Fund.
7. The Cheemalavagulapalli Chenna Reddi Scholarship Endowment Fund.
8. The Tirumalammal Scholarship Endowment Fund.
9. The Moola Venkataswamy Memorial Silver Jubilee Scholarship Endowment Fund.
10. Sri A. Kondappa Merit Silver Jubilee Scholarship Endowment Fund.
11. O. Pulla Reddi Silver Jubilee Scholarship Endowment Fund.
12. The Old Boys Silver Jubilee Scholarship Endowment Fund.
13. Raju Venkatasubba Reddy Silver Jubilee Scholarship Endowment Fund.
14. Srimathi Singanamala Huligamma Silver Jubilee Scholarship Endowment Fund.
15. Srimathi Panyam Santhamma Gowd Memorial Scholarship.
16. Late Havildar Lakshmi Bai (Jagir of Kurdgaddi) Scholarship.
17. The Marur Narasimhappa Prize Endowment Fund.
18. The Sowbhagyavathi Allur Sri Devamma Prize Endowment Fund.
19. The Chandrasekhara Fellowship Prize Endowment Fund.
20. Ceded Districts Hostel Prize Endowment Fund.
21. The N.V. Meenakshi Sundaramma Memorial Potana Prize Endowment Fund.
22. The Iytharaju Lakshminarasinga Rao's Prize Endowment Fund.
23. The Hindupur Venkamma Prize Endowment Fund.
24. Science Association Prize Endowment Fund.
25. The Government Arts College Literary Union Prizes Endowment Fund.
26. The R. Sitarama Rao Memorial Telugu Prizes Endowment Fund.
27. The N.C.C. Musketry Trophy Prize Endowment Fund.
28. The Iytharaju Lakshminarasinga Rao Telugu Prize for B.A.
29. The Aadimoorthy Rao' s Endowment Prize.
30. Vemulapadu Ranga Rao Endowment Prize.

APPENDIX 'E'

Statement of Libraries run by the Local Library Authority.

Name of the Library and location (1)	*Year of establishment* (2)	*Number of books on stock.* (3)
District Central Library, Anantapur ..	1952	13,591
Public Library, Guntakal	1955	3,926
Public Library Rayadrug	1955	4,399
Public Library, Kadiri	1957	3,796
Public Library, Kalyandrug	1957	3,492
Public Library, Tadpatri	1957	3,985
Public Library, Gooty	1957	3,473
Public Library, Penukonda	1957	3,542
Public Library, Dharmavaram	1959	2,450
Public Library, Uravakonda	1959	2,444
Public Library, Madakasira	1955	3,634
Public Library, Bukkarayasamudram ..	1960	1,860
Public Library, Hindupur	1961	2,678
Public Library, Gorantla	1961	1,573
Public Library, Yadiki	1964	642
Public Library, Kanekal	1964	946
Public Library, Pamidi	1964	545
Public Library, Kothacheruvu	1964	768
Public Library, Kambadur	1965	578
Public Library, Tanakal	1965	375
Children's Library, Anantapur	1965	2,891

CHAPTER XV

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Survey of Public Health and Medical Facilities in early times:

Prior to the advent of British rule in this part of the country, the curative side of human ailments was in the hands of Vaids, Hakims and others versed in Ayurveda, Unani and other indigenous systems of medicine. But the preventive side does not appear to have received much attention. Villages had their own Ayurvedic physicians who treated common ailments. The more proficient and reputed among them received royal patronage which sustained them in carrying on their mission of mercy. An inscription of S. 1390 belonging to the reign of Virupaksha, the Vijayanagar ruler, found at Somalapura in Rayadrug taluk refers to the gift of land to two Brahmins, one of whom was a physician. Another inscription at Penukonda of S.1314 referring to Harihara II states that a Gopinayaka bore several titles, one of which was 'Sastra-Sastra-Ubhayavedi' *i.e.*, one who knows both Surgery and Science. Even now some of the descendants of the physicians of those days seem to be adhering to that system, although it is not possible to indicate their number with any degree of accuracy.

It was in 1786, just a few years before the Ceded Districts came into their possession that the British created, in the erstwhile Madras Presidency, the Indian Medical Department which stressed the importance of both the curative and the preventive aspects of health. The Department was administered by a Board consisting of 'a Physician-General, a Surgeon-General and an Inspector of Hospitals, with a Secretary'†. Its local representative was the Zilla or Civil Surgeon assisted by Assistant Surgeons who became in 1883, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. In the early decades of their office, the Zilla Surgeons were primarily concerned with the provision of medical facilities to European Officers at Head-quarters stations and the preservation of the health

† Manual of Administration of the Madras Presidency.

of the prisoners confined in Jails. The only type of medical aid provided by Government in those days was the provision of vaccination which was rendered effective by virtue of the supervision of the Zilla Surgeons. Whenever any serious outbreaks of epidemics took place, people depended for relief on the practitioners of Indian medicine.

About the sixties of the last century, there were only two medical institutions in this district, one at Gooty and the other at Anantapur. About this period all that the Government provided consisted of "European medicines, the services of a Medical Officer and a subordinate and a fixed allowance of 50 rupees per mensem towards the dieting of pauper patients."* Clothing, food, furniture and medical attendance were to be supplied by the local public. Local Committees looked after the administration of these institutions which depended on uncertain public subscriptions. It was only with the enactment of the Towns Improvement Act, 1871 that provision was made for medical service in towns. This act placed the responsibility for such medical relief on municipalities and authorised them to utilise the municipal funds for the construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries in addition to the training and employment of medical practitioners and the sanitary inspectors. Similar provisions were also made in the Local Funds Act, 1871 under which local Boards were made responsible for the establishment of medical institutions in non-municipal areas of the district. As a result of these enactments, the administration of the hospital at Anantapur opened in 1864, was taken over by the Municipality in 1871 and the dispensaries at Penukonda and Tadpatri† opened in 1873 and those at Kalyandrug and Uravakonda which began to function in 1879 and 1883 respectively, were taken over by the Local Boards.

The Local Boards Act of 1884, providing for the constitution of a District Board at the district level, a Taluk Board at the taluk or divisional level and a Union Board for a village or a group of villages brought

* State Administration Report 1860-61, para 691.

† I class Hospital Assistants were in charge of Tadpatri and Penukonda dispensaries and a III class Assistant was in charge of the dispensary at Kalyandrug.

about some perceptible changes in the extent of medical facilities in the district. About this year, seven dispensaries were maintained by the 'Circle Boards' at Dharmavaram, Gooty, Hindupur, Kalyandrug, Penukonda, Tadpatri and Uravakonda, of which those at Tadpatri and Hindupur were later converted into hospitals. Dispensaries were also opened at Madakasira, Pamidi and Bukkapatnam where a malarial type of fever was endemic. About this period, the Zilla Surgeon was in-charge of the District Hospital, while Civil Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants looked after the hospitals in the taluks according to their grades. The institutions at Penukonda and Gooty were graded as Class II and the rest as Class III.

By the turn of this century, hospitals were functioning at Hindupur, Tadpatri, Gooty, Dharmavaram and Penukonda, besides the Headquarters hospital at Anantapur and six dispensaries at Kalyandrug, Madakasira, Bukkapatnam, Pamidi, Yadiki and Uravakonda. The hospital at Gooty was the only institution which received pecuniary assistance from the 'Chatram endowment'*, while the others were financed from local funds.† No facilities were, however, available for the treatment of in-patients in dispensaries and even the few beds provided at Tadpatri, Hindupur and Kalyandrug were withdrawn towards the close of eighteen eighties.

The number of patients treated, operations performed, labour cases attended to and vaccinations conducted at the institutions in the district during 1890-91 are indicated in the following table:—

Dispensary	Inpatients.	Outpatients.	Major Operations.	Minor Operations.	Labour‡ cases.	Vaccinations under one year.	Vaccinations above one year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Anantapur	81	12,071	N.A.	N A.	89	238	139
Dharmavaram	62	4,304	6	89	—	27	62
Gooty	136	2,931	1	14	28	16	884

* Munro's choultry at Gooty.

† The defunct Gooty municipality which was abolished in 1881 also contributed its share for the maintenance of the dispensary at Gooty.

‡ Midwives were functioning in the hospitals at Anantapur, Gooty, Penukonda and Tadpatri only.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hindupur	49	4,022	5	101	—	43	66
Kalyandurg	—	4,401	2	17	—	19	59
Madakasira	—	1,501	—	31	—	—	28
Penukonda	113	6,248	5	129	54	63	101
Tadpatri	95	8,733	7	335	81	41	61
Uravakonda	—	4,967	1	186	—	20	118

About the year 1910 a scheme for the establishment of itinerating dispensaries began to be seriously considered in view of the paucity of registered practitioners of allopathic medicine in the rural areas of the Presidency specially those of the Ceded Districts and in the agency tracts. These dispensaries aimed at taking "both doctor and drug to the very doors of the sick and suffering."† In spite of some initial difficulties, the first itinerating dispensary in this district was opened in 1915 at Bukkapatnam.‡ A few years later another was started** at Pamidi in 1919. In 1914, the Madras Medical Registration Act was brought into force with a view to exercise a wholesome control over the practitioners of the Western system of medicine and to discourage quackery. Towards the close of 1919, there were five hospitals in the district, one each at Penukonda, Gooty, Tadpatri, Hindupur and Anantapur while there were eight dispensaries one each at Dharmavaram, Yadiki, Bukkapatnam, Kalyandrug, Pamidi, Madakasira, Uravakonda and Kadiri, as against 6 hospitals and 6 dispensaries at the beginning of this century. There was, however, a perceptible improvement in the extension of medical facilities during this decade although the financial position of the Local Bodies was not sound enough to admit of a policy of expansion. There was also dearth of trained Sub-Assistant Surgeons to man the dispensaries, and

*Triennial report on the working of Civil Hospitals and dispensaries in Madras Presidency 1914-16

‡It was however closed in the same year but it was revived in the next year.

**The experiment does not appear to have been successful though there is some evidence subsequently of the practice of deputing the doctors in charge of allopathic institutions, where there was no full time work to rural areas for itinerating work. The experiment appears to have failed to produce the desired results.

consequently those at Yadiki, Bukkapatnam, Kalyandrug and Pamidi were closed for short periods between the years 1917 to 1920. During this period, the district had only one medical institution for every 560 square miles of area and about 80,000 of population.

In the initial stages, the grants given to local bodies for the maintenance of medical institutions were extremely limited and it was not till 1915 that they were liberalised. A major step was taken in 1917 by which Government decided to take the entire management of the District Headquarters hospitals with a view to make them model institutions for medical aid*. In pursuance of this policy, only the headquarters hospital, Anantapur was taken over by Government in 1918. About this period, the relatively well to do patients attending the headquarters hospitals were charged fees for treatment. By the beginning of 1921, all the taluk headquarters in the district except Madakasira, Dharmavaram, Kadiri and Kalyandrug had a hospital.

The decade 1920-30 was a period of experimentation designed to extend better medical facilities to rural areas at minimum cost. In 1923, with the creation of the posts of District Health Officers, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer was divested of his public health work. As the itinerating system failed to achieve its objective, another scheme known as the 'dispensary doctor or visited dispensary system'** was tried with fruitful results. A scheme for extending medical aid to the rural areas by the grant of annual subsidies or honoraria to private practitioners was also implemented in 1925. Under this scheme, five dispensaries were opened during 1924-25 at Amarapuram, Kambadur, Pamidi, Tadimarri and Yellanur. But the non-availability of qualified practitioners proved a persistent handicap. During this period, Government volunteered to meet the entire expenditure by way of salaries of the medical officers in-charge of the institutions maintained by the Local Boards and the Municipalities and to relieve them of their financial liabi-

*It was suggested to the municipalities to consider the advisability of handing over the Headquarters hospitals along with the site on which they stood.

**According to this system, dispensaries were closed for two or three days in the week and the attached medical officers were required to visit specified places on particular days in the week.

lity. The powers of appointment of doctors to municipal and local board institutions, which were hitherto enjoyed by local authorities under the Local Boards Act, 1920 and the District Municipalities Act, 1920, were also curtailed. Further, a system of appointment of private medical practitioners as House Physicians and Surgeons on a subsistence allowance, was introduced during this decade in lieu of additions to the permanent medical staff in Headquarters hospitals in the moffusil. In 1928, the hospitals at Kadiri, Penukonda, Hindupur, Tadpatri and Rayadrug were taken over by Government. Towards the close of the decade, the posts of District Medical Officer and the Resident Medical Officer, both at Anantapur were thrown open to the members of the Madras Medical Service. By 1930, rural dispensaries were opened at Nuthimadugu, Marur—Bandamidipalli and Lepakshi, while the one at Amarapuram was converted into a regular dispensary in 1929. By 1930, the Local Boards in the district maintained one hospital, 8 regular dispensaries and 12 rural dispensaries* while there were Government hospitals at Anantapur, Hindupur, Tadpatri, Kadiri and Penukonda. The 25 medical institutions existing by the end of this decade worked out to one for every 268 square miles and 38,267 persons.

The economic depression of the nineteen thirties led to the suspension of the appointment of medical personnel to subsidised dispensaries sanctioned but not yet opened. But this was revoked in the first quarter of 1937. In order to avoid overlapping of relief, local bodies were directed in 1939 not to subsidise practitioners settled within five miles of a regular rural dispensary. Some of the practitioners were also deputed to neighbouring villages for rendering medical aid during their leisure hours and were paid some conveyance allowance. Towards the close of nineteen thirties, the number of rural dispensaries which stood at 12 during 1929-30 had increased to 23 and there was one medical institution for every 187 square miles and 29,178 of population.

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*The hospital was at Gooty, the dispensaries were at Kalyandrug. Uravakonda, Dharmavaram, Guntakal, Kanekal, Bukkapatnam, Amarapuram and Madakasira. The rural dispensaries were at Singanamala, Narpala, Yadiki, Pamidi, Beluguppa. Kambadur, Nuthimadugu, Mulakaledu, Konakondla, Agali, Gorantla and Marur-Bandamidapalli.

The outbreak of the Second World War led to the paucity of qualified allopathic doctors as most of them volunteered for military service. The closure of medical schools during the period also reduced the number of licentiates. The allopathic rural dispensaries had, therefore, to be gradually converted into institutions of Indian Medicine. At the end of March 1949, there were 21 rural dispensaries dispensing Indian Medicine and 2 allopathic institutions managed by the District Board. The inadequacy of medical relief in the district during this period is best brought out by the fact that the existing medical institutions, numbering 40 in all, worked out only to one institution for 168 square miles of area and 29,286 of population. Even the per capita medical relief in the district did not register any appreciable increase over the decade as the increase in population generally outstripped the improvement in medical relief. The hospital at Madakasira was taken over by Government in 1946-47, while the Local Fund Dispensary at Guntakal was handed over to the municipality constituted in 1948.

Consequent on the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee, 1945, known as the Bhore Committee, Primary Centres, each covering a population of 40,000 were established as an experimental measure to initiate activities relating to environmental sanitation and to provide hospital and domiciliary services. The rural reconstruction programme under the Firka Development Scheme* also envisaged the establishment of Primary Health Centres. But the district got its first centre at Madakasira** only under the National Extension Service Scheme in 1955. By the end of the Second Plan period, however, their number rose to eleven.

These centres not only provide medical treatment, but also undertake measures for promoting public health and sanitation, the collection of vital statistics, the control of communicable diseases, and the ensuring of water supply and attending to soil sanitation,

*This was subsequently merged in the Community Development programme.

**This Primary Health Centre was attached to the Taluk Headquarters Hospital at Madakasira till 1963, but with the closure of the centre in this year, the hospital alone continued to function. A Primary Health Centre was started in 1965 at Gudibanda.

maternity and child welfare, environmental hygiene, health education and anti-malaria work. The staff at each centre, consists of a medical officer, a health visitor, a health assistant, a compounder and two nursing orderlies. Attached to every centre there are three sub-centres each with a maternity assistant. The table in appendix-A presents the position of the centres in the district as in 1965.

The Local Fund Dispensaries at Gooty, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Uravakonda and Kanekal were taken over by Government in 1950, 1956, 1958, 1961 and 1964 respectively. The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act 1959 made Samithis responsible for all matters connected with the extension of medical relief, public health and sanitation services in their respective areas. Consequently, such of the regular local fund dispensaries as were not taken over by Government have been transferred to the control of Panchayat Samithis along with the Primary Health Centres and the Rural Dispensaries, regardless of the system of medicine followed. There were in all 95 institutions in the district in 1965, besides 18 Primary Health Centres. Of these, 31 follow the allopathic system, 61 ayurvedic and three Unani. A statement showing the various types of institutions with the years of their inception is furnished in appendix 'B'. A taluk-wise distribution of all the institutions, according to the system of medicine followed by them, is indicated below:

Name of the Taluk	*Area in sq. miles;*	*Total population of the taluk*	*Total No. of institutions*		*Area per institution in sq. miles*		*No. in thousands served per institution;*	
			Allopathic.	*Ayurvedic and Unani.*	*Allopathic etc.*	*Ayurvedic and Unani.*	*Allopathic etc.*	*Ayurvedic and Unani.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Anantapur ..	926.0	2,20,706	7	11	132.28	84.18	31.52	20.06
2. Kalyandrug ..	821.0	1,41,394	3	1	273.66	821.00	47.13	141.39
3. Rayadrug ..	682.0	1,42,967	5	9	136.40	75.77	28.59	15.88
4. Uravakonda ..	413 i	98,655	3	4	137.70	103.27	32.88	24.66
5. Gooty ..	482.9	1,59,706	6	4	80.46	120.7	26.61	39.92
6. Tadpatri ..	641.0	1,54,208	4	6	160.25	106.83	38.55	25.70
7. Dharmavaram	736.0	1,38,529	3	5	245.33	147.20	46.17	27.70
8. Kadiri ..	1,157.0	2,50,976	4	10	289.25	115.70	62.74	25.09
9. Penukonda .	682.0	1,41,463	5	5	136.40	136.4	28.20	28.20
10. Hindupur ..	430.0	1,82,934	4	5	107.50	86.0	38.23	36.58
11. Madakasira ..	417.0	1,35,926	5	4	83.40	139.33	27.17	33.34
Total ..	7,388.0	17,67,464	49	64	105.77	115.43	36.07	27.61

The increase in the number of beds in Government and local fund allopathic medical institutions in the district since 1900, is revealed by the following table:

Year	*Institutions covered.*	*Bed strength*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1900	6	55
1910	8	69
1920	6	81
1930	10	105
1940	10	118
1950	14	240
1960 ..	14	462
1961-62	14	462
1962-63	15	645
1963-64	16	653
1964-65	21	681

Vital Statistics:

'Vital Statistics'relating to births and deaths and the reasons for their variations constitute the foundation for constructive work in the field of Public Health. The recording of deaths of civilian population was introduced in the erstwhile Madras Presidency in 1866 and of births in 1870 and both were effected through the agency of the Revenue Department. In villages, the work was attended to by the Karnams (village accountants) while the Towns Improvement Act of 1871 fixed the responsibility for the collection and maintenance of Vital Statistics in municipal towns on the municipal authorities. Registration was made compulsory in municipal areas under the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884 and in rural areas under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1899. But actually the latter Act was extended to villages in a phased manner on the basis of population and except for some specially backward villages and agency areas, the Act came to be in force in the entire Presidency of Madras by 1941*. The compilation of these statistics** hitherto effected at the District

* However, the area not covered by Compulsory registration is negligible as is evident from the fact that only 0 7 per cent of the total population in Andhra Pradesh is not covered by it.

** The collection of vital statistics even today is subject to various limitations mposed by imperfect coverage primarily as the persons who do not register the cases are not prosecuted.

Collectorates, came to be centralised since 1932 in the office of the Director of Public Health.

In this district, the registration work relating to Births and Deaths is attended to by various agencies in different areas. Thus in Kadiri, Tadpatri, Hindupur and Rayadrug, qualified Sanitary Inspectors are the authorities concerned with it while it is done in Dharmavaram by a Births and Deaths Registrar-*cum*-Health Assistant. In Anantapur the work is carried on by the health staff under the supervision of the Health Officer. Similarly it is attended to in the Panchayats under the supervision of the Executive Officers except at Madakasira, Kalyandrug, Uravakonda, Yadiki and Gooty where Sanitary Inspectors are in-charge of it. In other villages, however, the Village Officers are the Registrars.

The birth rate in the district fluctuated in the present century between 26.4 and 26.6 per 1,000 of the population. There has been a progressive decline in the death rate perhaps due to the preventive measures taken to control the outbreak of epidemics. The birth and death rates at the commencement of each decennium in this century are given below*:

Year	*Birth rate per thousand*	*Death rate per thousand*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1901	26.4	28.6
1911	28.7	28.2
1921	30.0	17.9
1931	40.7	31.8
1941	46.6	27.8
1951	38.8	20.0
1961	29.90	12.00
1962	27.84	11.09
1963	27.99	11.16
1964	26.00	10.64

* No definite conclusion can be drawn on the basis of these figures due to the various limitations inherent in these statistics.

General Standard of Health as reflected by Statistics:

Anantapur, with its extreme dryness, short summers and the usually pleasant season, is one of the healthiest districts in the State. Prior to the beginning of this century, the causes of mortality were not satisfactorily recorded. Malaria was one of the general diseases which was chiefly responsible for mortality under 'Fevers', while Cholera, Small-pox and Plague were some of the other major causes. These apart, occasional occurrences of influenza all over the district in 1918 and the Dengue fever which affected the district in 1874 and the taluk of Penukonda in particular round about 1905 and 1923 took a heavy toll of life. Cases of relapsing fever during 1922-23, and 'Kala Azar' (Black water fever) in 1949 involving 611 cases were reported from Penukonda. Dysentery, diarrhoea and respiratory diseases also caused a heavy mortality in recent years. Prior to 1922, little was done on the preventive side and action to arrest the spread of epidemics was generally taken only after their outbreak. But with the introduction of the District Health Scheme in 1923, considerable attention was paid to the preventive side of health. Epidemiological investigations of the diseases were also conducted after 1930. A statement showing the mortality from some of the infectious diseases *viz.*, Cholera, Small-pox and Plague since 1910 is presented in Appendix 'C'.

Important Causes of Mortality:

A review of the trends of mortality from contagious or infectious diseases in the district since 1884 reveals that deaths from cholera and small-pox occur very frequently. From 1901-02 to 1950, deaths from plague were almost an annual feature. Ravages from cholera were particularly severe during the years 1891-92. 1896-97, 1897-98, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1906-07 to 1908-09, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1917, 1918, 1924, 1930, 1942 with the highest mortality (6,913) recorded in 1908-09. Barring 13 out of 80 years from 1884 to 1964 when no deaths were reported from cholera, mortality exceeded 4,000 in 5 years; 3,000 in 7; 2,000 in 2 and over 1,000 in 3.

Diseases common to the District: Cholera:

The first reported outbreak of cholera was in 1818, due to an infection within the district, which had its

origin in the Nizam's Dominions and the Bombay Presidency. The next was in 1859, the source of infection being again Hyderabad. In 1875, the entire district was in the grip of the epidemic, and its severity was aggravated by the famine during the year. Famine (of 1891-92) was responsible for its outbreak in 1891-92 and it took a toll of 4,298 lives. Cholera was carried in 1896 to this district from the other areas (through Raichur and Hampi). Scarcity conditions in 1897 again helped the spread of the disease. In 1908 when cholera affected almost the entire Presidency, the number of deaths in this district exceeded 6,000. In 1924, the disease started in Bellary and affected Madakasira and Kalyandrug taluks. It spread to Tadpatri and a few villages on the banks of the Penneru and the Sagileru rivers. An epidemic in 1930 ravaged the whole district except Madakasira. A study of its incidence in the district reveals that it always started elsewhere and assumed serious proportions during or just after famines. Annual festivals of temples are another common source of the epidemic although the Public Health Department and local bodies provide for the inoculation of pilgrims. Pilgrims visiting the district from outside are generally responsible for the spread of the disease.

Small-pox:

The outbreak of small-pox in the district is almost an annual feature, although the rate of mortality is not so high as in the case of cholera. It was only in 1887-88 and 1914-1919 and 1925 and 1937 that it exceeded a thousand. The vaccination section of the Health Department was set up round about 1802. It was during that year that Dr. James Anderson brought vaccine to India and he was responsible for its introduction in Madras. In 1805 a Superintendent-General of Vaccination was appointed for the Madras Presidency and the hitherto existing system of payment by results were discontinued and the Surgeons attached to the Provincial and Zilla Courts were appointed on specified salaries and were placed under the Superintendent-General. Four 'native practitioners'* were

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* Manual of Administration of the Madras Presidency by C. D. Maclean, Vol. III p. 512.

appointed in each Zilla under the Surgeon to facilitate the extension of vaccination. But the idea of vaccination did not capture popular imagination. Even the abolition of the post of Superintendent-General and the transfer of vaccination establishment to the Revenue Department did not make it popular. The reversion of the Vaccination section to the Medical Department in 1851 and the appointment of Assistant Apothecaries called 'Circuit Superintendents of Vaccination' in 1855, did not produce the desired results, as these Superintendents functioned only for two years and then were withdrawn for military service during the great revolt of 1857. In 1865, the vaccination section was merged with the civil branch of the Subordinate Medical Service and the Vaccinators worked under the supervision of a Deputy Superintendent whose jurisdiction extended over two Collectorates. Between 1870-75 Vaccinators were appointed at the rate of one or two for each taluk. The Sanitary Department ultimately took over the control of vaccination in 1875. In 1883 Zilla Surgeons were appointed as District Medical and Sanitary Officers and were entrusted with sanitary functions including vaccination. The Local Boards Act of 1884 made the Taluk Boards responsible for vaccination against small-pox in rural areas. With the introduction of the District Health Scheme in 1923, vaccination came under the control of District Health Officers. Compulsory Vaccination introduced in municipalities as early as 1884, was extended to rural areas (was introduced) about 1931-32, while revaccination was made compulsory in 1932. But the enforcement of vaccination by Taluk Boards was ineffective because of public apathy and the inadequacy of staff. The National Small-pox Eradication Programme sponsored by the Government of India for a State wide control of small-pox was launched in 1963, according to a phased programme. The scheme was introduced in this district in 1963 and is still continuing. Freeze Dried Russian Vaccine is used under the supervision of the District Health Officer, assisted by a Unit* Officer.

* The unit completed by 1965 one round of mass vaccination in the district. Up to the end of March 1965, 14,07,381 vaccinations (96,638 Primary and 13,10,743 re-vaccinations) were conducted in the district.

Plague:

About the turn of this century the district was affected by Bubonic Plague. The first attack in the Madras Presidency was in 1898 and the first place affected was Guntakal, the most important Railway junction in this district. From here it spread to Gooty Uravakonda, Dharmavaram and Anantapur taluks. Mortality reached its maximum in February 1899 but steadily declined thereafter, and, by May, 1899, the district was free from the epidemic. It was during this period that inoculation was first introduced in the district. During 1902-03 plague broke-out again and was severe in Kalyandrug and Rayadrug taluks. Measures were adopted for its control in consonance with the Plague regulations issued periodically by the Collector under the Epidemic Diseases Act. A Special Plague Officer, appointed in 1904, visited this district for conducting an enquiry into the incidence of the disease. In spite of the adoption of the usual precautionary measures of inoculation, evacuation and disinfection, the disease reappeared in a virulent form in 1911 affecting the taluks of Kalyandrug, Hindupur and Anantapur. During 1917-18 it broke out in an extremely acute form and spread to the taluks of Gooty, Hindupur, Madakasira. Penukonda and Kalyandrug. The incidence of 5,506 attacks and 4,084 deaths in the year in the district was the highest on record. Cynogas fumigation was initiated in 1936 in selected areas of the Presidency and was extended to this district in 1938. The use of D.D.T. as a measure of control became almost universal by 1950. The Hindupur municipality and 37 villages of Hindupur, Madakasira, Kalyandrug and Kadiri taluks, all bordering the Mysore State, were treated as endemic plague areas and sprayed once a year with D.D.T. up to 1963, even though no cases were reported since 1950. A rat flea survey of Hindupur municipality was conducted in 1955 and the post* of Plague Inspector sanctioned in 1928, was retained to carry out seasonal measures of control of plague in the infected villages.

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* This post was abolished in 1957. It was revived in 1960 as a few cases were reported from a village bordering the district.

Malaria:

Malaria is endemic in most villages of Kadiri, Madakasira, Hindupur, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks. Steps were taken to close cess pools and prevent water stagnation from the beginning of this century in order to improve sanitation and mitigate the severity of attacks. The construction of stone walls on both sides of the Bukkapatnam Channel, the demolition of the ruined and ownerless houses at Penukonda and the cleaning of the unused tanks and wells in Kadiri are some of the works undertaken for this purpose, although none of these preventive measures was launched on an extensive scale. From 1927 a Malariologist was appointed for the Presidency and a Malaria Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee was also constituted to advise Government on measures of control. The first of such measures adopted was the free distribution of quinine in the badly affected areas. In 1934, Anantapur district reported 10,879 deaths, the incidence and mortality in Tadpatri Municipality being particularly heavy. A Malarial Survey was taken up in 1934 in the Madakasira taluk. In 1940, the district was again subjected to a severe malarial epidemic taking a toll of 7,738 (6.21 per mille) during the year. But the epidemic was quickly controlled by D.D.T. spray. Penukonda recorded high mortality from fevers (22.98 per mille) in 1941-42 and Gooty in 1945.* The spleen rate in about 55 villages of Gooty taluk was found to be over 25 per cent. In 1945, an antimalarial scheme continuing Malaria investigation combined with control was initiated in 18 villages in Kadiri taluk and was extended to 19 more by 1948. During 1946, a Regional Malarial Organisation was set up at Bellary with 3 antimalarial units for investigation and control. With a view to intensify the free distribution of quinine and its substitutes village school teachers and voluntary workers were entrusted in 1949 with the work. The efficacy of Paludrine and Mepacrine was also tried in the endemic tracts of the State. In 1946, an outbreak of the epidemic at Gooty town was brought under control by adopting two rounds of spraying with Pyrethreum and

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* It was only from 1943 that the 'Malaria' was classified separately from fevers.

*subsequently by one round of D.D.T.**. *In 1948 spray killing of adult mosquitoes with Pyrethreum was also* carried out in some malarious villages of Tadpatri, Anantapur and Kalyandrug taluks. In 1950, the anti-malarial scheme (*Malaria Control Scheme 1950*) was extended to 85 villages with a population of 41,454. It covered the malarious villages of Kadiri, Kalyandrug and Gooty taluks. In 1951 the scheme was tried in 48 villages, in 1952 in 52 villages, in 1953 in 60, in 1954 in 192 villages and in 1955 it covered 411 villages. It was during 1953 that the National Malaria Control Programme was launched in the State with 9 units, each to protect one million population.

With the conversion in 1958, of the programme of control into one of eradication, the National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched in the State during that year. Two units are now functioning in the district, a Hyper† Unit at Anantapur and a Hypo Unit at Penukonda. The former has four sub-units at Anantapur and Gooty in this district and Pattikonda and Adoni in Kurnool. The unit at Penukonda covers Penukonda, Kadiri, Kalyandrug and Hindupur taluks (593 villages). Surveillance workers attached to these units make house to house visits for the detection of cases and blood smears. Epidemiological investigations are also carried out on positive cases.

Leprosy:

Leprosy prevails to a small extent in the southern taluks of the district bordering the Mysore State. A Leprosy Survey carried out between 1930 and 1932 revealed that the number of cases detected in the district was 129, the lowest in Rayalaseema. It was only in 1949 that a Provincial Leprosy Survey unit in the State and individual survey units in the endemic districts were set up. Again in 1958, State Leprosy Survey Units were established for conducting an intensive survey. One such survey revealed that the incidence of leprosy is as high as 4.55 per thousand of population in the district. The number of leprosy cases treated in the various hospitals of the district from 1947 to 1955 is given below:

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* A similar outbreak in 1945 was quickly controlled.

† In Hyper areas every unit has to spray two rounds with D.D.T. during transmission season and Hypo areas one round.

Year		Cases treated.	Year	Cases treated.
1947-48	..	41	1952	114
1949	..	58	1953	270
1950	..	127	1954	371
1951	..	78	1955	418

A leprosy subsidiary centre was opened at Hindupur* in 1959 with three sub-centres at Karikera, Parigi and Lepakshi. The cases detected by this unit up-to 1964 numbered 1,240 of which 340 related to Penukonda taluk alone.† In addition to these centres, three survey, education and treatment centres, each attached to the Local Primary Health Centre, have been functioning since 1965 at Chennakothapalli, Talupula and Konakondla and each of these has three sub-centres.‡

Guinea Worm:

Guineaworm is endemic in certain parts of the district where step-wells constitute the chief source of water supply. The areas infected are primarily, Uravakonda, Madakasira and Rayadrug with lesser incidence in Tadpatri taluk and parts of Anantapur and Kalyandrug. This disease is more common from April to June, the intensity of infection varying with the degree of water scarcity. Though efforts were being made from the close of the last century to convert step-wells into draw-wells, the measures taken were not effective. During 1942, some preliminary arrangements were made in Guntakal and Uravakonda Panchayats for introducing a scheme of biological control. A similar scheme sanctioned by the District Board for the endemic villages of Anantapur, Tadpatri, Kalyandrug, Uravakonda and Gooty taluks was taken up in the same year. Certain studies conducted on the indigenous fish species revealed the existence of Guinea worm larvae particularly in the step-wells at

* It began to function actively only towards the close of 1962 owing to full time medical officers not being available till then.

† In Hindupur there were 209, in Kadiri 171, Uravakonda 125. Rayadrug 111. Gooty 101, Madakasira 70, Dharmavaram 45, Tadpatri 33, Kalyandrug 25 and Anantapur 10.

‡ The Sub-centres attached to the Chennakothapalli centre are Medapuram, Thogarakunta and Narasampalli, those to Talupula are Kutagulla, Gandlapenta and Kalasamudram and the sub-centres attached to Konakondla, are Uravakonda, Amidala and Gadekal,

Guntakal and this led to the employment of biological and chemical* methods for the control of the disease. Since 1938, a phased programme of conversion of step-wells into draw wells was undertaken under the Rural Water Supply Scheme. In 1951, the experimental scheme to control the disease taken up in 1942 and kept in abeyance since 1949, was revived as the disease was still prevalent in Gooty, Tadpatri, Uravakonda, Kalyandrug and Anantapur taluks. The scheme continued till 1955 when the District Board disbanded the special staff for want of finances and entrusted it to the regular District Board and Public Health staff. Under the Community Development Programme, steps were taken to stock Cyclopicidal fish in the step wells of Rayadrug, Gooty, Uravakonda and Tadpatri. A survey conducted by the Local Health authorities in 1960 revealed the existence of the worst form of infection in Tarimela in Anantapur taluk and Konakondla in Uravakonda sub-taluk. With the formation of the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samithis, active steps are being taken to convert step wells into draw wells.

Influenza:

Influenza visited the district in an epidemic form in 1870, 1918 and 1957. The exact mortality from it in 1870 has not been recorded. But in 1918 the epidemic ravaged the whole Presidency, Anantapur, Bellary and Visakhapatnam being the districts worst affected. The mortality in Anantapur was about 37,000. The death rate in the age groups of 10 to 40 was high with the result that it affected the birth rate† in the succeeding three years. The outbreak in 1957 also affected this district and was brought under control by the middle of 1958.

Tuberculosis:

The incidence of tuberculosis in the district is generally low. As tuberculosis is not recorded separately as a cause of death, it is not possible to portray its position in this district correctly. An organised

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* It envisaged the introduction of Cyclopicidal fish like Gambuzia Ranga in step-wells. The chemical method consisted in super chlorination of the infected wells once a month. 73 villages were brought under this scheme.

† While the average birth rate in 1917 was 33.7, it was 26.4 in 1918, 25.6 in 1919 and 32.6 in 1920,

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign was started in 1947 in the State and a regular T.B. Survey was conducted in this district as well. A scheme of B.C.G. vaccination was started in the Madras Presidency in 1948. Two T.B. clinics were established at Anantapur and Hindupur in 1958 and 1960 respectively and a few beds were provided for treatment of T.B. patients in Government Headquarters Hospitals.

A district scheme under National Tuberculosis Control Programme was introduced in August, 1961, by the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore assisted by the UNICEF. Under this scheme the T.B. Clinic at Anantapur was upgraded as a T.B. Demonstration Centre. It was taken over by Government in December, 1963. The aim of the scheme is to minimise the incidence of T.B. in the district with the help of the specialised staff in muffassil institutions. While no beds are provided for in-patients, facilities of diagnosis by X-Ray examination, treatment at home on ambulatory basis and B.C.G. vaccination are extended by the centre. A mobile X-Ray unit visits all the taluk hospitals once a fortnight, and undertakes examination of all cases referred to it. The Centre also undertakes preventive measures by B.C.G. vaccination, contact examination and Health Education. It also serves as the training centre for those deputed from the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore. So far (1964-65), 3,708 patients were treated at the centre at the district level.

Hospitals and Dispensaries:

The District Medical Officer, Anantapur, is the controlling authority, of all medical institutions except the Headquarters hospital at Anantapur which is under the charge of a Superintendent of the Civil Surgeons' cadre. The Government Ayurvedic dispensary at Anantapur is looked after by a Vaid. The staff of the regular allopathic local fund dispensaries consists of a Medical Officer, a compounder, a maternity assistant, a male and a female nursing orderly and a Thoty. The staff of the Ayurvedic dispensaries generally consists of a Medical Officer, a maternity assistant and a male nursing orderly.

The District Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur had its beginning as a civil dispensary in 1864 as an annexe to the police hospital then established. The hospital was taken over by the municipality in 1871. Its location amidst insanitary surroundings* evoked vehement criticism all round. The hospital came to be supervised by the District Surgeon in 1887-88. Till 1894-95, the Police Dispensary was also located in the same building, when a separate building was raised for it. The hospital building was demolished in 1899 and another constructed by 1903-04. A maternity ward was added the next year and another female ward and a gosha ward were added in 1911 and 1916 respectively. The hospital was transferred to Government in 1918.

Its bed strength rose from 42 in 1929 to 250 in 1964. An X-Ray Plant in 1949, a Dental Clinic and a Tuberculosis Clinic in 1958, a District Laboratory in 1959, a V.D. an E.N.T. Clinic and an Eye Clinic in 1960 were added to the institution in addition to a Blood Bank. The hospital now commands all modern facilities and is housed in a new building finally constructed in 1962, although there was a proposal to construct it as early as in 1926. It also acts as a Training Centre for pupil compounders and maternity assistants. Further since 1959, training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives is also imparted in this institution.

The increasing importance of the Headquarters hospital in the extension of medical relief to the people of the district is borne out by the following statistics:

Year (1)	*In-patients.* (2)	*Out-patients.* (3)
1870-71+	..	..
1880-81	74	3,519
1890-91	81	12.071
1900-01	120	12,212
1910	309	17,146
1920	529	22,745
1930	1,075	30,456
1940	2,494	49,258
1950	4,455	48,595
1961	97,740	2,70,000
1962	1.11,600	2,82,400
1963	1,12,320	2.93,040
1964	1,17,000	2,95.920

* In 1901, the Surgeon-General remarked that it was the worst hospital he had ever visited.

+ No information is furnished in the report of 1870-71 in respect of in-patients while the number of out-patients was 583.

A Government Chronic Diseases Hospital was sanctioned for Anantapur in 1961, with a bed strength of 60. It is now located in the old Government Headquarters Hospital buildings.

Among the other medical institutions managed by Government in the district, the most important are the hospitals at Taluk Headquarters. Of these, the hospital at Gooty, started in 1858 is the oldest. Those at Tadpatri (1873), Kadiri (1875), Kalyandrug (1874), Uravakonda (1883), Rayadrug (1884), Hindupur (1884), Dharmavaram (1884), Kanekal (1885) and Madakasira (1890) are the other older institutions in the district. Most of them were started as dispensaries and were later converted into hospitals*. The Gooty hospital taken over by Government in 1951, has at present a bed strength of 36. A family planning clinic, a male and female in-patient and out-patient department and a maternity ward have also been functioning at the hospital. In 1955, a maternity block with four beds was added to the Tadpatri institution. The construction of this block was facilitated by local contributions amounting to Rs. 10,000. The hospital at Hindupur was taken over by Government in 1928. A maternity ward was added to it in 1954 by a local philanthropist. It has at present a bed strength of 50. A 60 M.A. X-Ray plant along with its accessories was donated to the hospital by the Hospital Charities Endowment Committee, and the plant was commissioned in 1955. Since 1959, a labour and family planning clinic has been functioning here and a T.B. clinic was added in 1960. It is also a training centre since 1962 for auxiliary nurses and mid-wives. Apart from these Government institutions, the Primary Health Centres and the Rural dispensaries (Allopathic and Ayurvedic) also cater to the needs of the local population.

The E.S.I. dispensary at Guntakal extends medical facilities to the industrial workers insured under the Employees State Insurance Act. The Railway Hospital at the same place is intended exclusively for the railway staff. A provision of about rupees one lakh has been made during the Third Plan period for the improvement of this institution. The two railway

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* With or without provision for in-patients.

dispensaries at Gooty and Hindupur are also intended exclusively for the railway employees. There is only one medical institution maintained by the Guntakal municipality which was opened in 1921 with the generous donation of Rs. 10,000 by Rao Saheb Hampaiah who also gifted some land for an Ayurvedic dispensary. An X-Ray plant was also donated to it by Messers. Voltas Company Limited. The municipality also manages two Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

The Ayurvedic dispensary at Uravakonda is the only one in the district maintained by a Panchayat. A Government Ayurvedic Dispensary has also been set up at Anantapur in 1959 by the Indian Medicine Department. Since 1956, Puttaparthi Sai Baba has been maintaining a dispensary with 8 beds at Puttaparthi.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:

The Baby Nursing Home set up by the Tadpatri Municipality in 1924-25 was perhaps the first maternity and child welfare centre started in the district*. But this institution was not managed properly and was closed in 1927-28. It was only in 1935 that another centre could be started at the place largely on the bounty of the late Moola Narayana Swamy, who met the cost of a "stone building" for housing it. A Woman Medical Officer has been in-charge of the institution since 1949. Reference has been made for the first time in 1927-28 to a maternity and child welfare centre at Anantapur town. Some amount was subscribed for it in that year as a contribution by the municipality. The institution was administered by a Health and Child Welfare Association consisting of some influential local people. In 1935-36, a site was assigned by the Collector free of cost for the construction of a building. It was assisted financially by the Red-Cross Society and the Guild of Service and also obtained contributions through voluntary effort. In 1941, it was handed over to the municipality. Condensed milk and gruel were then distributed to nursing mothers and school going children. In 1951-52, another centre was

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* The 1928 Municipal report of Anantapur refers to a maternity and child welfare centre at Anantapur for the first time. It is not known whether this institution existed prior to that date.

opened in the new town while the previous centre in the old town was converted into a maternity home. The newly opened centre was also converted in 1954-55 into a maternity home and a Woman Medical Officer was appointed in 1962-63 to be in-charge of both the homes. The Dharmavaram Panchayat Samithi is running a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre which was opened by the erstwhile District Board in about 1935-36. A centre was opened by the Hindupur municipality in 1930, but was closed the next year due to lack of public support. It was intermittently opened and closed till it was finally revived in 1937. It is now under the charge of a Woman Medical Officer. The Guntakal municipality maintains a centre under the control of a Health Visitor.

The first Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened at Penukonda in 1921 by a few enlightened ladies. A trained health visitor stationed at the centre visits expectant women at their homes. The District Board, the Union Board at Penukonda and the Presidency Maternity and Child Welfare Association, Madras aided the institution financially. The Penukonda Union won the cup presented by the Madras Health Council for the best baby week celebration in 1926-27. The most outstanding distinction it achieved was during the next year when it stood second in the whole of the British Empire for its celebration of the Health week. During the same year, the District Board opened three centres at Uravakonda, Kadiri and Dharmavaram but they were closed the next year, for want of public support. Till 1935-36 the only centre in the district was the one at Penukonda which was then taken over by the District Board. The District Board also opened another centre at Dharmavaram and kept both the centres under the supervision of a Woman Medical Officer appointed during the year. In 1940-41 a centre was opened at Timmancherla* (Guntakal) and in 1947-48, two more centres were opened at Uravakonda and Kadiri.† By 1952-53, the District Board maintained 9 centres in the district and in the next year, consequent on the addition of the Rayadrug

* This institution was shifted to Pamidi when Guntakal became a municipality.

† This centre continued to run till 1963.

taluk to this district, the two centres at Hirehal and Bommanhal were taken over by the District Board. By 1957 the number of centres* managed by the District Board was 12 and all were properly equipped and kept under the supervision of a Woman Medical Officer. Skimmed milk and multi-vitamin tablets supplied by the UNICEF were distributed to all children, anti-natal and nursing mothers, and gruel was distributed to the poor at Madakasira and Kalyandrug. The District Project Implementation Committee, a branch of the State Social Welfare Board opened centres since 1956 out of the financial assistance rendered by the Central Government and the local public. These centres were located in remote villages like Kudair, Marur, Raptad, Kuntimaddi, Kanneganipalli, Kambadur, Vajrakarur, Yeesatimarajacheruvu, Chabali, Kristipadu, Chukkalur, Peddavadugur, Singanamala, Peravali and Gugudu. Under the Community Development Programme, the Primary Health Centres at Lepakshi and Madakasira maintained three subcentres for maternity and child welfare work. The National Extension Service Block at Penukonda also ran two centres. In addition to them, four more centres in the backward areas at Jutur, Nittoor, Nagarur and Yadiki known as the 'Yadiki group' were maintained by Government in 1957. With the abolition of the District Board in 1959, the centres at Uravakonda, Vidupanakal, Illur, Penukonda, Gandlapenta and Kadavakal were transferred to the Panchayat Samithis concerned. Similarly, on the winding up of the Project Implementation Committee in 1961. some of the centres maintained by it were taken over by voluntary bodies. A few became redundant, consequent on the opening of Primary Health Centres and stopped functioning while the others were closed. At present, all the Primary Health Centres and sub-centres in the district have maternity and child welfare centres attached to them. The other agencies maintaining such centres† are the Women's Welfare Department which has a centre located at Parigi; the Anantapur

* These were located at Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Uravakonda, Kadiri, Pamidi, Gooty, Tarimala, Hirehal, Bommanahal, Pedapalli, Kalyandrug and Madakasira.

† There were in 1961, 141 trained maternity assistants who attended to 15,207 births. The percentage of births having skilled aid comes to only 33.2 which reveals the magnitude of work yet to be done in this direction.

district branch of the Indian Red-Cross Society which runs the centres at Vajrakarur and Peddavadugur; the Mahila Mandali at Kudair with a centre at the place and the Panchayat Samithis in the district which run the centres at Penukonda, Apparascheruvu, Uravakonda, Vidapanakal, Kalyandrug, Gooty, Peddapalli, Illur, Kadavakal, Dadithota, Gandlapenta, Hirehal and at Bommanahal in their respective jurisdictions.

Training of Personnel:

The training of Dais is conducted under the Plan Schemes in selected Primary Health Centres for a period of 6 months. The first of such training classes was conducted during 1956-57 for 56 Dais in the Primary Health Centre at Madakasira. Subsequently, training was imparted at the Primary Health Centres at Lepakshi, Chennakothapalli, Talupula, Roddam, Tarimela and Konakondla. The total number of Dais trained by 1961 was 342.

Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes:

Most of the allopathic practitioners in the district are concentrated in its urban areas. There were in 1965, 13 medical practitioners in Anantapur municipal area, 10 in Kadiri, 7 in Hindupur, 6 in Dharmavaram 18 in Tadpatri, 2 in Kalyandrug, 2 in Rayadrug and 7 in Kanekal (Rayadrug taluk). The Ayurvedic practitioners are however, well dispersed over the rural and urban tracts. The 1961 Census records their number as 63. A majority of these have acquired their skill hereditarily and a few among them are licentiates in Indian Medicine. There is also an Ayurvedic Mandali at Hindupur. Srikantapura, a village adjacent to Hindupur, is reputed to have specialists who set right fractures. There were in this district as in others a number of persons who are reported to cure snake bites, scorpion stings and similar ailments through occult powers.

Nutrition:

Nutrition Units were established in 1946 in the Madras Presidency under an Assistant Director of Public Health. Two Regional Units, each under a First Class Health Officer assisted by 3 Health Inspectors were then stationed at Anantapur and Tiruchina-

palli to investigate into the nutritional deficiencies in certain selected areas. A detailed survey of Diet and Nutrition was undertaken in some districts, of which Anantapur was one. 15 surveys were made in selected villages* in this district. Of them, the diet surveys, particularly among children, revealed a general deficiency in the consumption of protective foods and also a marked insufficiency of protein intake. During 1949, 26 surveys were conducted covering 192 families and 9 institutions and 1,115 consumption units and these revealed a net deficiency of 77 per cent in the calories in each consumption unit. In the areas where the survey was conducted, several school children, forming the most vulnerable group, were examined for the purpose of ascertaining their nutritional standards. They were found to be generally undernourished and showed symptoms suggestive of deficiency of vitamins A and B. Ameliorative measures were taken to make good the deficiencies among children through free distribution of reconstituted skimmed milk and of special nutrients like multi-vitamin tablets. A nutritional exhibition was organised at Anantapur for carrying on intensive propaganda. With the establishment of one more regional unit in 1950 in the Madras Presidency, the jurisdiction of the three units was restricted to the Poonamalli Health Unit area, and the firkas of Musuri (Trichinapalli District) and Hindupur (Anantapur District). Each unit was provided with motor vans for propaganda and equipment for medical examination. The percentage of deficiency in nutrition was found to be more pronounced in the low income groups. Free distribution of skimmed milk powder gifted by UNICEF was commenced in Anantapur Regional Nutrition Unit area in February 1950. To provide supplements. multi-vitamin tablets, shark-liver oil and calcium lactate were distributed, on an average, to sixty pupils in six schools in Hindupur firka.

Diet Surveys of various income groups were conducted in 1951 in six students' hostels at Hindupur, Gooty and Anantapur and in Sweepers' Colonies in Anantapur town. They revealed a general deficiency in calories, proteins, fats and vitamins. A Nutrition

*The area of survey was Anantapur municipal town and 29 villages of Hindupur firka, included under the Firka Development Scheme.

exhibition along with demonstrations was held at Anantapur to synchronise with the Andhra Provincial Medical Conference held in 1951.

In the Anantapur Regional Nutrition Unit area, 2 big poultry farms were started, one at the Hindupur veterinary hospital and the other at Manepalli (Hindupur) to supply quality eggs to villagers and to those interested in poultry farming. Fish seed was introduced in a few wells in the Hindupur firka and the consumption of fish was encouraged in view of its nutritive value and cheapness. In 1952, 22 surveys were conducted in 20 villages among 322 families of the monthly income groups of Rs. 13 to 40 in the famine affected areas of Tadpatri, Kadiri, Penukonda and Hindupur taluks with a view to study the repercussions of the prevailing famine conditions on the diet of the people. They generally revealed that, besides cereals, very small quantities of vegetables and buttermilk were consumed. Quite a number of families in Kadiri were found to largely consume 'Gatheraku', a kind of leafy vegetable, locally grown, whose calorific value was much lower than the average requirements and their children consequently showed signs of serious mal-nutrition.

In 1953, 15 diet surveys were conducted in Police Recruits School and hostels for Village Guides Training Centre of Peddapuram and Kuttagulla villages in the famine area of the district. Among the three income groups, the diet of the rich was found to be wanting in standard consumption of fats, fish and vegetables. The diet of the middle income group, both in urban and rural areas, showed marked deficiency in quantity as well as in quality*. In the lower income groups, both in rural and urban areas the diets were grossly imbalanced and inadequate in protein, calcium and vitamins A, B and C. Under a Biometric survey, the measurements of 77 boys and girls attending gruel centres in Kadiri town were recorded and it disclosed poor stature and low weight due to under-nourishment. The series of unfavourable seasonal conditions were

* The diets barely contained the calories required and only about 75% of proteins and 40 to 50— of fat requirements.

held to be responsible for the nutritional deficiencies particularly among the lower income groups.

The headquarters of the Regional unit was shifted in 1953 to Samalkot in East Godavari district. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh three regional units began to function in the State with headquarters at Guntur, Kurnool and Warangal and this district is now included in the Kurnool unit.

Under the expanded Nutrition Programme sponsored by the Indian Council of Child Welfare in 1961, a scheme for the improvement of nutritional standards was implemented in the Kodiganahalli Block of Hindupur Taluk and eggs and fish were distributed to school children and expectant and nursing mothers. The prevention of Food Adulteration Act is in force in all the seven municipal towns and the Panchayats of Penukonda, Gooty and Uravakonda.

Family Planning Clinics:

To arrest the rapid growth of population, the scheme of Family Planning was launched in 1959-60. Family clinics were opened in important towns as well as in the Primary Health Centres in rural areas. The District Medical Officer is the controlling authority over the urban centres while the rural centres are run by the Medical Officers in-charge of Primary Health Centres. The object of the scheme is to educate the public on the importance of family planning. 12 rural family planning clinics and 14 sub-centres were proposed to be opened in the district at a cost of Rs. 1.57 lakhs during the Second Plan period. In 1959, 5 rural family planning clinics were started at the Primary Health Centres of Lepakshi, Roddam, Madakasira, Talupula and Chennakothapalli. 4 centres were opened during 1959-60, at Atmakur, Konakondla, Tarimela and Gorantla and with the opening of two at Mudigubba and Timmampalli during 1960 and four at Rolla, Kambadur, Nagalapur, and Kothacheruvu in 1965, their total number is now 15. All of them are attached to the Primary Health Centres in the respective block areas.

To carry out successfully the Family Planning Programmes, a district Family Planning Committee con-

sisting of officials and non-officials with the Collector as its President, was constituted in 1960. The centre at Madakasira was selected in 1960 for conducting a seminar and orientation training and sixty-three persons were trained in it.

There are three urban family planning clinics under the charge of Women Medical Officers at the Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur, and in the hospitals at Hindupur and Gooty. The first started functioning in 1958 and the other two in 1959 and 1960 respectively. Foam tablets and condoms are supplied free at these clinics.

Primary Health Centres, Government Hospitals and Maternity Centres also offer advice on family planning methods and distribute the necessary appliances. The number of vasectomies done at these Rural Family Planning Clinics* has been, however, poor.

SANITATION:

Administrative set up for the maintenance of Public Health and Sanitation in Rural and Urban areas:

The Madras Local Funds Act IV of 1871 and the Towns Improvement Act III of 1871 were the earliest enactments in the Madras Presidency designed to improve sanitation in rural and urban areas. By virtue of these Acts, sanitation came to be the exclusive responsibility of Local Bodies. Subsequently, the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras District Municipalities Act, both of 1884, took the place of the earlier enactments. The former led to the formation of Unions. It placed on local bodies in rural areas the responsibility of undertaking measures for scavenging and cleaning of streets and other public places; for improving house sites; providing water supply; making sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals; and constructing markets, slaughter houses, latrines, (dust bins) and drains. Similar provisions were made in the latter Act towards the improvement of public health in Municipal towns. The Madras Local Boards

*Only twelve were performed in 1964-65 of which 10 were at Gorantla and one each at Lepakshi and Atmakur. The urban centres fared better. In the same period Anantapur topped the list with 94 vasectomies followed by Hindupur with 24 and Gooty with 6,

Act of 1920 imposed additional obligations on these bodies in respect of public health. The Madras Public Health Act 1939 embodied most of the provisions essential for the advancement of public health and contemplated the constitution of a Public Health Board for the Presidency. It gave statutory recognition to the Director of Public Health and empowered him to compel the major Local Bodies to employ Health Officers.

Along with these legislative measures, steps were taken to establish a well organised department of public health in the State. Prior to 1922, public health was under the supervision of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer whose work was practically confined to tendering advice on sanitary matters to local bodies. Since 1880, the medical subordinates working in places where there were dispensaries were required to visit some portions of the area in their neighbourhood and report on their sanitary conditions. The services of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination* were also utilised in assessing the state of public health and sanitation in outlying villages. In some areas, maistries were appointed to supervise the work of sweepers while in others the work devolved on the chairmen of unions, Deputy Tahsildars and village munsiffs. Itinerating gangs were also employed to remove prickly pear and rank vegetation in villages. Epidemics of Cholera and Plague were sought to be tackled by the maintenance of Cholera parties and Sanitary Staff. The above system came in for criticism in 1912 from the Government of India. The prevailing opinion emphasising the appointment of Health Officers both at the headquarters of the State and in the districts, and of sanitary inspectors in the latter found favour with the Anantapur municipal council which was the only one in the district, to employ, towards the end of 1919, a vaccinator and a mid-wife. There was one permanent Sanitary Inspector in the district under the Hindupur Union, attending to the work of sanitation in Hindupur town. A large number of Plague Inspectors working under the supervision of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars were employed by the District

* They were maintained by Government to supervise over the work of vaccinators.

Board for the control of Plague. By 1919-20, Anantapur was reported to be in advance of most of the districts in its appreciation of the need for the appointment of sanitary staff in rural areas. All the same the District Board was unable to produce any tangible results. It was under these circumstances that the District Health Scheme was introduced on 1st April, 1923. According to it the District Health Officers were placed in-charge of health in the rural areas of the district and they were empowered to station some Health Inspectors in various localities to meet the exigencies of the situation.

Under this scheme, a District Health Officer started functioning in Anantapur district from 1923 and ten Health Inspectors were kept in-charge of rural areas. The District Health Officer was to inspect all union and other important villages at least once a year; and he was responsible, among other things, for the correct maintenance of vital statistics; for recommending schemes for the improvement of sanitation and drinking water supply to villages; making sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals; taking measures for the arrest of epidemics; and for checking the vaccination work of Health Inspectors. Municipal Health Officers were in-charge of all public health measures in municipalities where they were employed. In Municipalities where there was no Health Officer, the District Health Officer tendered the necessary technical advice. In village Panchayats, the public health staff was under the control of the District Health Officer till 1950.

Hindupur was the first municipality in the district to have a Health Officer.* In the other municipalities the Commissioner looked after public health work. The Bhore Committee of 1945 highlighted the necessity for the development of a health programme based on preventive health work in close collaboration with the administration of medical relief. The programme of Primary Health Centres was similar to what was recommended by the committee. These centres were started as an experimental measure in the State in

*The post was abolished in 1964 consequent on a Government decision to abolish such posts in all II grade Municipalities.

1947-48, but without much success. During the Second Plan period, a number of these centres combining the preventive and the curative aspects, were set up in the district. With the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act 1959, the erstwhile District Boards were abolished and all activities connected with the maintenance of public health were transferred, under section 18 of the Act, to the control of the Samithis. The District Health Officer, became the chief adviser to the Samithis in public health matters. Each Samithi has a staff consisting of Health Inspectors, Health Assistants and Health Visitors. Some of the Panchayat Samithis maintain Sanitary Inspectors and Health Assistants-*cum*-Birth and Death Registrars.* Apart from this staff, the District Health Officer has also a team of Health Inspectors at his headquarters for the prompt control of epidemics and for the enforcement of the provisions of the Public Health Act. The Woman Medical Officer, who assists the District Health Officer supervises the maternity and child welfare centres. Among the municipalities, only Anantapur has at present (1965) a Health Officer. Four Supervisors are employed by it for the supervision of general sanitation, the manufacture of compost and the operation of anti-larval measures. A Woman Medical Officer is in-charge of maternity and child welfare work. At Hindupur the work relating to the maintenance of public health is supervised by the Municipal Commissioner with the assistance of a Sanitary Inspector. There is also a Woman Medical Officer for maternity and child welfare work. In the municipalities of Guntakal, Dharmavaram, Kadiri, Rayadrug and Tadpatri, the Commissioner is the supervising authority and is assisted by some Sanitary Inspectors.

Activity of Health and Sanitary Organisations:

Slum Clearance:

The problem of slum clearance is primarily confined to urban areas while in rural areas, it is more in the nature of improvement of environmental hygiene. Being an important Railway Junction and a commer-

*The Panchayats of Madakasira, Penukonda, Kalyandrug, Uravakonda, Gooty, Pamidi and Yadiki have appointed Sanitary Inspectors. Separate Births and Deaths Registrars are functioning in Uravakonda Panchayat only.

cial and industrial centre in the district, Guntakal has a large labour population. Their general poverty and the shortage of housing have led to the growth of two major slums in this town. The majority residing in these slums are sweepers and scavengers working in the municipality. The area occupied by them is a piece of Government land originally intended for construction of a hospital building. The municipality is taking measures to get the site assigned to the present occupants and has also prepared a lay out for the area. The other slum is situated on municipal land and a lay out has been prepared to clear it. No other slum clearance schemes have been taken up either in the municipal or in the rural areas of the district.

Underground Drainage:

Of all civic requirements, the least developed in the district are drainage and conservancy. No place has yet been provided with underground drainage. Even municipal towns lack proper overground drainage facilities. The only town that figures in the compendium of State drainage schemes* is Hindupur, but it occupies the 20th rank. Cement concrete open drains have been constructed by the municipality but all the areas in the town have not been covered. Anantapur has no comprehensive drainage scheme as yet. Right till 1920 no action was taken to provide drainage facilities even though it is the district headquarters town. The drains from houses were led into cess pools which when full were got cleaned by the owners themselves. Towards the beginning of the nineteen twenties, when the protected water supply system was introduced in the town, the suffering caused by lack of proper drainage came to be more keenly felt. In 1923-24, a deputation of the Municipal Council waited on the Governor when he visited the place and urged for the sanction of a drainage scheme. A scheme was investigated in 1924-25 but the cost involved (Rs. 3 lakhs) in executing it was not sanctioned. In 1930-31, the council tried to levy a drainage tax at 2 per cent per annum on the annual value of properties, so that the scheme could at least be taken up in piece meal, but the proposal had to be dropped owing to the pro-

*This scheme was initiated as early as 1930-31.

test of the rate payers. Towards the beginning of the thirties, the municipality started engaging workers for cleaning the ordinary side channels through which the waste water from public taps flowed. In 1932-33,* masonry cement drains were for the first time constructed at two places where conditions were very insanitary. Subsequently the municipality took up on its own the construction of cross masonry drains, and the sullage water from the town was carried to the Vanka through them, but even with these masonry drains the coverage was not complete. At present, the whole town is provided with masonry drains and the municipality arranges to get them cleaned periodically. In the Guntakal municipal area, some open drains were constructed in a few localities and they were about 3 miles and 3 furlongs in length by 1965. In Tadpatri there are only earthen and slab drains. An irrigation channel running through the heart of the town and contributing to its insanitary conditions was diverted in 1917-18.† A scheme to introduce proper drainage, recommended in 1935, was subsequently dropped owing to the high cost it involved. Kadiri also has no proper drainage although even as early as in 1912-13 some action appears to have been taken to provide a main street drain. Rayadrug has only impromptu drains and almost every house has a sink pit by its side.

The conditions of drainage even in municipal towns have been far from satisfactory over all these decades. The following extract from the administration report of the Anantapur District Board for 1894-95 vividly brings out the position towards the close of the last century.

"There is no proper system of drainage in many of the towns. The main streets have side cuttings of rough drains to carry away rain water. In some towns people are allowed to construct pials on the side channels, which, I think is very objectionable on sanitary grounds and this makes the channels difficult

*Two channels run through the town.

†The measure was suggested in 1910-11. However, a similar measure at Hindupur appears to have been completed earlier though both were recommended simultaneously. This channel at Hindupur was mostly of cement by 1961-62.

of access for cleaning. Nearly all houses in towns have covered cess pools. They are seldom cleaned and they are not built of impermeable material." The situation is not very much different even now. It is only after the introduction of the programme of Community Development that some concerted action has been taken to provide soakage pits and slab surfacing for the streets in villages. During the Second Plan period, 2,01,283 yards of drains were constructed in the Block areas of the district. The length of Katcha drains laid and the number of cess pools and soakage pits constructed in the district excluding municipal areas from 1961 to 1964 are shown below:

Year	*Length of drains laid.*	*Number of cess pools and soakage pits constructed.*
1961 ..	.. 7,083 Ft.	3,259
1962 ..	.. 6,707 Ft.	4,073
1963 ..	.. 4,894 Ft.	4,577
1964 ..	.. 3,044 Ft.	3,926

Conservancy:

Towards the close of the last century, the state of conservancy was unsatisfactory. In the Administration Report of the District Board for 1894-95 it was observed that "there are no sufficient number of latrines. The existing latrines are only mere open enclosures without seats. The contents of these are generally removed to distance and buried in pits dug for the purpose. At Bukkapatnam and Madakasira the night soil is thrown in convenient places. Male population resort more to the fields than to the latrines. Dry earth system is not in force. Ruined houses in some towns are used as latrines."*

Some attempts were made to improve this state of affairs even prior to 1882. Thotis (scavengers or wet sweepers) were employed in important towns to remove night soil. By about this year, the trench system was introduced in most of the latrines. In 1884 the responsibility of making sanitary arrangements was enjoined on Local Boards and Municipalities. The Union

* Administration Report of the District Board, Anantapur 1894-95.

Boards constituted under the Local Boards Act and the Municipalities under the Municipalities Act, 1884 were made responsible for sanitation in their respective areas. The insanitary condition in some of the villages about this period and the public apathy in the matter are echoed by an observation made during 1894-95 that "the old insanitary condition will perhaps continue till the prevalence of a future epidemic."*

At the turn of the present century, the private scavenging system† was functioning in Madakasira, Penukonda, Hindupur and Tadpatri Unions. By 1905-06, it was extended to seven unions including Gooty which had just then adopted it. Even by 1911-12, no latrines of a standard type were constructed by any of the local bodies. Kalyandrug introduced the scavenging system in 1914-15 and Guntakal in 1916-17. By 1921-22, only 289 houses were conserved in the union areas of the district as distinct from municipal areas. By 1929-30, only 2 per cent of the houses in rural areas enjoyed conservancy facilities. Apart from the private scavenging system, unions were also maintaining public latrines and disposing of the night soil by auction. But no substantial progress could be recorded in improving the condition of conservancy, especially in non-municipal areas, due to lack of sustained efforts, non-availability of funds, reluctance of those concerned to accept fresh taxation for the purpose, and lack of adequate legal sanction to execute sanitary works. Between 1871 and 1876, Government adopted a fairly liberal policy in the matter of grants to local boards, about 95 per cent of the grants being earmarked for maintenance of roads, the balance being devoted to the promotion of Public Health. There was a steady reduction in these grants from 1876 but the trend again improved between 1905 and 1920. The average annual expenditure on general sanitation went on increasing until about 1916-17 and was specially high when the Imperial Government distributed grants liberally for the purpose. Since 1920, there had been a great deal

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*Administration Report of the District Board, Anantapur, 1894-95.

†This system envisaged the engagement of scavengers by the local body to be paid for by the houses which utilise their services. The service was considered satisfactory if it were self-supporting and did not make in-roads into the finance of the Local Body.

of uncertainty in regard to provincial grants for public health and sanitation, rural water supply and drainage, due to financial stringency. In 1934-35, provision was made for the first time for the installation of bore hole latrines as an experimental measure in selected taluks of the district. This was ancillary to the programme of sanitation carried out in the State for controlling the hook-worm infection. Anantapur was the taluk chosen for this purpose. But the scheme was wound up in 1940 due to a change of policy in the utilisation of Government of India's grant for rural development. By 1949-50, only 1,046 houses were served in the rural areas under the private scavenging system*.

After the introduction of democratic decentralisation in 1959, the problem of conservancy has received greater attention with the Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis providing sanitary facilities by the construction of latrines subsidised from the equalisation† fund. During the Second Plan period, Kadiri taluk came in for select treatment. Again under the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme, 1,745 flush-out latrines were constructed at a cost of 1.45 lakhs in the revenue firkas of Kadiri and Talupula. The number of latrines constructed during the Second Plan period in the various Community Development blocks of the district was 8,229. The following statement shows the numbers constructed since 1962.

Year			*Private*	*Public.*
1962	..	..	19	903
1963	..	..	..	452
1964	..	..	..	377

By 1920 the number of public conveniences even among the municipal towns was small and the private scavenging system was not used by all. In Anantapur only 21 per cent of the houses had latrines and during 1920-21 only 98 houses were served by the private scavenging system. The system of collecting fees for

*The Lepakshi Panchayat, however, introduced an innovation in the form of a mobile latrine which was tried for sometime.

†Government provides one-half of the expenditure up-to certain limits the rest being met from public contributions.

the service of scavenging rendered by the municipality was discontinued in 1931, and it was replaced by a tax levied for the purpose. Many houses in the old town are still (1965) without latrines and they could not be constructed for want of sufficient space. In the Guntakal municipal area, the old town is heavily congested with hardly any space for constructing latrines. Even at Tadpatri pressure on space in the existing houses is held to delay the construction of lavatories. The Hindupur Municipality constructed in 1965, four two glazed tile urinals with automatic flushing arrangements on an experimental basis, while the Rayadrug municipality maintained during the same year 16 public latrines.

The following table presents the provision of conservancy facilities in the municipal areas of the district:

Municipality.	*Number of assessed houses.*	*Number Provided with latrine facilities.*	*Percentage.*	*Maintained by Municipality.*	
				Public latrines.	*Public urinals.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Anantapur ..	8,900	3,725	46	46	8
Guntakal ..	10,001	1,493	14	40	..
Tadpatri ..	5,200	1,702	32	24	..
Hindupur ..	N.A.	2,615	..	18	2
Dharmavaram ..	5,400	414	8	22	..
Kadiri ..	4,000	360	9	19	..
Rayadrug ..	3,578	401	11	16	Nil.

Water Supply General Position:

It would be interesting to have a glimpse of the position of water supply in each of the taluks of the district before describing the measures taken to improve it. In Anantapur taluk, there is generally no scarcity of water in any of the villages and the wells

seldom fail except during periods of continued drought. Even in villages situated in the hilly tracts of the taluk, like Gugudu, Mudigubba, Marur-Bandameedipalli, Kotanka, Korrakodu, Jallipalle and Udiripikonda where the water table goes down beyond 50', water scarcity is not acute as the water table rises with the rains. In these tracts the sub-soil is hard and contains sheet rock, in many cases rendering well-digging difficult. In river side villages such as Kallur, Tarimala, Raptadu, Penakacherla, water is fetched from river beds, spring channels or small pits scooped in river beds locally referred to as 'chelimelu'. Step wells are seldom resorted to and draw wells are now generally used for obtaining supplies of drinking water. The taluk of Kalyandrug is, however, notorious for its acute water shortage. Even its headquarters is not free from it and the Beluguppa revenue firka in particular is the worst to suffer. In villages like Ankampalle, Duddekunta and Tagguparthi it is not uncommon to find drinking water being carted from distances exceeding a mile. Duddekunta* depends on the 'Mekalavandla Bhavi' about a mile and a half away. Ankampalle has to resort either to the Penneru 3 miles away or the irrigation wells at Jeedipalli. Added to this, the sub-soil water is brackish and in most places below 50'. During the famine years, water supplies to various places had to be made through lorries. 'Vakkerenis' or stone-paved open troughs wherein rain water is stored are a common feature of these parts, but they also invariably fail during summer and in periods of continued drought. Rayadrug also suffers from acute scarcity of drinking water. In the black-cotton villages adjoining Bellary taluk and Uravakonda, drinking water has to be carted over long distances in casks from the streams in the vicinity. Even where wells are dug at great depth, the water is either brackish or fails in severe summer. It is equally gruesome in beds of streams, where water is extremely brackish beyond a certain depth. There have also been instances of failure to strike any water at all as in villages like Hanahanahal. Cattle, however, inevitably resort to the 'Vakkerenis' for their drinking water. Penukonda, which depends for its supplies on

*A scheme of protected water supply has been recently sanctioned for this place.

the Bhogasamudram tank, is somewhat better off in this respect. But even this tank is a dubious source and the wells are very deep and their waters brackish. The local people, therefore, depend on the wells at Venkataramareddipalli, two miles off wherefrom water is carried on carts. In 1949, when acute water shortage was experienced, a siphon was constructed near Gagan Mahal and water from wells in Venkataramareddipalli was distributed through taps. Attempts to sink a bore well in 1949 also failed on account of the rocky soil. The town is now provided with protected water supply. In spite of its heavy rainfall, Kadiri is also susceptible to water scarcity and it was perhaps due to this that the taluk received considerable attention under the National Protected Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. The source of drinking water supply in Madakasira is mostly step wells with the attendant infection from Guinea-worm. Uravakonda where the water table is below 50 to 60 feet is another area which suffers from acute water scarcity. Wells are deep and their waters brackish. 'Vakkerenis' are an important feature of this taluk although they are also extremely uncertain. When they fail, water is carted from considerable distance. The river side villages in Tadpatri taluk obtain their drinking water from the river channels. But in places like Dosaledu, Kadavakal, Puppala, Muchukota, Cherlopalli, Senagalagudur and Chalavemula, the sub-soil water is brackish. There is acute shortage of drinking water as the reliable sources lie considerably distant. Hindupur is however, better off in respect of water supply. In Gooty taluk, except in riverside villages to the south water scarcity is almost a common feature. Dharmavaram is comparatively better provided and in spite of its high water table, there is normally the possibility of tapping fresh water.

It would be obvious from the above picture that water supply presents an unhappy prospect in most of the taluks. Measures taken in the past to improve the position were neither substantial nor enduring. In fact not much was done by local bodies between 1880 and 1920, owing to paucity of funds, except for deepening a few wells, constructing a small number of new wells, conversion of a few step wells to draw wells

and appointment of watchers to guard existing water sources from pollution. But even these measures varied with the quantum of yearly grants received from Government and were only confined to the bigger towns. Attempts made to dig new wells in Penukonda and Anantapur taluks did not succeed owing to the presence of hard rock, which was largely encountered. Even by 1920-21, the Anantapur District Board has apparently no programme for protected water supply. The investigations that were made related only to towns like Hindupur, Dharmavaram and Gooty. Recorded evidence, however, shows that the Local Boards were quite alive to the urgency involved but could not initiate large schemes owing to dearth of financial resources. The discontinuance of the minor sanitary grants in 1920 by Government brought about a comparative lull in the improvement of water supply In spite of the decision of Government about the year 1927 to pay direct to Panchayats, grants representing half the estimates involved for the improvement of water supplies and village communications and of the increased powers and resources of local bodies under the amendments effected through the Local Board Amendment Act of 1930, nothing much could be done. Substantial grants made by the Government of India during the period 1935-37, the utilisation of which for the construction of wells or other works was subject to the condition that the people had to share a third of its cost in labour, cash or kind, however, facilitated the development of rural areas in the Madras Presidency. In 1937, Government launched a ten year rural water supply scheme financed entirely from provincial funds. In 1938 a development fund was constituted for rural water supply and it was however abolished in 1947. The wells constructed under this scheme and from the Government of India grant were handed over to the District Board or Panchayats for maintenance. The policy of giving grants to local boards for rural water supply was given up in 1938. From 1939-40, the District Board did not participate in the sinking of wells. The ten year scheme finalised for the district in 1939 was replaced a couple of years later by an annual one framed by the Collector but the Second World War retarded its progress. In 1944, a post-war

development scheme was formulated for the provision of protected water supply to all villages. In 1947, a special fund of a crore of rupees was created for the development of rural water supply in the Madras Province. About the same year, the Firka Development Scheme under which the problem of Water Supply was sought to be tackled effectively was launched and Hindupur, Parigi and Madakasira were selected for initiating developmental activities under this scheme. Work on a comprehensive five-year programme through the agency of the Revenue Department, was started in 1948-49. The Department of Industries and Commerce sunk bore wells and initially maintained them. This plan which ended in 1952-53 was dovetailed with the First Five-Year Plan. The scheme was wound up in March, 1955 as it was decided to tackle the problem under the new National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. Work under this scheme was taken up in the Kadiri taluk of this district. It covered 179 villages and hamlets of which 175 villages have been provided with water supply so far. In five villages Grind mill pump-sets were installed. The Community Development Programme* gave a distinct fillip to the sinking of new wells and the improvement of old ones.

The first protected water supply scheme was taken up in 1914-15 at Dharmavaram†, where water from a well in the dispensary compound was lifted by an oil engine and supplied to the town through pipes and taps. In 1930-31, Tadpatri was provided with partial protected water supply. Efforts to provide protected water supply at Hindupur, Penukonda, Madakasira and Guntakal did not succeed.

Apart from Dharmavaram, Anantapur was the only place in the district to have a protected water supply during the twenties of this century. Though it was the oldest municipality in the district, constituted as early as 1864, it was dependent for its water supply till 1924 on a dozen public and some private wells besides its

*Thus 118 wells were constructed in 1952, 123 in 1953, 42 in 1955, 44 in 1956, 308 in 1958, 59 in 1959, 193 and 142 in 1960 and 1961 respectively under this programme.

† About the same year, a number of wells in villages adjacent to Dharmavaram appear to have been fitted with engines to lift water under a rural water supply scheme.

big tank. Initially, Government sanctioned in 1907, a scheme costing a lakh of rupees for provision of protected water supply from the river Pandameru. The pumping station was 3 miles off the town and the water was pumped out of an infiltration gallery and stored in a reservoir, a mile and a half from the town. This scheme* designed for a population of 10,000 at 15 gallons per head, was completed and taken over by the municipality in 1924. The supply was not carried to the town extensions till 1935. The town was supplied with water all the twenty-four hours. No house connections were given except to a few public institutions like offices, temples and mosques and the supply was metered. Sterilisation of water with chlorogen was commenced from 1931 and a chloronome plant was installed during 1956-57. During 1938-39, bye-laws were framed for the grant of connections to a hundred houses, in the first instance. As the town was fast growing and the supply was getting inadequate, Government suggested in 1949-50 three alternative schemes for augmenting supplies, one from Tadakaleru, three miles off, another from Penneru 18¾ miles off, and a third also from Penneru at a cost of Rs. 5.94, Rs. 25.00 and Rs. 35.70 lakhs respectively. The first of these schemes which was subsequently revised to cost Rs. 8.86 lakhs was taken up during 1955-56 and practically completed in 1960-61. In 1964, with the fixation of submersible pumps, the town was in receipt of 13.6 gallons per head. As the present supply is also considered inadequate, Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2.51 lakhs for augmenting the supplies. At present (1965) the town is provided with 364 house connections and 143 public fountains.

As already stated, Tadpatri had a limited protected water supply from 1932. The scheme consisted of an infiltration well of 12′ diameter in the Pennar river bed close to the town, a service reservoir of 19,500 gallons capacity located in the heart of the town; and a distribution system through 28 public taps. Two motors were used for pumping water and a plant was provided for gas chlorination. For the first time, five house service connections were given in 1964 and the

*Actually at the time of commission it worked out to 7 gallons per head in 1924.

number rose to 30 in 1965. The present supply is about 5 gallons per head and serves only about two thirds of the population. Some preliminary investigations were conducted in 1957 for augmenting the supplies and they were followed by detailed investigations taken up after 1961. The scheme* is provisionally estimated to cost Rs. 12.67 lakhs.

Guntakal did not get its protected water supply system till the close of the Second World War, primarily because of the slender financial resources of the local body. But a scheme was sanctioned in 1953 and was completed in 1958. The main source of supply is the spring head located at Timmapuram village where a tank was constructed from which water is drawn into a suction-well-*cum*-pump house, pumped to the service reservoirs at Guntakal and Timmancherla, from where the distribution is made. The capacities of the reservoirs at Guntakal and Timmancherla are 17,000 and 46,000 gallons respectively. 81 public fountains have been provided in the Timmancherla area and 32 in Guntakal. The entire scheme was executed from a loan provided by Government. About 100 house service connections have also been given but the existing distribution does not cover the entire municipal area. The extensions to the township, are therefore supplied through a water tanker.

Protected water supply for Hindupur was sanctioned in 1949 and executed in two stages at the estimated cost of Rs. 43,600 and Rs. 9.52 lakhs respectively. The source of water supply is the river Pennar and water is drawn from two infiltration wells into a suction well from where it is pumped to a service reservoir of 67,000 gallons capacity in the town. The scheme first commissioned in 1958 is designed for a population of forty thousand at the rate of 10 gallons per head per day. It was financed partly by Government grant and partly by loan and contributions. At present (1965) an eight hour supply is being effected and the service is provided through 122 fountains and 455 house service connections.

Penukonda managed to receive protected water supply only in the sixties of this century, nearly 50

*But due to financial stringency the scheme is likely to undergo some modifications

years after it was first mooted. A scheme designed to serve ultimately a population of 12,000 at 10 gallons per day per head was sanctioned in 1959. The source of supply is a well adjoining the Bangalore-Kurnool road from which water is drawn and chlorinated and pumped to a reservoir on the top of the Penukonda hill from where it is supplied to the town. The capacity of the reservoir is 40,000 gallons and 25 public fountains have been installed. The work was completed in 1962 with the help of a grant* of Rs. 55,000 and a loan of Rs. 3.58 lakhs obtained from Government.

Rayadrug has no protected water supply. A partial water supply scheme is now operating by which water is pumped from the 'Doddanna Bhavi' into a tank installed in the municipal office and then distributed through nine public taps.† Two bore wells one called the Maremmagudi bore well and another in the Brahmin street, (from which water used to be lifted and supplied to residents), are out of use. Draw wells continue to be the main source of supply. There were about 50 such wells in the town in 1965. Besides these, the municipality maintains four step wells and an equal number of bore wells. A protected water supply scheme for the town is now under investigation.

Schemes of protected water supply are in various stages of progress in different areas. Thus the scheme taken up at Vajrakarur in 1961, is still (1965) in the process of execution. Singanamala in Anantapur taluk was provided with protected water supply during 1961-62, Kamarajupalli, Nagasamudram and Dancherla in Gooty taluk between 1956-57 to 1958-59 and Kanekal in Rayadrug taluk in 1957. Amarapuram and Kadiri also enjoy a partial protected water supply. Govindavada has been provided with protected water supply during 1960-61. A scheme at Nallacheruvu commissioned in 1960 has been out of service since 1963. The protected water supply schemes at Tanakal and Kotanki in Kadiri taluk included in the programme of local development works are under execution.

* Private house connections are also being given after collecting a donation of Rs. 250 from each of the applicants.

† Six of these are at the tank itself, two in the Harijan colony and one in the 12th ward.

APPENDIX—A

Statement showing the Primary Health Centres in Anantapur District as in 1965

	Name of the Primary Health Centre	*Name of the Block*	*Year of opening*	*Name of Sub-Centres*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Lepakshi	.. Kodiganahalli	1956	Manepalli, Utakur, Kallumarri.
2.	Gorantla	.. Kodiganahalli	1959	Palasamudram, Kodikonda. Gownivaripalli.
3.	Rolla ..	.. Madakasira	1963	1. Valasa, 2. Kaki.
4.	Kothacheruvu	. Penukonda ..	1963	Krishnapuram, Vengalammacheruvu, Kothapalli.
5.	Roddam	.. Penukonda	1958	Somandapalli, Peddamanthuru, Kothacheruvu.
6.	Konakondla	.. Uravakonda	1959	Pandikunta, Amidala, Gadekal.
7.	Tarimala	.. Singanamala	1958	Salakamcheruvu, Pollakunta B. Pappur.
8.	Atmakur	.. Kudair	1959	Marutla, Marthad, Bukkacherla.
9.	Thimmampalli	.. Tadpatri	1960	Jamgampalli, Putlur, Sanagalagudur.
10.	Chennekothapalli	.. Chennekothapalli	1958	Thogarakunta, Narasampalli, Medapuram.
11.	Talupula	.. Kadiri (East)	1957	Chenneyalampalli, Obulareddipalli, Kalasamudram.
12.	Mudigubba	.. Kadiri (West)	1960	Kodavandlapalli, Reddipalli, Mallepalli.
13.	Nagalapuram	.. Rayadrug ..	1963	Godisalapalle, Ganabhavi and Gollapalle.
14.	Kambadur	.. Kambadur	1964	Brahmasamudram, Settur, Bestharapalli.
15.	Beluguppa	.. Kalyandrug	1965	Gangavaram, Narasapuram, Kodipalli.
16.	Gudibanda	.. Madakasira	1965	Y. B. Halli, Basavanipalli.
17.	Yadiki ..	.. Tadpatri	1965	..
18.	Tadimarri	.. Dharmavaram	1965	..

APPENDIX—B

Statement of Medical Institutions in the District as on 30-6-1965

Name of the Institution	*Place where the institution is located*	*Year of starting*
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Government Institutions :		
1. Government Headquarters Hospital.	.. Anantapur (Anantapur Taluq)	1864
2. Government Hospital	.. Gooty (Gooty Taluk)	1858
3. Government Hospital	.. Tadpatri (Tadpatri taluk)	1873
4. Government Hospital	.. Hindupur (Hindupur Taluk) ..	1884-85
5. Government Hospital	.. Penukonda (Penukonda Taluk)	N.A.*
6. Government Hospital	.. Madakasira (Madakasira Taluk)	1890
7. Government Hospital	.. Kadiri (Kadiri Taluk)	1874
8. Government Hospital	.. Dharmavaram (Dharmavaram taluk)	1884
9. Government Hospital	. Rayadrug (Rayadrug Taluk)	1883
10. Government Hospital	. Uravakonda (Uravakonda Taluk)	1883
11. Government Hospital	.. Kalyandrug (Kalyandrug Taluk)	1879
12. Government Hospital	.. Kanekal (Rayadrug Taluk) ..	1885
13. Mid-Pennar Regulator Project Dispensary.	Penakacherla (Anantapur Taluk)	1959
14. Government Engineering College Dispensary.	Anantapur	1948
15. C. D. Hospital ..	.. Anantapur	1962
II. Railway Institutions :		
1. Railway Hospital ..	.. Guntakal (Gooty Taluk)	N.A.*
2. Railway Dispensary	.. Gooty (Gooty Taluk) ..	1949
3. Railway Dispensary ..	.. Hindupur (Hindupur Taluk) ..	1960
III. Municipal Institutions		
1. Municipal Hospital ..	.. Guntakal (Gooty Taluk) ..	1921
2. Panchayat Dispensary.. (Ayurvedic)	.. Uravakonda (Uravakonda Taluk)	1950
IV. Special Institutions :		
1. E.S.I. Dispensary ..	.. Guntakal (Gooty Taluk) ..	1963
2. Government Police Hospital	.. Anantapur ..	1864

*Not available.

APPENDIX B—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
V. Local Fund Allopathic—(a) Institutions		
1. Allopathic Dispensary	.. Amarapuram (Madakasira Taluk)	1934
2. Allopathic Dispensary	.. Bukkapatnam (Penukonda Taluk)	1891
3. Allopathic Dispensary	.. Tanakal (Kadiri Taluk) ..	1891
4. do do ..	.. Yadiki (Tadpatri Taluk) .	1921
5. do do	. Pamidi (Gooty Taluk) ..	1901
6. do do ..	.. Garudachedu (Rayadrug Taluk)	1961
7. do do ..	.. Pamudurthi (Penukonda Taluk)	1964
V. (b) Local Fund Ayurvedic Institutions :		
1. Ayurvedic Dispensary .	.. Chilamathur (Hindupur Taluk)..	1955
2. do do ..	.. Chowluru (Hindupur Taluk) ..	1949
3. do do ..	.. Nallamada (Kadiri Taluk) ..	1959
4. do do ..	.. Perur (Dharmavaram Taluk) ..	1957
5. do do ..	.. Vajrakarur (Uravakonda Taluk)	1957
6 do do ..	.. Morubagal (Madakasira Taluk)	1948
VI. Rural Dispensaries—(a) Subsidised Rural Allopathic Dispensaries :		
1. Allopathic Dispensary	.. Vidupanakal (Uravakonda Taluk) ..	1950
2. do do ..	.. Hirehal (Rayadrug Taluk) ..	1925
3. do do ..	.. Agali* (Madakasira Taluk) ..	1932
(b) Subsidised Ayurvedic Dispensaries :		
1. Ayurvedic Dispensary	.. Amidala (Uravakonda Taluk) ..	1950
2. do do ..	.. Palthur* (Uravakonda Taluk) ..	1950
3. do do ..	.. Kudair (Anantapur Taluk) ..	1959
4. do do ..	.. M. Bandameedapalli (Anantapur)	1959
5. do do ..	.. Kurli* (Kadiri Taluk) ..	1958
6. do do .	.. Budili* (Hindupur Taluk) ..	1940
7. do do ..	..†Kambadur (Kalyandurg Taluk)	1925
8. do do ..	.. Kundurpi* (Kalyandurg Taluk)	1937
9. do do ..	.. Mulakaledu (Kalyandurg Taluk)	1928
10. do do ..	.. Nuthimadugu* (Kalyandurg Taluk)	1930
11. do do ..	..†Santha Kondapuram* (Kalyandurg Taluk) ..	1957
12. do do ..	.. Narpala (Anantapur Taluk) ..	1928

*Also provided with Maternity Assistant.

† During 1965-66, they are shifted to Lakshmampalli and Eradikera respectively.

APPENDIX B—(Contd.)

	(1)		(2)	(3)
13.	Ayurvedic Dispensary..		.. Singanamala (Anantapur taluk)	1927
14.	do	do	.. Thogarakunta (Dharmavaram Taluk) ..	1950
15.	do	do	.. Kuntimaddi (Dharmavaram Taluk) ..	1953
16.	do	do	.. Pedaballi* (Kadiri taluk) ..	1956
17.	do	do	.. Kallumari (Madakasira Taluk)	1950
18.	do	do	.. Hemavathi (Madakasira (Taluk)	1957
19.	do	do	.. Kristipadu (Gooty Taluk) .	1953
20.	do	do	.. Peddavadugur (Gooty Taluk) ..	1955
21.	do	do	.. †Kadavakal (Tadpatri Taluk) ..	1960
22.	do	do	.. Yellanur* (Tadpatri Taluk) ..	1925
23.	do	do	. Putlur* (Tadpatri Taluk) ..	1956
24.	do	do	.. Parigi (Hindupur Taluk) ..	1940
25.	do	do	.. Peddapalli (Penukonda Taluk)	1930
26.	do	do	. Guttur* (Penukonda Taluk) ..	1959
27.	do	do	.. Tadimarri (Dharmavaram) Taluk) ..	1945
28.	do	do	.. Govindawada (Rayadrug Taluk)	1959
29.	do	do	.. Bommanahal (Rayadrug Taluk)	1955
30.	do	do	.. Peddapuram (Tadpatri Taluk) .	1955
31.	do	do	.. Mahammadabad (Kadiri Taluk)	1957
32.	do	do	.. Kondakamarla (Kadiri taluk) ..	1921
33.	do	do	.. Talamarla (Penukonda taluk) ..	1964
34.	do	do	.. Muddanayanapalli (Kalyandrug Taluk)	..
35.	do	do	.. Siddaramapuram (Anantapur Taluk)	1964
36.	do	do	.. Rachepalli (Anantapur Taluk) ..	1964
37.	do	do	.. Chennampalli (Anantapur Taluk)	1964
38.	do	do	.. Korrakodu (Anantapur Taluk)..	1964
39.	do	do	.. Krishnapuram (Penukonda Taluk)	1964
Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensaries :				
40.	Ayurvedic Dispensary		.. Guntakal No. I ..	1953
41.	do	do	.. Guntakal No. II ..	1961

*Also provided with maternity assistant.

† During 1965-66, it is shifted to Timmanapalli.

APPENDIX B—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
Subsidised Unani Rural Dispensaries :		
1. Unani Dispensary ..	.. Gandlapenta (Kadiri Taluk)	
(*b*) **Non-subsidised Ayurvedic Dispensaries :**		
1. Ayurvedic Dispensary	.. Rolla (Madakasira Taluk) ..	1948
2. do do	.. Dadithota (Tadpatri taluk) ..	1958
3. do do	.. M. Hanumapuram (Rayadrug Taluk) .. .	1959
VII. **Indigenous Medicine :**		
1. Government Unani Dispensary .	Ramagiri (Dharmavaram Taluk)	1964
2. Unani Dispensary	.. Nallacheruvu (Kadiri taluk) ..	1964
3. Government Ayurvedic Dispensary	Anantapur.	1958
4. do do	.. Sevamandir (Hindupur) ..	1963
5. do do	.. Kadiri	1961
VIII. **Grant-In-Aid Dispensaries (Ayurvedic)**		
1. Ayurvedic Dispensary	.. Chennarajupalli (Penukonda Taluk)	1964–65
2. do do	.. Brahmanapalli (Anantapur Taluk)	1965–66
3. do do	.. Reddipalli (Anantapur Taluk) ..	1965–66
4. do do	.. Pulukurthi (Rayadrug Taluk) ..	1965–66
5. do do	.. Chilamakuru (Tadpatri Taluk)	1966–67
6. do do	.. Amadaguru (Kadiri Taluk) ..	1966–67
7. do do	.. Mutyalacheruvu (Kadiri Taluk)	1966-67

APPENDIX—C.

Statement showing the Mortality from contagious or infectious diseases in Anantapur district.

Year	*Mortality from cholera*	*Mortality from small-pox*	*Mortality from plague*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1910	3	296	..
1911	2	40	151
1912	4,748	188	575
1913	4,544	389	115
1914 . ..	2,178	1,788	195
1915	105	609	160
1916	721	328	235
1917	2,973	298	3,246
1918	3,340	635	1,304
1919	915	1,052	141
1920	143	616	204
1921	11	455	9
1922	531	582	5
1923	6	645	6
1924	4,102	699	
1925	..	1,091	
1926	..	277	1
1927	559	16	
1928	815	54	126
1929	94	38	86
1930	3,365	251	..
1931	476	43	..
1932	25	12	1
1933	21	88	4
1934	11	1,066	68
1935	615	305	20
1936	297	115	120
1937	97	9	19
1938	227	19	5
1939	1	57	..
1940	7	43	12
1941	62	32	105
1942	3,705	27	92

APPENDIX-C—(*Contd.*)

Year	*Mortality from Cholera*	*Mortality from Small-pox*	*Mortality from plague.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1943 .. .	312	273	38
1944	217	335	193
1945	279	58	102
1946	5	113	83
1947	1	94	227
1948	218	95	77
1949	7	196	10
1950	652	624	6
1951	272	494	4
1952	603	170	..
1953	917	338	..
1954	61	140	..
1955	32	48	..
1956	14	61	..
1957	8	31	..
1958	199	238	..
1959	..	175	..
1960	..	44	..
1961	..	120	..
1962	219	54	..
1963	22	286	..
1964	726	21	..

CHAPTER XVI

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The labour Laws in force in the district are workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Trade Unions Act 1926, Employment of Children Act, 1933, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, Factories Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, Working Journalists (conditions of service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, Motor Transport Workers' Act 1961 and Maternity Benefits Act, 1961. All are Central enactments excepting the Shops and Establishments Act, which is a State Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as amended by the Act of 1959, is no win force in the district and is administered by the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of Labour. A sum of Rs. 19,360 was paid as compensation under the Act in the year 1964 and Rs. 39,104 in 1965.

The Trade Unions Act 1926, as amended by the Act of 1928, provides for the registration of Trade Unions and determines the rights and liabilities of registered unions. The Commissioner of Labour is the Registrar of Trade Unions in Andhra Pradesh and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, the Additional Registrar. By the end of 1965 there were nine Trade Unions in the district—the Rayalaseema Passengers and Goods Transport Ltd., Workers' Union, Hindupur (registered in 1955), the Guntakal Textile Employees Union, Guntakal (registered in 1958), the Hindupur Lorry Workers' Union, Hindupur (1962), Hostel Workers' Union, Engineering College, Anantapur (1963), Andhra National Textile Workers' Union, Guntakal (1963), the Motor Workers' Union, Anantapur (1963), Motor Workers' Union, Uravakonda (1964), the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Workers' Union, Kanekal (1965) and the Hotel Workers' Union Anantapur (1965).

The earliest attempt at legislation in respect of Payment of Wages was made about a decade before

the passing of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. A resolution was moved in the Central Legislative Assembly for legislating on the lines of the British Truck Acts. The Royal Commission of Labour had also recommended countrywide legislation on the subject in 1929. Subsequent investigations confirmed the abuses in the payment of wages and the imposition of fines in Industrial Establishments. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, as amended by the Acts of 1937 and 1957, is now in force in this district. The Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Guntur decides claims arising in the district either out of delayed payments or wage deductions. The Inspector of Factories, Anantapur enforces the provisions of the Act in the district.

Experience has indicated that the implementation of the provisions of standing orders defining the conditions of recruitment, discipline and leisure, minimises friction between workers and management in industrial establishments. Accordingly, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946, was passed. The establishments coming within the purview of this Act are: The Jayanti Ramachandrayya Setty Mills Ltd., Rayadrug; Messrs. Volkart Bros., (Workshops and Pressing Factory), Guntakal; Messrs. B and C Company, Ltd., (Cotton and Pressing Factory), Tadpatri, Sri Vijaya Refinery Oil Mills, Kallur, Messrs. Rallis (India) Ltd. Oil Mills and Cotton Press Factory, Guntakal; The Guntakal Industrial and Commercial Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Guntakal; Kasamsetty Radhakrishnaiah Chetti Oil Mills, Pamidi; Messrs A. S. Khasim Saheb and Bros., Company Karinja Beedi Works, Chintalapalem, Tadpatri; Messrs. Bezanji Byranji and Company Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Guntakal and the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Guntakal.

The Industrial Disputes Act 1947, as amended subsequently, is in force in the district. It provides for the investigation and settlement of disputes and certain other matters like the constitution of Works Committees. The Labour Officer, Anantapur acts as the Conciliation Officer. The Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Guntur, who has been notified as conciliation officer for the Guntur region of

which this district forms part, normally takes up conciliation in establishments employing more than 100 workers. The Labour Court at Guntur and the Industrial Tribunal at Hyderabad are the adjudicating authorities. The enforcement work of the awards and settlements is, however, entrusted to an officer of the status of Assistant Commissioner of Labour.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Shops and Establishments Act 1947, provides for the regulation of the conditions of work in shops, restaurants, theatres and commercial and other establishments. The Act has been extended to all the Municipal* areas in the district and to the Panchayats of Gooty, Pamidi, Uravakonda, Konakondla, Vajrakarur, Yadiki, Penukonda, Bukkapatnam, Kothacheruvu, Gorantla, Madakasira, Amarapuram, Kalyandrug and Kanekal. It is enforced in the district by five Assistant Inspectors of Labour. During the year 1964, 121 prosecutions were launched for infringement of the Act and all of them ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 1,348 was imposed as fine.

The Factories Act is enforced in the district by the Inspector of Factories, Anantapur. At the close of 1964 there were 221 factories in the district, all of which were brought under the purview of the Act by the State Government. The number of factory managements convicted in the district during 1964 for infringement of rules under the Act was seven.

The Minimum Wages Act 1948† provides for fixing minimum rates of wages in certain specified employments. Minimum wages have so far been fixed for the following industries and employment in the State and the rates are applicable to Anantapur district as well:

1. Woolen Carpet making or Shawl Weaving establishment.
2. Rice, flour and dhall mills.
3. Tobacco (including bidi making manufactory).
4. Local Authority.

*The municipalities are Anantapur, Guntakal, Tadpatri, Hindupur, Rayadrug, Dharmavaram and Kadiri.

†This Act has since been amended by the Amendment Acts of 1950, 1951, 1954 and 1957.

5. Oil Mills.
6. Road construction or building operations.
7. Stone breaking or crushing.
8. Mica works.
9. Public Motor Transport.
10. Tanneries and leather manufacturies.
11. Wooden furniture and manufacturing establishments.
12. Hotels, Restaurants or eating houses.
13. Cinemas.

Minimum wages were also fixed for employment in agriculture and their enforcement is vested with the District Inspectors of Labour.

In respect of scheduled employments other than agriculture, the Labour Officer, Anantapur and the five Assistant Inspectors of Labour in Anantapur district enforce the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. The Commissioner of Labour, the Chief Inspector of Establishments, Andhra Pradesh and the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Guntur, are also Inspectors for implementing the provisions of the Act within their respective jurisdiction. The number of establishments in the district covered by the Act, the number from which returns were received and the number of workers employed in them during 1964 are furnished below:

Scheduled employment	*Number of establishments covered*	*Number of establishments from whom returns were received.*	*Number of workers in establishments in Col. 3.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rice, flour and dhall mills ..	84	72	208
2. Oil mills	60	54	1,065
3. Tobacco	30	6	22
4. Cinema theatres	20	9	82
5. Tanneries	2	2	33
6. Public Motor Transport ..	129	66	404
7. Hotels	314	192	1,010
8. Building construction ..	1	1	4
9. Woolen carpet making and Shawl making	1	..	..
10. Local authority ..	3	..	..

The Employees' Provident Fund Act 1952, provides for the institution of Provident Funds for employees in factories and other establishments. The Act was initially applicable to factories employing 50 or more persons in the manufacture of cement, cigarettes, electrical, mechanical or general engineering products, iron and steel, paper and textiles. By the end of September, 1965, the Act was applied to all factories and other establishments falling under any notified industry. It covered in all 34 establishments in the district as shown below:

	Category	*Number of establishments.*	*Number of subscribers*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Textiles	6	279
2.	Edible oils	18	228
3.	Transport	3	131
4.	Automobile service and repairing ..	1	7
5.	Hotels	1	6
6.	Lime stone	1	20
7.	Cinema	1	6
8.	General Trading	1	6
9.	Starch Industry	1	15
10.	Bone crushing	1	15

The Employees' Provident Fund Inspector at Kurnool enforces the provisions of the Act in this district as well, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Hyderabad being the State Authority.

The Labour Officer is the authority for enforcing the Working Journalists (conditions of service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1955 in the district.

The Motor Transport Workers' Act 1961, is being administered in the district by the Labour Officer, Anantapur.

The Maternity Benefits Act, 1961 has been enforced in the district since 1962, prior to which the Madras Maternity Benefits Act, 1939 was in force. The Act regulates the employment of women for certain periods

before and after child birth and provides for maternity and other benefits. The rate on maternity benefit in 1965 was Rs. 1.25 a day subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions by recipients. The Inspector of Factories, Anantapur and the Inspectress of Factories, Vijayawada enforce the provisions of the Act in the district.

Prohibition in early days:

The use of intoxicants and the disapprobation with which society viewed such an idulgence dates from ancient days in Anantapur as in the rest of the country. The spread of Buddhism and later of Islam lent considerable support to the popular movements against their use. In fact, the British found that the people of India were "remarkably abstemious "* and in a despatch of the Government of India in 1887 it was even observed that "drunkenness in the English sense of the term hardly exists in India."† Earlier, when the East India Company occupied the Ceded Districts in 1800, they found that as a result of Tipu's stringent policy of prohibition "drink had so long ceased to be an article of revenue that little was known of its capabilities in that direction."‡ By 1889, this situation had so much deteriorated that the House of Commons had to resolve that the "fiscal system of the Government of India leads to the establishment of spirit distilleries, liquor and opium shops in large numbers of places where till recently they never existed, in defiance of the Native opinion and the protests of the inhabitants, and that such increased facilities for drinking produce a steadily increased consumption, and spread misery and ruin among the industrial classes of India, calling for immediate action on the part of the Government of India, with a view to their abatement."** A conference organised by the Indian National Congress in 1900 attributed the increasing consumption of liquor to its easy availability and cheap supply and appealed to Government "to pass measures like the Maine Liquor Law of America and Sir Wilfred Lawson's Permissive

* Excise Administration of India (1890)—p. 233.
† Excise Administration of India (1890)——p. 233.
‡ Anantapur Gazetteer—p. 129.
** Excise Administration of India (1890)—p. 233.

Bill or the Local Option Act and impose an additional tax upon intoxicants not intended to be used as medicine."*

The policy followed by the erstwhile Government of Madras was to secure maximum revenue from minimum consumption so as to prevent any extension of the drinking habit even if it meant recourse to high taxation. This policy of temperance led to the clearance of the wayside shops, the constitution of advisory committees, the restriction of the hours of sale, the abolition of entertainment and gaming in shops and the prohibition of sale to drunkards and to those below 18 years of age.

Subsequent Developments:

The demand for prohibition to which the Indian National Congress had pledged itself gathered considerable momentum during the non-co-operation movement of the nineteen twenties. Picketing of toddy shops was one of the significant features of this movement. The upsurge was so great that—

> "Pickets were placed around shops and drinkers subjected to various forms of insults and degradation.
>
> ....
>
> These measures were adopted with especial vehemence in the Ceded districts......................"†

Attempts were made between 1921 and 1927 to introduce prohibition in specified local areas where a majority of inhabitants were in its favour. A temperance bill and a couple of Option bills were moved without success, as the State was not prepared to forego the excise revenue.

Introduction of Prohibition:

It was only in 1937 when the Congress formed its ministry for the first time under Sri C. Rajagopalachari that the bold step of introducing prohibition was undertaken in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (Act X of 1937) was passed to "introduce and extend the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors

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* The History of Indian National Congress by Dr. P. Sitaramayya—Vol. 1.

† State Administration Report, 1920-21, p. 88.

and drugs in the province of Madras"* and was extended to the Salem and North Arcot districts in the present Madras State and Cuddapah and Chittoor of Andhra Pradesh. Prohibition was, however, suspended by the Advisers' regime which followed the Congress Ministry. It was not till 1946 that it was reintroduced by the National Government not only in those four districts† but also in Anantapur and the adjacent districts of Bellary and Kurnool.

Prior to the introduction of Prohibition, a distillery at Tadpatri was supplying arrack to the whole district except Kadiri taluk. The enforcement of prohibition in the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Bellary came to be entrusted to the newly constituted Prohibition Department. The Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition who was also a member of the Board of Revenue, was kept in general charge of the implementation of the Act. Requisite staff was also sanctioned to the district both for enforcement and amelioration. One propaganda van provided with magic lanterns, cinema outfit and public address system was also supplied. The sale of ganja and bhang was prohibited and all ganja‡ and opium shops were closed. The issue of opium was confined only to confirmed addicts on permits and even this was progressively reduced till it was almost discontinued in September, 1953 except on medical grounds. During 1964-65, there were only three such licencees in the district.

Madras Prohibition Enquiry Committee 1947:

The Madras Prohibition Enquiry Committee constituted in 1947, with Sri Nachiappa Gounder as President to examine the working of prohibition, recommended the transfer of enforcement work to the general police "not only in the interest of efficiency of administration but also economy."†† Its observations made after visiting some of the tracts of this district are particularly revealing—

*Madras Code, Vol. III, P. 2163.

†Prohibition was reintroduced in these districts from the 1st of April 1946 and in Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool from the 1st of October of the year.

‡It is said that small quantities of ganja, cultivated in the Mysore State, across the border, were smuggled into the district during this period.

†† Committee Report —pp. 5, 6, 28 and 29.

"Urichintala was the first village in Anantapur district visited by the Committee. It is situated on a plateau on the top of a hill where the three districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool meet. It is a typical village where illicit distillation of arrack is said to have been carried on for a long time, even during the pre-prohibition days. After prohibition was introduced, the illicit distillation increased enormously and the arrack prepared here was exported to Tadpatri (municipal area) and other neighbouring places. One interesting feature was that some of the families which manufacture illicit arrack were not themselves consuming this liquor, but produced it only for profit. A week prior to our visit to this area, the prohibition staff had raided the village and made a big haul of 1,250 gallons of fermented wash and about 45 gallons of illicitly distilled arrack. This place having only about 1,000 people is said to have imported about 500 maunds of jaggery a month evidently for illicit distillation.

The Committee was also pained to see that the unthrashed corn stalks were set fire to by some culprits as an act of reprisal taken against the suspected informants who owned the same. The damage caused was estimated to be about Rs. 5,000. The people of this village came forward with the suggestions that to put an end to prohibition crimes of this nature, levy of collective fines and institution of punitive police would be necessary.

Nakkan Dhoddi Dhanda (Thanda) is a small colony of fifty Lambadi houses, seven miles from Guntakal adjoining some waste lands and hills. Manufacture of illicit arrack seems to have been a hereditary occupation with several of these Lambadi people. Thimmancherla and Guntakal are excellent markets, for their liquor."

Later Developments:

With the transfer of the ameliorative work in 1948 from the Board of Revenue to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, its scope was widened and greater emphasis came to be laid on the constructive rather

than the recreational side*. The local branches of the Women's Welfare Department, which had by then come into being, were also utilised in the cause. District Advisory Councils† were also set up to co-ordinate the activities of the taluk and the village prohibition committees. But the implementation of the Act was beset with many difficulties with public opinion hardening against it and with lenient "sentences imposed on offenders by the Magistrates particularly in the districts where separation of judiciary from the executive"‡ was in force.

Andhra and Central Prohibition Enquiry Committees:

In 1954, a committee with the late Sir S. V. Ramamurthy as Chairman was constituted to evaluate the scheme of prohibition in all its aspects and examine the question of its retention or abolition. The Committee, which toured some of the Rayalaseema districts concluded that there was "overwhelming evidence that the enforcement of prohibition has been a definite failure"** and that the "main cause of such failure is the lack of public opinion in its favour."|| The Committee also recorded "not one villager among the numerous villagers we met in the several villages which we visited expressed himself or herself in favour of the enforcement of prohibition"†† and recommended the sale of toddy from specified shops on daily ration cards and the abolition of the Neera, Palm and Date jaggery co-operative societies.

But a favourable verdict came from the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, 1954 appointed by the Government of India based upon "a number of favourable

*The conference of the Special Development Officers and the Deputy Registrar held in 1949, resolved on a nine point programme of ameliorative work consisting of the provision of employment to the ex-toddy tappers through jaggery manufacturing or other co-operatives and other methods ; formation of co-operatives for the general public including ex-addicts ; development of co-operatives in select firkas; promotion of rural uplift through gramasanghams and rural credit co-operatives ; reorganisation of rural credit into multipurpose co-operatives ; provision of counter-attractions to drink ; promotion of thrift, propaganda and promotion of Harijan welfare

†The Councils were constituted with the Collector as Chairman and the District Prohibition Officer, Superintendent of Police, members of the Legislative Assembly and Council, Presidents of the District Congress and Muslim League, etc as members.

‡Administration Report of the Excise and Prohibition Department, 1954-55 p. 10.

**Committee Report, p. 88.

|| Committee Report, P. 89.

circumstances including cultural traditions and social habits which have always stood against the evil of drink."* Its main recommendation that prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the National Development plan was approved by the Lok Sabha in 1956 and a Central Committee was constituted to review the progress of prohibition, to co-ordinate the activities of different States and to devise measures for resolving the difficulties found in implementing it.

In 1955 the district was divided into two circles, with Hindupur and Anantapur as headquarters, each in charge of a Deputy Registrar† entrusted with ameliorative work as well. The enforcement of prohibition was transferred to the police in 1956, but was taken away from its purview and entrusted to a new department designated the Excise and Prohibition Department‡‡ in 1961.

Neera and Date Jaggery Societies:

The constitution of neera and date jaggery co-operative societies was the most important measure taken to provide alternate employment to the ex-tappers**. The earliest of such societies was the one started in 1951 at Dodaghatta (Penukonda). Owing to the fillip given to the development of co-operative societies in the second plan, their number has gone up, as is evident from the following figures:

Year	*Number of societies*‡	*Members*	*Paid-up share capital,* Rs.	*Value of neera.* Rs.
1957-58 ..	19	1,043	7,747	2,31,733
1958-59 ..	50	3,528	28,819	5,54,733
1959-60 ..	72	3,740	31,332	3,25,318@
1960-61 ..	72	3,829	33,115	4,87,401
1961-62 ..	73	4,064	33,275	5,49,771

*Committee Report, P. 89.

†The existing Special Development Officer was redesignated as the Deputy Registrar.

‡‡The Commissioner of Excise, redesignated as the Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition, became the Head of the Department, besides being a member of the Board of Revenue.

**The volume of unemployment among the ex-tappers in the district following prohibition was relatively small and according to an estimate of the Collector, their number was 693.

‡These societies were mostly producing neera and practically no jaggery.

@This particular figure represents the value of neera sold in Hindupur circle only as the corresponding data for Anantapur circle is not available.

Since 1963, these societies have been practically dormant as the right to sell sweet toddy is being sold in auction.

The amount of licence fee and tree tax collected and the number of trees* tapped are indicated in the following table. It is interesting to note that among the Andhra districts Anantapur contributes the maximum revenue under this head.

Year	*Number of trees tapped for neera.*	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES	
		By way of tree tax (licence fee) moturpha and penalties	*By way of rentals.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1962-63 ..	46,154	1.50	..
1963-64 ..	1,29,797	9.04	11.20
1964-65 ..	1,16,403	7.90	24.61

Prohibition Offences:

The number of prohibition offences reported in the district during the last five years is presented below:

Year.	*Smuggling of liquor from foreign territories.*	*Preparation of I. D. arrack.*	*Possession of I. D. arrack.*	*Sale of I. D. arrack*	*Tapping for fermented toddy and allied offences.*	*Illicit transport, sale and possession of liquor.*	*Miscellaneous.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1960-61 ..	..	499	1,914	30	503	1,941	4,522
1961-62	..	445	1,507	1	335	660	1,153
1962-63	1	542	1,733	73	582	672	1,026
1963-64	2	433	2,292	..	74	503	1,073
1964-65	5	581	..	..	31	445	877

* A tax of Rs. 15.52 per sago tree, Rs. 11.64 for cocoanut, Rs. 7.76 for palmyra and Rs. 6.52 for date was also prescribed. The corresponding rates for Government trees also charged as moturpha in addition to the licence fee for the various kinds of trees were Rs. 3.88, Rs. 2.91, Rs. 1.94 and Rs. 1.63 respectively. All the trees tapped are date, though palmyra and cocoanut trees are found in abundance in some parts of the district. There appears to be a prejudice against tapping them.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes:

A glimpse into the demographic pattern of the district reveals a fairly appreciable proportion of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The Scheduled* Castes, mostly Adi-Andhras, Madigas, Malas and their sub-divisions, account for about 13 per cent of the district population. They are dispersed among the various taluks and form about 20 per cent in Madakasira taluk, 16 in Kalyandrug, 14 in Dharmavaram and 13 each in Anantapur, Rayadrug, Gooty, Tadpatri, Penukonda and Hindupur, 12 in Uravakonda and 9 in Kadiri. They are mostly illiterate and at least one-third of them earn their livelihood as agricultural labourers.

The Scheduled Tribes constitute about 3 per cent of the district population and consist mostly of Sugalis, Yerukalas, Yenadis and a few Chenchus hailing from the neighbouring Kurnool district. They are heavily concentrated in Kadiri and Penukonda accounting for about one-third and one-seventh respectively of their total number† in the district. The Sugalis account for nearly 70 per cent of the total tribal population followed by Yerukalas who constitute about 29. The former eke out their livelihood mostly by the exploitation of forest produce, lime burning, agriculture and employment as daily labour. The Yerukalas are noted for bamboo-making and herb-collection. Their women are popular for their sooth-saying (Sodhi) and the sale of 'Karivepaku', a spicy leaf used as condiment.

The most important backward classes in the district are the Gollas, the traditional cowherds and shepherds; Thogatas, Padmasales and Devangas, the weaving castes; Oddes, the stone-breakers and earth workers; Chakalas, the washermen with their old right to carry torches in processions; Muthrasas, the soldiers of the former Hindu Chiefs and now mostly agricultural labourers with a flair for hunting; Dudekulas, the cotton-cleaners, rope and tape-makers; Mangalas, the barbers, musicians and village surgeons, whose

*The percentages mentioned herein relate to the Census of 1961. Of the total number of 2,13,833, Madigas number 1,69,694, Malas 33,943 and Adi-Andhras 26,592.

†Of the 48,500 in the district, 34,007 are Sugalis, 14,067 Yerukalas and 360 Yenadis,

women also work as mid-wives; Boyas, the warriors and Shikaris under the Hindu Chiefs now dependent on agricultural labour and allied occupations; Kummaras, the potters sometimes also engaged as cooks; Kamsalas (Visvabrahmins), broadly the group from which the gold-smiths, black-smiths, brass-smiths, carpenters and sculptors in stone are drawn; Upparas, mostly engaged in earth-work, tank digging and other excavation activities and formerly, in salt making as well; Besthas, the traditional fishermen and palanquin bearers now mostly agricultural labourers and domestic servants; Idigas, the toddy-tappers, most of whom have since taken to agriculture; Setti Balijas, the petty merchants, Gajula Balijas, the bangle dealers and Harijan converts. The others in the list relevant to this district include Gandlas (oil men), Medaras (bamboo workers); Sathanis (temple servants and priests); Rang Rez or Rang Rajus (dyers and sometimes tailors); Dommaras (acrobats); Jangams (Lingayat priests); Dasaris (priests and mendicants); Pamulas (mendicants and snake-charmers) and Pichiguntalas (pig rearers, herb collectors and bards). But it cannot be said that these classes have been continuing to pursue only their traditional occupations. Moreover in the absence of separate census returns, it is difficult to present any statistical analysis of the spread of these classes in the district. Even their relative economic and social development in the past cannot be gauged with any precision. Lack of educational opportunity, the meagre uneconomical and uncertain earnings resulting from the pursuit of traditional occupations and their adherence to customary social traditions largely explain their backwardness.

The Vimuktajatis (ex-criminal tribes) in the district are largely drawn from some of the above castes particularly Boyas, Dasaris, Dommaras, Yerukalas, Malas and Oddes. But their number is not very substantial.

The historic campaign of Mahatma Gandhi for the emancipation of Harijans and his epic fast at Poona in 1932 shook the country to its very core. With the advent of the Congress regime in the erstwhile Madras Presidency in 1937, disabilities of Harijans in civil

social and religious matters came to be markedly mitigated through legislative enactments such as the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938 and the Madras Temple Entry Authorisation and Indemnity Act, 1938. With their amendments in 1947 and 1949 respectively and the passing of the Untouchability (offences) Act, (Central) in 1955, the reform had secured a decisive legal sanction.

Almost from the eighties of the preceding century, the educational amelioration of these classes has assumed various forms. The grant of additional stipends to students in training schools under public management, the enhancement of scholarship grants to privately managed institutions and the sanction of exemption from half the standard fees implemented towards the close of the nineteenth century have set an impetus to the education of these classes. At the turn of this century, five schools for 'depressed classes' with a strength of 129 were maintained by the Anantapur District Board. Again, in 1915, the pupils of these classes were admitted into elementary schools without payment of fees and into the secondary ones on half fee. The increased capitation grants allowed on behalf of the pupils in aided elementary schools and the replenishment of half the fee income foregone from their admission into secondary schools gave a further stimulus to the educational advancement of these classes.

With the establishment of the Labour department in 1920 and the sanction of separate Labour staff to this district during 1927-28, seventeen Labour schools were started. But the general policy of the Government during this period was to encourage the admission of scheduled caste pupils into the general elementary schools and establish special schools only in places where it was found impossible to persuade Caste Hindus to admit depressed class pupils. Consequently, many of these Labour Schools had to be closed particularly those found to be rivals to other public or private schools.

One of the important measures adopted during the forties of this century to ensure adequate attendance of these pupils was the free mid-day meals scheme

introduced in 1946-47 which, in course of time, degenerated into a 'profit-making enterprise' for the contractors to whom it was entrusted. For sometime a system of daily cash doles at the rate of 2 annas per pupil was tried but as this also proved a failure, the mid-day meal scheme was revived in 1957.

At present, the district has 68 social welfare schools, (Appendix A) started by the Social Welfare Department and entrusted to the Panchayat Samithis in the wake of democratic decentralisation. During 1964-65, these schools had a strength of 619 boys and 381 girls. There are also four reclamation schools for Sugalis, started in 1946 at Settipalle Thanda, Narasampalle Thanda and Pedaballi Thanda, all in Penukonda taluk and at Venkatampalle Thanda in Uravakonda Sub-taluk. The financial incentives provided by the Department of Social Welfare assume the form of scholarships—residential and non-residential—for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, Harijan converts and other backward classes. The connected details are indicated in the following table:

Year.	Residential Scholarships. Scheduled Castes.		Harijan converts.		Backward Classes.	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.
1962-63 ..	317	20,000	85	5,000	317	20,000
1963-64 ..	21	4,678	7	1,640	117	39,084
1964-65 ..	22	4,393	10	4,721	143	70,662

Year.	Non-Residential Scholarships. Scheduled Castes.		Harijan converts.		Backward Classes.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1962-63 ..	804	11,482	96	2,049	689	9,994
1963-64 .	812	19,931	198	4,992	801	19,909
1964-65 ..	1,147	28,570	181	6,419	784	25,903

Year.	Government of India Scholarships Scheduled Castes.		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward Classes.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1962-63 ..	53	39,336	6	2.268	93	88,326
1963-64 ..	119	66,118	8	5,300	66	54,173
1964-65 ..	..	..	26	12,514	26	21,556

Boarding and lodging facilities are provided to these classes in 7 Government* and 38 subsidised hostels (Appendix B). The latter are maintained by local committees with the assistance of monthly boarding grants.

Apart from educational incentives, several other measures are adopted for the rehabilitation of these classes and tribes. Notable among them are the assignment of land for cultivation, provision of house sites, sinking of drinking water wells and implementation of housing schemes. Of these, the schemes of land assignment and sinking of wells are not new to the district. In fact, as early as 1926-27, it was reported that nearly 14,533 acres had been assigned to the depressed classes and 182 wells constructed. Housing schemes† were also introduced in 1956-57 and 522 houses have been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 6.21 lakhs granted by way of loans and subsidies. A carpentry centre and a Dress Making Centre, set up in 1956, aim at the rehabilitation of the pupils of the scheduled castes by imparting vocational training to them.

The work done for the amelioration of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes has been intensified with the appointment of a Labour Officer in 1947—subsequently called the District Harijan Welfare Officer and since 1949, the District Welfare Officer. House sites were also provided through the agency of an Additional District Social Welfare Officer posted in 1954. The following statistics relating to 1964-65 indicate the tempo of ameliorative work in the district:

Normal Schemes	*Rupees*
Government Hostels ...	55,353
Midday meals including the maintenance of schools ...	30,477
Construction and repair of wells, pathways, *etc.* ...	69,100
Boarding Grants ...	2,56,276

*There are three such hostels in Anantapur, two in Madakasira, one each in Penukonda and Hindupur. Of them, the one in Anantapur and the other in Madakasira are for girls.

†Since 1962, construction of houses for Harijans has been stopped.

Sanitary amenities	...	3,600
Acquisition of house-sites	...	1,391
Carpentry Training-*cum*-Production Centre	...	23,451
Dress Making Training Centre	...	12,174
Monetary aid for Books and Stationery to Scheduled Castes at Rs. 5 each	...	14,000
Drinking Water Wells (Scheduled Castes)	...	23,500
Grant-in-Aid:		
Government Hostels	...	47,724
Boarding Grants	...	59,768
Drinking Water Supply (Scheduled Castes)	...	30,000
Other Backward Classes:		
Books and Stationery	...	4,980
Stipends to economically backward students	...	182

Endowments:

Endowments were made in the past to temples, mosques, choultries, feeding houses and other charitable or religious institutions by all classes of persons without any distinction of religious or social denomination. An inscription, dated S. 1603 (A.D. 1681-82) in the Iswara temple at Lepakshi refers to a grant of certain tolls to the local temple of Santa Nanjundeswara during the reign of Abul Hassan Tanashah of Golconda by one Prithivisetti Rayana Bhaskara, a merchant. A copperplate dated S. 1623 (A.D. 1701-02) registers the grant of two villages Suriyuru and Mele Suriyuru, with the hamlet of Viramanayanipalle in Trichinopoly district (Madras State) by the Queen Mangamma of the Madura Nayaka dynasty to the Babayya's dargah in Penukonda. Even now temples like the Kullayaswami temple at Gugudu (Anantapur taluk), where a Muslim priest officiates, attract both Muslim and Hindu devotees, especially during the Muharram festival. State interference in the management of such institutions seems to have been largely restricted to set right local grievances. The administration of temples and charitable institutions was,

however, left to be determined primarily by local tradition. The agencies governing them were referred to in the inscriptions of the period as 'sthanikas' or Boards of Trustees. At the State level was the 'Dharmasanadhikari', corresponding to a Minister in-charge of Law and Endowments. The frequent visits of kings, their consorts and their subordinates to these institutions ensured their proper maintenance. With the disappearance of these rulers and their benevolent patronage, most of the institutions fell on evil days, and their endowments were grossly mismanaged.

Although the British were reluctant to interfere with the maintenance of endowments, they exercised some control over them through their Collectors. Their first legislation in this sphere was the Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulations of 1817 whereby necessary authority was vested in the Board of Revenue with 'local agents'* in each district. From about 1842, however, Government began disassociating itself from the management of endowments "owing among other things to the protest made by Christian Missionaries."† They, however, retained the accumulated funds for "public purposes."

With the enactment of the Government of India's Religious Endowments Act, 1863, non-official local committees with jurisdiction over institutions, whose trustees nominated by Government, replaced the former local agents as well as the Board of Revenue. But this measure did not lead to any perceptible improvement as a majority of the institutions were not covered by the Act and as it did not provide for a proper financial scrutiny by the Committees. Subsequent attempts made to enact suitable legislation did not meet with any success.

Even the passing of the Madras Religious Endowments Act of 1926 creating the Board of Commissioners and temple committees for local areas and classifying temples into 'excepted' and 'non-excepted' categories, did not lead to any lasting solution. The Congress

*The Collector concerned was one such agent.

†Tenneti Viswanatham's Report—p. 4, on the working of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951.

Ministry, which contemplated the direct administration of endowments, had to relinquish office before it could implement its decision.

The transfer of administration of endowments to a Government Department was also suggested in 1940 by R. V. Krishna Ayyar, the Special Officer of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. The only concrete measure subsequently undertaken was the enactment of two amending Acts in 1944 and 1946 based on the recommendations of a non-official committee constituted with the late P. Venkateswara Rao Naidu as the Chairman.

Then came the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act*, 1951 which abolished the machinery constituted under the old Act and provided for Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Area Committees under the Chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioners. The Assistant Commissioner, Anantapur has jurisdiction over Chittoor district as well. But the Area Committees constituted for the Anantapur district ceased to function from February, 1964. There are at present two Inspectors in the district, both with headquarters at Anantapur. Of them, one has jurisdiction over the taluks of Gooty, Rayadrug and Kalyandrug and the other, over the rest of the district. During 1965, they were looking after 456 temples, 9 maths†, 216 'minor' institutions and one charitable endowment. One of the Inspectors functions as the Executive Officer of the Anantha Padmanabhaswami temple, the Dakshinamurthy temple and the Nanappa choultry, all at Hindupur and the other of the Ramanarasimhaswami temple at Gooty. The only temples and Maths in the district which had an assessable income over Rs. 10,000 during 1964-65 were the Gavi

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*The other salient features of the Act included the extension of its provisions not only to all Hindu public religious institutions but also to Hindu public charitable endowments in cases of proved mismanagement, the exclusion of Hindu religious institutions and endowments from the purview of earlier enactments and the provision for the training of archakas (temple priests) and other functionaries.

†They were the Gavi Math at Uravakonda and the Virakthi Math, Konakondla Uravakonda) ; the Jangam Math, Nidimamidi ; the Mahanthappa Math, Bukkapatnam, both in Penukonda ; the Gurusanthappa Math in Dharmavaram ; the Parvathasimhasana Math, Guntakal (Gooty) ; the Virakthi Math in Kalyandrug, the Chenna Mallappa Math, Sugepalle (Kalyandrug) and the Siddalingeswaraswami Math, Yellanur (Tadpatri). The charitable endowment was the Nanappa Choultry at Hindupur.

Math at Uravakonda, the Lakshminarasimhaswami temple at Kadiri and the Nettikante Anjaneyaswami temple at Kasapuram (Gooty).

Wakfs:

Besides the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, the other central enactments relating to wakfs were the Musalman Wakf (validating) Act of 1913 and the Muslim Wakfs Act of 1923. The manner in which the Muslim endowments were managed in the old Madras State was the subject of some concern. Several attempts were made between 1934 and 1947 to remedy the defects by suitable legislation but they did not fructify. Finally in 1952, a comprehensive bill was moved in the Lok Sabha for ensuring more effective administration and supervision over Wakfs. The Muslim Wakfs Act of 1954 which followed came into force in Andhra in 1955 and applied to all wakfs in the State. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, a Commissioner and three Assistant Commissioners were appointed in 1955 for the survey of wakf properties in Andhra. The survey indicated that there were in this district 324 Wakfs,* all of the Sunni sect.

The Wakfs Act of 1954 was amended in 1959 to provide for the changes necessitated by the reorganisation of States. The Muslim Wakfs Board of the erstwhile Hyderabad State was consequently dissolved in 1961 and the Andhra Pradesh Wakfs Board† was constituted with eleven members. This board set up a Zilla Committee and placed it under a Regional Officer along with the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor for each of which a separate Inspector was provided. But with the abolition of the post of the Regional Officer in September, 1964, each of the District Inspectors came to be replaced by an Inspector-Auditor.

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*The taluk-wise distribution of these is 56 in Gooty, 48 in Tadpatri, 45 in Anantapur, 36 each in Rayadrug and Kadiri, 26 in Uravakonda, 25 in Hindupur, 18 in Penukonda, 13 in Dharmavaram, 12 in Kalyandrug and 9 in Madakasira

†The Government superseded the Board in November 1965 and authorised the Commissioner of Wakfs to perform the functions of the Board.

Apart from the endowments governed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act or the Muslim Wakfs Act, there are also others* coming under the purview of various other Acts. Of these Acts, the Endowments and Escheats Regulation, 1817 is of substantial relevance to this district.

*One such institution is the 'Munro Chatram' in Gooty, constructed by the British Government in memory of Munro. An endowment in the form of land and money was created and spent on feeding the travellers and for maintaining a dispensary, located in the verandah of the Chatram. In 1869, the dispensary was removed to a new building constructed out of the endowment funds and the feeding of travellers discontinued. In 1884, the dispensary was handed over to the Taluk Board.

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APPENDIX 'A'

PARTICULARS OF SOCIAL WELFARE SCHOOLS IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

Name of the Block in which situated	*Location of the School*
(1)	(2)
Kambadur	Kambadur
	Bhyrasamudram
Chennekothapalle	Venkatampalle
	Obulavanipalle
Madakasira	K. Gundumala
	Gowdanakunta
Rayadrug	Pulakurthy
	Obulapuram
	T. Veerapuram
Kadiri (East)	Talupula
	Thoopalle
	Chinnaramannagaripalle
	Chikatimanipalle
Singanamala	Singanamala
	Bukkarayasamudram
	Narpala
	Kesapalle
	Peravali
	Malavandlapalle
	Salakamcheruvu
	Nidanavada
	Rachepalle
	N. G. Thanda
	Bondalavada
	Chennampalle
Kanekal	Garudachedu
	Malyam
	Kaseepuram
Kalyandrug	Upparavanka
	Narayanapuram
	Beluguppa
	Beluguppa Thanda
	Siripi
	P.T.R. Thanda

(1)	(2)
Penukonda	Adadakulakothapalle
	Bodarallapalle Thanda
Gooty	Gajarampalle
	Khaderpeta
	Nelagonda
	Virupapuram
	Kristipadu
Kadiri (West)	S.W. Ubicherla
	Mohammadabad
	Pulagampalle
	Jonnalakothapalle
	Guddampalle Thanda
	Pemanakuntapalle Thanda
	Neelavanka Thanda
	Adak Brahmanapalle Thanda
Kudair	Kalagalla
	Karutlapalle
	Murikinillapalle
Uravakonda	Havaligi
	Poliki
	Q. Kothakota
	Poliki
	P. C. Pyapili
	Ragulapadu
Tadpatri	Chintakayamanda
	Pinnampalle
	Cheemalavagupalle
	Somanapalle
Kodigenahalli	Mothemkapalle
	Sasanakota
	Utukur
	Upparapalle
	Gollapuram
	Kotkur.

APPENDIX 'B'

Name of the Hostel	*Taluk*
(1)	(2)
S. W Boys' Hostel, Guntakal	Gooty
S. W. Girls' Hostel, Guntakal	Gooty
Beeda Vidyarthula Saranalayam, Thimmancherla.	-do-
S. W. Boys' Hostel, Gooty	-do-
Gandhi Memorial Boys' Hostel, Gooty	-do-
Kasturiba Harijan Girls' Hostel	-do-
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Harijan Boys' Hostel, Peddavadugur	-do-
Poor Boys' Hostel, Isurallapalle	-do-
Gandhi Harijan Boys' Hostel, Pamidi	-do-
Kasturiba Harijan Girls' Hostel Pamidi	-do-
Kesava Vidyanikethan, Anantapur	Anantapur
V.S.V.S. Hostel, Anantapur	-do-
Gandhi Memorial Adimavasi Hostel, Anantapur	-do-
Ademma Orphanage (Boys' Home), Anantapur	-do-
Girls' Boarding Home (Guild Service), Anantapur	-do-
Vinobaji S. W. College Boys' Hostel, Anantapur	-do-
S. W. Boys' Hostel, Kalyandrug	Kalyandrug
S. W. Girls' Hostel	-do-
Thakkarbaba Adimanivasula Hostel	-do-
Gramasevamandir, Thimmapuram	-do-
Seva Mandir, Hindupur	Hindupur

(1)	(2)
P.S.S.W. Boys' Hostel, Chilamathur	Hindupur
S. W. Boys' Hostel, Rayadrug	Rayadrug
Sugali Hostel, Rayadrug	-do-
Vemana Students' Home, Kadiri	Kadiri
Balaji Vidyarthi Vasathibhavan, C. G. Project	-do-
S. W. Boys' Hostel, Agali	Madakasira
Siddeswara Boarding Home, Hemavathi	-do-
S. W. Boys' Hostel, Tadpatri	Tadpatri
Gandhi Harijan Hostel, Yadiki	-do-
Harijan Boys' Hostel, Uravakonda	Uravakonda
S. W. Harijan Boys' Hostel, Vajrakarur	-do-
Gandhi Memorial Boys' Hostel, Dharmavaram	Dharmavaram
Kamala Memorial Boys' Hostel, Bukkapatnam	Penukonda
Sangitilla Seva Vasathigruham, Bastraopalle	
Balaji Hostel, Anantapur	Anantapur
Denotified Boys' Hostel, Timmancherla	Gooty
Siddharta Poor Boys' Hostel, Rekatla	Rayadrug

CHAPTER XVII
PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation of the District in the State and the Union Legislatures:

Till the passing of the Government of India Act of 1919, there was no provision for district-wise representation on legislatures, either provincial or central. This Act created the Council of State* and the Legislative Assembly at the centre and provided for district-wise representation on the provincial legislative councils although the franchise was extremely limited.

Of the elected seats under this Act in the Madras Legislative Council, two were allotted to the Anantapur non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency and they covered all the voters in the district excepting the Muhammadan, Christian, European and Anglo-Indian voters.

The district also figured in the elections from the Ceded Districts Muhammadan Rural† Constituency, the Central Districts Indian Christian‡ Constituency, the North Central Landholders** constituency and from the two other Presidency wide constituencies reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

Of the seats assigned to the Presidency in the Central Legislative Assembly, Anantapur formed part of the Ceded Districts and Chittoor Non-Muhammadan rural constituency†† and the North Madras Muhammadan Constituency†††. The results of elections

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*The elections to these bodies were of little significance to the district and are referred to in a footnote to Annexure 'A'.

†It covered Muhammadan voters in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Bellary and Kurnool.

‡It covered the Christian voters in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah Kurnool, Bellary, Chittoor, Chinglepul, Madras, and South and North Arcot.

**It covered the Landholder voters in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah Chittoor, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Madras and Chingelput.

††The constituency comprised the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah Kurnool and Chittoor.

†††This constituency included the districts and agency areas of Ganjam, Vizagpatam and Godavary and the districts of Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Anantapur Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor.

from these constituencies were not of direct significance to this district. Still less was the importance of elections from the General and Muhammadan constituencies to the Council of State.

The first elections to the Madras Legislative Council, under the 1919 Act were held in November 1920 and were contested on a non-party basis. The elected members took their oath on 17th December and the Council was inaugurated on 12th January 1921 by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

In the second elections to the Madras Legislative Council held in October 1923, candidates were classed as belonging to various political parties. Due to the termination of the Khilafat movement, the Muslim voters displayed keen interest at these elections. The details of the results of elections held under the 1919 Act are given in Annexure 'A'.

The third elections in the Presidency to the Madras Legislative Council were held in November, 1926, and were fought on a party basis as the Congress Party had by that time suspended its boycott of Legislatures. Besides the Swarajists who stood on behalf of the Congress, the Justicites, the Khilafatists and Independents also contested these elections. The Congress emerged as the leading party in the district and the percentage of voters exercising their franchise also registered some increase over the past elections. In 1929, the Congress declared complete independence as its goal and adopted a resolution calling on its members to quit the legislatures. Consequently C. Obi Reddi, a Congress member, resigned and, in his place, G. Laxmana Reddy was elected unopposed in the bye-election.

The fourth general elections in the Presidency which should have been normally held in 1929 were postponed till the publication of the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission and they took place in September, 1930. The double member Anantapur Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency returned to the Madras Legislative Council P. Bayyappa Reddy and A. Kondappa of the Justice Party.

In view of the impending constitutional changes, the term of the fourth Madras Legislative Council was extended from time to time till it was dissolved on the 1st of April, 1937. So far as this district is concerned, G. Rameswar Rao was elected from the Anantapur Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency which fell vacant on the death of G. Laxmana Reddy.* In 1935, P. Bayyappa Reddy resigned from the Madras Legislative Council consequent on his appointment as Public Prosecutor and C. Obi Reddi, a member of the Congress, was returned to this seat.

The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the Presidency a bi-cameral legislature consisting of the Legislative Council (upper house) and the Legislative Assembly (lower house). The former was to be a permanent body with one-third of its members retiring every third year. The tenure of the latter was fixed at five years unless dissolved earlier. Of the various seats allotted to the Madras Legislative Council, those pertinent to this district were the general seat assigned to it and the Muslim Madras North seat which it shared along with nine other districts.†

Of the seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly, the following were relevant to this district:—

(1) The two seats allotted to the General Non-Muhammadan Penukonda Rural Constituency, of which one was reserved for Scheduled Castes.‡

(2) The seat assigned to the General Non-Muhammadan Gooty Rural Constituency.

(3) The seat allotted to the General Non-Muhammadan Anantapur Rural Constituency.

(4) The seat allotted to the Anantapur Muhammadan Rural Constituency.

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*Recorded evidence is wanting to specify the correct year in which A. Kondappa had relinquished his seat and the year in which G. Laxmana Reddy got elected to it.

†The districts were Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Kurnool and Chittoor.

‡This was a plural member constituency.

The district also figured in the Central Districts Indian Christian Constituency*, North Central Landholders Constituency† and the province-wide territorial constituencies relating to Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

The first elections to the Provincial Legislature under the Government of India Act of 1935, were held in the district in February 1937, with candidates of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Justice Party and the Peoples' Party besides some Independents as contestants. M. Narayana Rao, a Congress nominee who secured 85 out of 135 votes polled, was returned to the Madras Legislative Council and the term of his office was fixed at six years. The Congress secured all the seats in the Assembly excepting the one allotted to the Muhammadan Anantapur Rural Constituency which returned Md. Rahamatullah Saheb, a nominee of the Muslim League. The results of these elections are given in Annexure 'B'.

The Congress emerged as the largest single party and formed the Ministry in 1937 with C. Rajagopalachary as Chief Minister. But it resigned in October, 1939 as a protest against India having been made a party to the Second World War without her consent. By virtue of a proclamation, the Governor assumed the responsibilities of the Ministry. The Provincial Assembly was dissolved in October, 1945‡ on the termination of the Second World War.

With the Labour Party returning to power in the United Kingdom in 1945, the long postponed elections to both the Central and the Provincial Legislatures in India were announced. Accordingly, elections were held to the Central Assembly in December, 1945 and a large number of Congress candidates were returned to the Central Assembly from the Madras Presidency.

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*This constituency covered the Christian voters in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Chittoor and North Arcot.

†This constituency covered the landholder voters in the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput, Madras and Anantapur.

‡The term of the members of the Legislative Council was extended periodically up to the end of March 1952. All vacancies arising from 15th November, 1945 and which had to be filled by nominations were kept unfilled till March, 1946.

Elections to the Provincial Assembly were held in March 1946. The Congress, the Muslim League, the Nationalist Party, the Scheduled Caste Federation and Independents contested these elections.* The Congress once again secured all the seats in respect of the district excepting the one allotted to the Anantapur Muhammadan Rural Constituency. The Anantapur General Constituency† returned G. Venkata Reddy, a Congress candidate, to the Madras Legislative Council unopposed. The Ministry formed by T. Prakasam in 1946 was short lived. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar became the Chief Minister in 1947 but his Ministry resigned in April 1949. This was followed by Kumaraswami Raja's Ministry which included N. Sanjeeva Reddy of this district. The results of the 1946 Elections are given in Annexure 'B'.

The Constitution of India which came into force on 26th January, 1950 provided for two Houses of Legislature—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in the Madras State. The tenure of the Assembly is fixed at five years and elections are conducted on the basis of adult suffrage. The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members having to retire by the end of every second year. A separate State for Andhra was created in 1953 and for Andhra Pradesh in 1956. But it was only in 1958 that the Legislature in Andhra Pradesh became bicameral.

Of the 375 seats in the erstwhile Madras Legislative Assembly, 9 were to be returned from this district—one each from the single member constituencies of Penukonda, Hindupur, Madakasira, Kadiri, Dharmavaram, Tadpatri and Anantapur and two from the double-member constituency of Kalyandrug of which one was reserved for Scheduled Castes. This allotment was continued in the Andhra Assembly when it was formed in 1953. But the number of seats was increased to 14 in 1954 and they were distributed among the eight

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*The Justice party did not take any part in these elections.

†In 1940 Sowdagar Muhammad Abdul Huq Sahib Bahadur was returned to the Legislative Council and he retained the seat till his death in 1947 when K. Muhammed Rahamatullah was elected.

single-member constituencies of Kadiri, Nallamada, Gorantla, Penukonda, Anantapur, Putlur, Tadpatri and Rayadrug and the three double-member constituencies of Hindupur, Dharmavaram and Gooty Of the seats in the double-member constituencies two were reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes.

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, brought about a series of changes in the composition of the constituencies. The double-member constituency of Dharmavaram was converted to a single-member one while the Kalyandrug constituency covering the Rayadrug taluk as well was converted into a double-member one. The Nallamada single-member constituency was abolished and the Kadiri constituency was allotted two seats. The Gooty double-member constituency was divided into those of Gooty and Uravakonda. One seat was reserved for Scheduled Castes in each of the constituencies of Kalyandrug and Hindupur while the one in the Kadiri constituency was reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Even after the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, the number of seats allotted to the district remained the same.

As a result of the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act of 1961, the constituencies once again underwent a change though the number of seats allotted to the district remained the same. The double-member constituency of Kadiri was split up into the two single-member constituencies of Kadiri and Nallamada, of which the former was reserved for Scheduled Tribes. The Hindupur double-member constituency was divided into two single-member constituencies of Hindupur and Madakasira, of which the latter was reserved for Scheduled Castes. Further, the Kalyandrug double-member constituency was split up into Kalyandrug and Rayadrug single-member constituencies. the former being reserved for Scheduled Castes.

The composition of the Assembly and the Parliamentary constituencies, determined according to the notification issued by the Delimitation Commission of 1965, is given in Annexure 'F'.

The Union Legislature:

The Constitution of India established the House of the People and the Council of States at the Centre, later known as the 'Lok Sabha' and the 'Rajya Sabha' respectively. The Council of States is a permanent body with one-third of its members retiring on the expiry of every second year. Like the State Legislative Council, this body also consists of members elected by the indirect method. Of the 75 seats allotted to the erstwhile Madras State in the House of the People, two were assigned to this district and were distributed between the constituencies of Anantapur and Hindupur.

The first general elections under the Republican Constitution of India were held in the district in January, 1952. All the seats to the Assembly were contested, the maximum number contesting for any seat being 7. Besides the Independents, the parties that contested the elections were the Congress, the Communist, the Kisan Mazdoor Praja, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League, the Krishikar Lok and the Socialist. The results of elections to the State Assembly and the Lok Sabha are given in Annexure 'C'.

On the formation of the Andhra State, a new Ministry assumed office with T. Prakasam as Chief Minister and included, N. Sanjeeva Reddy of this district as the Deputy Chief Minister. The Ministry resigned on 15th November, 1954 following a vote of no confidence and the Assembly was dissolved by a presidential proclamation. Elections to the Assembly were next held in February, 1955, and were contested by the Congress, the Communist, the Praja Socialist and the Jan Sangh parties besides some Independents. The results of the elections are given in Annexure 'D'. The Congress once again formed the Ministry in 1955 with B. Gopal Reddy as Chief Minister and with N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the Deputy Chief Minister. The latter became the Chief Minister after the formation of Andhra Pradesh. The second General Elections held in 1957 were confined in the Andhra districts of Andhra

Pradesh only to Lok Sabha.* The results of this election relevant to this district are presented in Annexure 'D.'

The third general elections were held in the district in February, 1962. The Congress, the Communist, the Jan Sangh, the Praja Party and the Swatantra Party and a few Independents entered the arena. The results of the elections to the Assembly as well as to the Lok Sabha are given in Annexure 'E'.

Consequent on the death of K. Rama Krishna Reddy an Independent, Kallur Subba Rao, a Congress candidate, was returned to the Assembly in the bye-election held in 1965 from the Hindupur constituency.

The Enfranchisement of Women:

The enfranchisement of women did not immediately result from the Government of India Act of 1919. The Franchise and the Functions Committee constituted in accordance with the recommendations of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and presided over by Lord Southborough, did not grant women the right to vote. Women could not, therefore, participate in the first elections held in 1920 under the Government of India Act of 1919. On the 1st of April 1921, the Madras Legislative Council passed a resolution for the enfranchisement of women. The Government accepted this resolution and issued a regulation in May 1921. Again, on 17th July 1926, the Council resolved to request the Government to remove the 'sex disqualification' for election or nomination to the Legislative Council. Consequently, women acquired the right not only to vote but also to contest for elections to the legislature.

The following table gives details about the participation of women in elections held between 1923 and 1962.

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*The Assembly of Andhra Pradesh, as constituted under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, was not dissolved at the time of the 1957 General Elections. Its life was extended to five years from 1957 allowing the members elected from the Andhra in 1955, to continue as members of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly till 1962.

Year of election.	Number of Registered voters.	Number of female voters.	Percentage of Column 3 to 2	Number of females who voted.	Percentage of Column 5 to 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1923* ..	23,199	935	4.03	93	9.95
1926* ..	25,370	1,380	5.44	235	17.03
1930* ..	27,034	1,492	5.52	305	20.44
1937* ..	1,48,556	30,323	20.41	7,524	24.81
1946* ..	1,68,587	33,170	19.67	5,550†	16.73
1952 ..	6,38,694	3,06,931	48.05	1,62,843	53.05
1955‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..
1962 ..	8,88,363	4,32,851	48.72	2,47,409	57.16

In the elections held in 1955, B. Rukmini Devi. the first women candidate to contest from this district, was returned to the Assembly from the Hindupur Reserved Constituency. She was once again elected to the Assembly in the General Elections held in 1962.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations:

From about the seventies of the last century, various types of voluntary social service organisations have been started in the district. Their primary purpose was to bring about an improvement in the social standards of the community at large. The earliest of such organisations was the "Tadpatri Socialist" started in 1882. There was also a literary society at Gooty established in 1883 with the object of inculcating the habit of newspaper reading among the public. References are also made to organisations like the Anantapur Union, the Gooty Theosophical Society, the Gooty Debating Society, the Sabrujjananda Dayami (Rayadrug) and a few Teachers' Associations at Penukonda,

*These figures pertain only to the General Constituencies relevant to this district.

†There was no contest for one seat.

‡Sex-wise break up of the figures is not available.

Dharmavaram, Uravakonda, Hindupur, Rayadrug and Tadpatri established between 1882 and 1900. But most of these organisations did not survive long as they had no independent sources of income.

The Anantapur District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society:

There are at present a few voluntary social service organisations in the district. Of them, the Anantapur district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has been in existence since 1947. Its membership in 1964 consisted of one Life Associate, 490 Annual Associates and 23 Annual Members. It organised a free eye operation camp in 1959 in which 787 persons were operated for cataract and 5 for correction of squint-eye It donated to the handicapped 28 pairs of crutches received from the philanthropic public. It also organised a milk centre on the outskirts of Anantapur town in 1959. In 1961, it distributed clothes and milk to poor school children and to workers in the Indravathy Famine Relief Camp. During the same year, the two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Peddavadugur and Vajrakarur, run by the erstwhile District Project Implementing Committee, were taken over by the Society. In 1962, it started Balwadi and Craft sections in these centres. A taluk branch was opened at Uravakonda in 1963, and a work party was stationed in the Service Home maintained by the Women's Welfare Department for stitching garments for distribution among the poor and the needy. It also contributed in cash and kind to the Bihar Flood Relief and the National Defence Funds. It trained 325 teachers at the Junior Red Cross Counsellors Training Camps conducted in 1960 and 1962.

The Guild of Service:

The District Branch of the Guild of Service, Anantapur, was started in 1947 to organise various programmes of social service. Its present membership is about 60. It receives aid from various voluntary social service organisations within and beyond the district. Its activities include the running of a nursery-*cum*-elementary school. The school was

started in 1953 with 8 pupils and located in a building constructed on a site of 87 cents granted by Government. In 1961, an elementary section was also instituted. During 1963-64, there were 300 pupils in both the sections.

Since 1950, the Guild of Service is reported to have been rendering help to some poor girl students both in cash and kind. In 1954, it started at Anantapur an orphanage, called the 'Seva Samaj Home', in a building constructed on land donated by the Ramnagar House Building Co-operative Society. With the help of the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, this orphanage trained in 1960 nine students at its training institution in Madras. In the same year, a branch of the Guild of Service was established at Rayadrug with 40 members. The Guild also started a Bala Vihar (Children's Recreation Centre) in 1964.

The Bharat Sevak Samaj:

The Bharat Sevak Samaj, with its regional headquarters at Guntakal and a district branch at Anantapur, is one of the social service organisations in the district. Its message of self-help and voluntary effort is spread through its branches at each block, its 250 village units and also the 4 Lok Karya Kshetras located at Guntakal, Uravakonda, Kodigenahalli and Kudair. These Kshetras educate the people in developmental programmes and make them plan conscious. The varied activities of the Samaj include the conduct of social service camps for students and teachers, running of family planning clinics, holding of symposia and seminars, performances of drama and dance, and the organisation of street cleaning campaigns.

A youth wing of the Samaj, known as the 'Bharat Yuvak Samaj', was started in 1960 and has now eleven branches all over the district.

The Theosophical Society:

The Theosophical Society, Anantapur, was started about 1920. Its three branches at Chilamathur, Dharmavaram and Gooty were established between 1958 and 1960. It conducts study classes and holds district and inter-district conferences at which discourses are held on various subjects.

The Sarvodaya Mandal:

The activities of the Sarvodaya Mandal, Anantapur centred to a large extent round the popularisation of the Bhoodan Movement. An intensive campaign was undertaken by the Sarvodaya workers between 1955 and 1957 and an extent of 3,100 acres was secured as free gift of which 1,600 acres were distributed to 600 families at the rate of 2 to 5 acres per family.

The Grama Seva Mandiram:

The Grama Seva Mandiram, Timmapuram, was started in 1942 for the social, economic and educational amelioration of the people in rural areas. It ran for some years a Senior Basic School with a hostel attached to it. It also helps the ryots in their agricultural operations.

The Anjuman-e-Mohammadia Arabia:

The Anjuman-e-Mohammadia Arabia, Rayadrug, was founded by Haji Moulana Ismail Saheb in 1920 for imparting oriental education to Muslim pupils up to Munshi-Fazil' standard and elementary education up to the VI standard. Since 1940, the Anjuman has been running an orphanage in which free boarding and lodging were provided for poor boys. The Society also manages an Arabic College started in 1938 and an Arabic Middle School* established in 1955.

The Anantapur District Branch of the Indian Medical Association:

The Anantapur District Branch of the Indian Medical Association, Anantapur, affiliated to the Andhra Pradesh State Branch of the Indian Medical Association, was started in June, 1936. It maintains a library of medical journals and conducts clinical meetings and lectures, besides organising cultural and social functions. Its present membership is 36.

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board:

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Anantapur, was started during 1945-46 for serving the families of Jawans and of the discharged personnel.

*A detailed account of the institutions run by the Anjuman is given in Chapter XIV.

The Board was taken over in 1948 by the State Government. It has now 9 official and 7 non-official members (including 4 ex-service men) and is located in the office of the District Employment Officer, Anantapur.

The Rotary Clubs:

There are three Rotary Clubs in the district, at Anantapur, Hindupur and Guntakal, intended to popularise the rotary motto "service above self." The Club at Anantapur was inaugurated in January 1960 and it received its charter in April of the same year. Its present membership is 20. In 1960, it awarded scholarships amounting to Rs. 290 to 5 students in the local Engineering College and the Government Arts College. The Rotary Club, Hindupur, was established in June, 1960 and its present membership is 28. It has so far donated two rooms to the local Government Girls' High School. The Rotary Club at Guntakal was inaugurated in January 1960 and it received its charter in March of the same year. Its membership is 30. It has been running a Family Planning Clinic since 1960 and a couple of adult literacy centres since 1961. It has also been conducting the Inter School Athletic Meet since 1963 and maintaining a drug bank. It donated a Children's Park and a Reading Room to the Municipality in 1963 and also helped the victims of fire which broke out in Modinabad in 1962. Between 1963 and 1965 it conducted three courses in Radio Engineering of six months duration and trained 60 students.

Women Welfare:

The various agencies* designed to promote the welfare activities of women in the district are the Bharat Mahila Sarada Samajam at Anantapur (1920), the Dharmamba Mahila Mandali at Dharmavaram (1963), the Mahila Mandals at Kuntimaddi (1960) and Singanamala (1961), and the Seva Samaj at Kothapeta (1956). The Women Welfare Centres at Parigi and Lepakshi, started during 1950-51 and at Anantapur and Thimmanacherla during 1951-52, distribute milk to poor children, and expectant and nursing mothers. conduct pre-basic classes for children between 3 and 6 years,

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*For details on the Vocational Training Centre at Anantapur run by the Department of Women Welfare, refer to Chapter XIV.

organise community service centres, run social and adult education classes and impart training to women in household management and cottage industries. The Women Welfare Centre at Parigi also provides the services of a maternity assistant to attend to pre-natal and post-natal cases.

The Service Home:

The Service Home, Anantapur, was started in 1959 for the social and educational rehabilitation of destitutes, widows, divorced wives and their children. The inmates are given training in embroidery, dress making, toy making and knitting besides being coached for various examinations. The total number of women so far rehabilitated is 115. A children's section was also attached to the home in 1961.

The Srimathi K. Ademma Orphanage:

The Srimathi K. Ademma Orphanage, Anantapur, was established in February 1956 with the object of affording relief to orphans and destitute boys of all communities. It is located in a building constructed out of a donation of Rs. 18,000 by Srimathi K. Ademma. who also gave Rs. 6,000 for the construction of a hostel. The inmates study in the local schools and are provided with boarding, lodging, clothing and books. A vocational training section was started in the orphanage in 1960. The orphanage receives aid from the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Department.

The Muslim Orphanage:

The Muslim Orphanage, Anantapur, was started in October 1955 with a view to provide the Muslim orphans with boarding, lodging and other facilities. It is now located in a big cottage near Rudrampet at the outskirts of Anantapur. Recently, two acres of land have been purchased for the construction of a permanent building.

Children's Home:

A Children's Home was started at Hindupur under the Third Five-Year Plan on 4th September 1961 with

a view to provide shelter to orphan and destitute children and educate them in the local schools. Its sanctioned strength is 25 and it provides free food, clothing, and bedding to boys and girls of the age groups of 7-12 and 7-18 years respectively.

The Sri Sayee Destitute Home:

The Sri Sayee Destitute Home, Dharmavaram, was established in July 1946 to provide food, shelter and clothing to old and disabled persons. It is located in a choultry near the market. The inmates prepare ropes and tape for cots and the proceeds realised by their sale are credited to the institution. Fifty per cent of the expenditure on the home is met by the State Social Welfare Board.

The London Mission Campbell Orphanage:

The London Mission Campbell Orphanage, Gooty, was started round about 1930. The inmates are educated in the local Malthus Smith Multipurpose School. Both orphans and non-orphans in the ratio of 50:50 are admitted to this orphanage every year. It is located in a pucca tiled building in the premises of the school.

The Seva Mandir:

The Seva Mandir, Hindupur, was started in February 1941 with the object of educating the people in self-reliance and better living. Till 1964-65 it ran a Senior Basic School which served as a model section to the local Government Basic Training School. The other activities undertaken by the Mandir include the running of a residential hostel, a well equipped library, a co-operative stores, a co-operative milk supply society and a rural service section.

"Prasanti Nilayam", Puttaparti:

This place is described as 'Andhra Shirdi', and has come into prominence since 1940 as the abode of Sri Sathya Sai Baba. The mission undertaken by him is to propagate 'Sathya' (Truth), 'Dharma' (Justice), 'Santhi' (Peace), and 'Prema' (Love) among mankind. In pursuit of self-realisation people gather in large numbers at the 'Prasanthi Nilayam'. In 1962, after the Vedapurusha Sapthaha Yagna, a Vedasastra Pathasala

for vedic learning was started. In the following year, the Prasanthi Vidwan Mahasabha was founded to interpret the vedic scriptures. The sabha has now been raised to an All India status with branches at Madras and Bangalore. A monthly magazine called 'Sanathana Sarathi' is brought out both in English and Telugu.

The Sri Aurobindo Mandir:

The Sri Aurobindo Mandir, Anantapur, was started in August, 1951. It is used as a prayer hall and as the venue of meetings, bhajans, sapthahams and yagnams.

The Dayalbagh Ashram:

The Dayalbagh Ashram established in 1940 is located on the top of a small hill in the Enumuladoddi village of Kalyandrug taluk. It propagates the teachings of Radhaswami cult among the people.

The Sri Aurobindo Centre:

The Sri Aurobindo Centre, Tadpatri, started in 1935 has now a membership of 20. It functions as a unit affiliated to Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry

The Sri Dhyana Mandir:

The Sri Dhyana Mandir, Hindupur, where 'Bhajans', and lectures on spiritual and religious topics are usually conducted, was opened in 1960. It has now about 40 members on its rolls.

Newspapers:

The first periodical published in this district was "Vignanavardhani"* printed between 1893-94 and 1895-96 at the Umapathi Press, Anantapur. In 1904, the Penukonda Agricultural Society signed a declaration under Act XXV of 1867 for publishing from Madras a Telugu monthly named 'Krishi'. Between 1905 and 1915, one does not find any periodical published either from Anantapur or any other place in the district. Between 1915 and 1918, a group of students headed by Pappur Ramacharlu of Anantapur published a periodical called 'Vadarubotu'. Some of the essays published in it have been included in school text books.

*The very first periodical published in the Rayalaseema itself was the 'Sri Yakshini from Bellary, some time during the fourth decade of the nineteenth century, by one Tyagaraju and it was reported to be in circulation in some parts of this district as well,

Another Telugu monthly 'Sri Sankara Vijayamu', was also in circulation during this period. From 1919 another periodical 'Bala Bharathi' was published by one Perayya, popularly known as Anantagiri Peraraju Bala Kavi of Sanapa village in Anantapur taluk. It was in circulation for a couple of years but disappeared thereafter. It was, however, revived in 1923 only to last for a few months. During the same year a new weekly called the 'Pinakini Patrika' was started by Bhishagwara Kaipa Subramanya Sastri of Illoor (Anantapur) and it was edited by Pappur Ramacharlu. But this periodical also went out of circulation by about 1926. In the same year Pappur Ramacharlu started 'Sri Sadhana Patrika' a weekly still in circulation. Almost concurrently with the starting of the Pinakini Patrika, Gadicherla Hari Sarvothama Rao brought out 'Matru Seva' from Tadpatri for some years and later from Nandyal (Kurnool district). Between 1923 and 1938, some enterprising journalists like Pattipati Rangappa Naidu, Midathala Chenna Basappa, Kalluru Subba Rao, Atma Ramappa and Smt. V. Sundaramma endeavoured, without much success, to run periodicals like 'Kamramaharaju', 'The Tungabhadra Project', 'Lokamanya', 'Vijayawani', and 'Bharatha Mahila Patrika'. The Justice Party also ran a weekly called 'Rayalanadu' between 1936 and 1938.

The following are the periodicals now published (1964-65) in the district:

Sl. No. (1)	*Name of the periodical, year of publication and language in which published.* (2)	*Place and frequency of publication.* (3)	*Name of the Publisher.* (4)
1.	Sree Sadhana Patrika (Telugu), (1926).	Anantapur (Weekly).	P. Ramacharlu.
2.	Srivatsa (Telugu), (1953).	..Anantapur (Weekly).	S. Adinarayana Rao.
3.	Sreesaila Jyoti (Kannada, English, Hindi and Sanskrit) (1962).	Anantapur (Monthly).	B. Joogappa.
4.	Stamp (English and Telugu) (1963).	Anantapur (Monthly).	B. Ramamurthy.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5.	Sanathana Sarathi (English and Telugu).	Puttaparti (Monthly).	N. Kasturi.
6.	Andhra Christava Varthamani (Telugu.)	Gooty (Monthly)	Rev. Bunyan Satyaprakasam.
7.	Chaitanya (Telugu), (1964).	..Anantapur (Fortnightly).	K. Erukalappa.
8.	Gandhi Jyothi (Telugu) (1964).	Anantapur (Weekly).	M. Narasimha-charyulu.

Some of the dailies like the '*Hindu*', the '*Mail*', the '*Indian Express*', the '*Andhra Patrika*' and the '*Andhra Prabha*'; weeklies like the '*Andhra Prabha*', the '*Andhra Patrika*', the '*Krishna Patrika*' and the '*Screen*'; fortnightlies like the '*Bhavan's Journal*' and the '*Filmfare*'; and monthlies like the '*Yuva*', the '*Jyoti*' and the '*Chandamama*', command a fairly large circulation in the district.

The well-known journalists and correspondents of the district include besides the late Diwan Bahadur Pattu Kesava Pillai, T. Gopalacharlu and Pappur Ramacharlu.

The district has fairly adequate printing facilities. At present there are 58 printing presses of which 14 are in Anantapur, 13 in Gooty, 10 in Hindupur, 5 each in Tadpatri and Kadiri, 3 each in Uravakonda and Rayadrug, 2 each in Kalyandrug and Penukonda and one in Dharmavaram. Most of these presses have facilities for composing in Telugu and English and some in Kannada and Hindi.

Not many books and periodicals were registered in the district under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 in recent years.*

*The number of books and periodicals registered in the district in the years 1961 1962 and 1963 are 3 and 58, 2 and 40 and 1 and 4 respectively.

Annexure 'A'

ANNEXURE B.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS HELD UNDER 1935 ACT.

Year of Elections.	MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY-NAME OF THE CONSTITUENCY					
	General Non-Muhammadan Penukonda Rural	*General Non-Muhammadan Gooty Rural*	*General Non-Muhammadan Anantapur Rural.*	*Muhammadan Anantapur Rural.*	*Central Districts Indian Christian*	*North Central Land Holders.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1937 Elections :						
1. Name of the successful candidates ..	1. D. Kadirappa (S.C.) 2. Kalluri Subba-Rao.	R. Venkatappa Naidu.	C. Obi Reddy	M.D. Rahamatulla Saheb.	M. Samuel Jonathan.	G. Krishna Rao.
2. Party to which they belonged ..	1. Congress. 2. Congress	Congress	Congress	Muslim League.	Independent	Independent.
3. Number of contestants	4	3	2	2	3	2
4. Number of votes polled/voters ..	28,622/66,260	19,640/38,118	21,340/44,178	4,027/9,183	10,502/16,126	94/100

1946 Elections :

1. Name of the successful candidates	..	1. D. Kadirappa (S.C.) 2. Kalluri Subbarao	A. Peddarayappa.*	N. Sanjeeva Reddy.	Janab Jaffer* Mohiuddin Saheb Bahadur.	N. J. Samuel	Sarvagnakumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur.*
2. Party to which they belonged	..	Congress Congress.	Congress	Congress	Muslim League.	Congress	Nationalist.
3. Number of contestants	..	4	..	2	..	4	..
4. Number of votes polled/voters	..	20,906/74,952	..	24,693/46,531	..	12,958/27,519	..

*Uncontested. S.C.—Scheduled Caste.

ANNEXURE 'C'

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS—1952.

Sl. No.	*Constituency.*	*Names of the successful Candidates and Parties to which they belong.*	*Valid votes polled.*	*Percentage of votes polled to total valid votes.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		House of the People		
		(Parliamentary Constituencies).		
1.	Anantapur	.. Paidi Lakshmayya (Congress) ..	85,187	39.32
2.	Penukonda	.. K.S. Raghavachari (Praja) ..	1,09,408	49.97
		Assembly Constituencies.		
1.	Penukonda	.. Lakshminarayana Reddy (Independent). ..	16,423	36.96
2.	Hindupur	.. Sivasankara Reddi (Congress) ..	13,868	33.75
3.	Madakasira	.. Siddanagowd (Independent) ..	23,214	51.02
4.	Kadiri	.. K.V. Vema Reddi (Congress) ..	19,696	47.85
5.	Dharmavaram	Srinivasulu Kesetty (Praja) ..	30,466	64.95
6.	Kalyandrug	.. Sanda Narayanappa (Congress) ..	28,118	33.93
7.	Kalyandrug	.. *Santappa (Congress) ..	16,233	19.59
8.	Tadpatri	. C. Subbarayadu (Praja) ..	16,868	38.01
9.	Anantapur	.. T. Nagireddi (Communist) ..	25,266	59.85

*Reserved Seat.

Note.—From the Rayadrug Constituency G. Nagabhushanam, Congress was returned to the Assembly which was in the Bellary district.

ANNEXURE 'D'

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 1955 AND HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE—1957.

Sl. No.	*Constituency.*	*Names of the successful Candidates and Parties to which they belong.*	*Valid votes polled.*	*Percentage of votes polled to total valid votes.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Assembly Constituencies		
1.	Kadiri	. K. V. Vema Reddi (Congress) ..	20,501	62.77
2.	Nallamada	.. Bayyappa Reddi (Congress) ..	22,556	57.53
3.	Gorantla	.. Pulla Venkataramanappa (Congress)	12,699	45.61
4.	Hindupur	. Kalluri Subba Rao (Congress) ..	31,592	27.01
		B. Rukmini Devi (Congress) ..	28,743	24.57
5.	Penukonda	.. Chitambara Reddi (Congress) .	25,022	71.47
6.	Dharmavaram	Pappur Ramacharlu (Congress) ..	48,343	34.44
		*Santhappa (Congress) ..	47,164	33.61
7.	Anantapur	. P. Anthoni Reddi (Congress) .	21,970	56.81
8.	Putlur	.. Tarimela Ramachandra Reddi (Congress)	18,622	51.82
9.	Tadpatri	. Challa Subbarayudu (Congress) ..	22,171	58.33
10.	Gooty	.. Rajaram (Congress) ..	30,215	27.20
		*Sanda Narayanappa (Congress) ..	29,681	27.21
11.	Rayadrug	.. Seshadri (Congress)	15,603	44.90
		House of the People (Parliamentary) 1957.		
1.	Anantapur	.. T. Nagireddi (Communist) ..	98,976	50.8
2.	Hindupur	.. K. V. Ramakrishna Reddi (Congress)	66,560	60.8

*Reserved seat.

ANNEXURE 'E'

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE 1962.

Sl. No.	*Constituency.*	*Names of the successful candidates and parties to which they belong.*	*Valid votes polled.*	*Percentage of votes polled to total valid votes.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Assembly Constituencies—1962.		
1.	Kadiri (S.T.)	.. F. Gopala Naik (Congress) ..	13,427	50.12
2.	Nallamada	.. Y. Papireddi (Independent) ..	22,415	59.08
3.	Gorantla	. B. V. Bayappareddi (Congress) ..	21,028	50.44
4.	Hindupur	.. K. Ramakrishnareddi (Independent)	20,199	58.88
5.	Madakasira (S.C.)	Smt. B. Rukmini Devi (Congress) ..	15,079	61.83
6.	Penukonda	.. Narasireddi (Independent) ..	23,990	52.23
7.	Dharmavaram	P. Venkateswarachoudri (Congress) .	20,120	53.94
8.	Anantapur	.. P. Anthoni Reddi (Congress) ..	20,698	42.42
9.	Putlur	.. T. Nagireddi (Communist) ..	21,081	51.15
10.	Tadpatri	.. C. Kulasekharareddi (Independent)	24,539	50.51
11.	Goo'v	.. V. K. Adinarayana Reddi (Communist)	9,585	28 65
12.	Uravakonda	.. G.C. Venkanna (Independent) ..	17,744	47.12
13.	Rayadrug	.. Lakka Chinnapareddi (Congress) ..	21,750	51.68
14.	Kalyandrug (S.C.)	Hindi Narasappa (Congress) ..	17,022	47.63
		House of the People— 1962		
1.	Anantapur	.. Osman Ali Khan (Congress) ..	1,20,826	41.61
2.	Hindupur	.. K. V. Ramakrishna Reddi (Congress)	89,521	35.67
		Bye Election to the Assembly— 1965.		
1.	Hindupur	.. K. Subba Rao (Congress) ..	17,881	..

S.C.=Scheduled Castes
S.T.=Scheduled Tribes.

ANNEXURE—F.

The Composition of the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies 1965.

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency.	Composition
		Parliamentary Seats :
1.	Hindupur	.. Kadiri, Nallamada, Gorantla, Hindupur, Madakasira,Penukonda and Dharmavaram.
2.	Anantapur	.. Kalyandrug, Rayadrug, Uravakonda, Gooty, Singanamala, Anantapur and Tadpatri.
		Assembly Seats :
3.	Kadiri	.. Kadiri Taluk excluding Nallamada, Mohammadabad and Tanakal Firkas.
4.	Nallamada	.. Nallamada, Mohammadabad and Tanakal firkas in Kadiri taluk.
5.	Gorantla	. Bukkapatnam and Kothacheruvu firkas in Penukonda taluk and Gorantla Firka and Chilmathur firka in Hindupur taluk excluding the villages of Jakuledu, Demakethapalle, Hussainapuram, Veerapuram, Chilmathur and Shro. Yagnasettipalle.
6.	Hindupur	.. Hindupur and Parigi Firkas and the villages of Jakuledu, Demakethapalle, Hussainapuram, Veerapuram, Chilamathur and Shro Yagnasettipalle in Chilmathur Firka.
7.	Madakasira	.. Madakasira taluk.
8.	Penukonda	.. Penukonda taluk (excluding Bukkapatnam and Kothacheruvu firkas) ;and Ramagiri and Kanaganapalle firkas and Medapuram Firka excluding the villages of Medapuram, Kanumukkala, Veldurthi, Ganginepalle, Brahmanapalle, Pothulanagepalle and Mallakalva in Dharmavaram taluk.
9.	Kalyandrug	.. Beluguppa, Kalyandrug, Kambadur and Kundurpi firkas and villages of Adavigollapalle, Bachepalle and Settur in Brahmasamudram firka in Kalyandrug taluk.
10.	Rayadrug.	.. Rayadrug taluk (excluding the villages of Meenahalli, Thumbiganur, Garudachedu Kalekurthi, N. Hanumapuram, Solla puram, Rekatla, Mylarampalle, Peddakowkuntla, Ramapuram, Hanakanahal and

(1)	(2)	(3)
		Malyam in Kanekal firka and the villages of Bollanagudem, Kalludevanahalli, Govindavada, Honnur, Bidurukontham and Vyasapuram in Bommanahal firka) and Brahmasamudram Firka excluding the villages of Adavigollapalle, Bachepalle and Settur in Kalyandrug taluk.
11.	Uravakonda	.. Uravakonda taluk and the villages of Meenahalli, Thumbiganur, Garudachedu, Kalekurthi, N. Hanumapuram, Sollapuram, Rekatla, Mylarampalle, Peddakowkuntla, Ramapuram, Hanakanahal and Malyam in Kanekal firka and the villages of Bollanagudem, Kalludevanahalli, Govindawada, Honnur, Bidurukontham and Vyasapuram in Bommanahal firka.
12.	Gooty	.. Thimmancherla firka and Gooty firka (excluding the villages of Rajapuram, Venkatampalle, Konapuram, Ravaludiki, Avulampalle, Virupapuram, Gooty-Anantapuram and Thurakapalle in Gooty taluk) and Yadiki firka in Tadpatri taluk.
13.	Singanamala	.. Anantapur taluk (excluding Anantapur, Narpala and Bukkacherla firkas and the villages of P. Yaleru, Atmakur and Talupuru in Kudair firka) and Nagasamudram and Pamidi firkas and the villages of Rajapuram, Venkatampalle, Konapuram, Ravaludiki, Avulampalle, Virupapuram, Gooty-Anantapuram and Thurakapalle in Gooty taluk.
14.	Anantapur	.. Anantapur and Bukkacherla firkas and the villages of P. Yaleru, Atmakur and Talupuru in Kudair firka.
15.	Dharmavaram	.. Dharmavaram and Tadimarri firkas and the villages of Medapuram, Kanumukkala, Veldurthi, Ganginepalle, Brahmanapalle, Pothulanagepalle and Mallakalva in Medapuram firka in Dharmavaram taluk ; and Narpala firka in Anantapur taluk.
16.	Tadpatri	.. Tadpatri taluk excluding Yadiki firka.

CHAPTER XVIII
PLACES OF INTEREST

Agali (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 4,059; Lat. 13° 47′ N; Long. 77° 3′ E):

This village, about 26 miles south-west of Madakasira, has lent its name to Agali-Sima, so often referred to in the local inscriptions. A few of these inscriptions refer to Rayapparaja, the grandson of Cholaraya and his benefactions to the Ramaswamy temple and also the construction of a tank called Narasambudi named after the ruler. Another inscription refers to Mahapradhana Jahija Dannayaka and yet another to Kotaya, the dandanayaka (commander) of Ballaha. It is claimed that there was once a fort here with a deep moat near the Chaudeswari temple forming part of it. A mantapam and a tank at the place are claimed to have been built by Sir Thomas Munro. There is also a Jain temple bearing the image of one of the thirthankaras. The Agali tank fed by the Swarnamukhi, has a registered ayacut of 884 acres. Since 1951, a Zilla Parishad High School has been running at the place. A weekly fair is held on Sundays.

Alur (Tadpatri taluk. Pop. 1,049: Lat. 14° 55′ N; Long. 78° 3′ E):

This village, four miles from Tadpatri to its east, is well known for its small waterfall 25′ to 30′ in height. This fall, amidst picturesque surroundings with hills and trees all round, is well worth a visit although the tract is not easy to negotiate. From the Ranganathaswamy temple, the view down below is enchanting. Attempts were made to convert the spot into a tourist centre by the construction of a swimming pool, but they were given up as the natural pool created by the falling waters was washed away in 1958 due to unprecedented rains. There are a number of mantapams at the foot of the waterfall. There is also a temple dedicated to Ranganatha, a local family deity, in the hill to the western edge of the mountain stream. Pemmasani Thimma Naidu is credited with having built it. The car festival of Ranganatha comes off in

Chaitra (March-April) on the full moon day and is well attended. The festival is conducted at Alur and the idols are then brought from the temple to the village. There are a few other minor temples at the place. Avula-Thippayapalli, a hamlet of this village, has a large concentration of Roman Catholic converts

Allapalle (Kadiri taluk, Pop. 3,204; Lat. 13° 59′ N; Long. 77° 55′ E):

This village was known in the past as Narasimhapura agraharam. It was re-named Allapalli during the days of the Muslim rule. It is about 19 miles from Kadiri on the Kadiri-Gorantla road. A Trigonometrical station is located on the neighbouring Somarajamala hill. On this hill is a big boulder, locally called 'Chavidigundu', over two disconnected chain of hills, forming a roof to the cave underneath.

Amarapuram (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 6,424; Lat. 14° 7′ N; Long. 77° 0′ E):

It is claimed that this place, commanding the largest population in the taluk is associated with Amarasimha, the lexicographer and author of 'Amarakosa'. It was known in the past as Nadlahalli (the village in the middle) because of its situation between two other villages Thailagiri and Kalludurga which lie to its north and south-east respectively and was referred to in local inscriptions. It is situated 26 miles north-west of Madakasira, 48 miles from Hindupur and 52 miles from Penukonda. The ancient Thailagiri village site is replete with temples. At Kalludurga, ruins of a fort can still be seen. It appears to have been a stronghold of Jains in the early centuries. Chandraka Bhattaraka, the disciple of Charukrithi Bhattaraka, a reputed Jain teacher, lies buried in Thamadehalli Anjaneyaswami temple, about 2 miles from Amarapuram. On the elevated ground beyond the water spread of the Amarapuram tank which commands an ayacut of over 900 acres, the site of an old Jain 'Basadi' (Monument to the dead) in a black stone 'Panavattam' (Pedestal) contains an engraving wherein it is mentioned that Sri Mulasangha Desiyagana Kondakundanvaya Pustakagachcha Ingaleswara Thribhuvana Kirti Ravula's disciple Balendu Maladharideva constructed the

Basadi. An inscription of A.D. 1278 by the side of the Panavattam records the gift of arecanut trees in Thamdehalli for the reconstruction of the temple of Prasannaparaswadeva. There is also an incomplete Jain temple on the Thailagiri mound. Another Jain temple seems to have been converted into the Veerabhadraswamy shrine. There is yet another Jain temple even now in the main bazaar of the village. The mosque at this village is the biggest in the taluk and is well worth a visit. Amarapuram is known in the district for the cultivation of betel leaves and arecanuts. A weekly fair is held at this place every Friday. The local Zilla Parishad High School has been functioning since 1950. The Zilla Parishad has also been running a high school for girls since 1960. An allopathic dispensary, started in 1929 as a local fund dispensary, affords medical relief. A veterinary first aid centre is also located at the village.

Amidala (Uravakonda taluk, Pop. 3,869; Lat. 14° 51′ N; Long. 77° 15′ E):

This village lies eight miles to the south of Uravakonda. From inscriptional evidence it would appear that this was called 'Anagala', an agraharam granted to scholars in recognition of their erudition. It is locally believed that a horse used by a Bheemalingeswara Kavi,* a Telugu poet, whose curses are said to have never failed and round whose life a number of legends have sprung, is buried here. It is even stated that when the grave was opened, the skeleton of the horse was seen and hence the grave was again closed. The rich and fertile soils of the village facilitate good cultivation. A Rural Bank was started here in 1958. The village was electrified in 1962.

Anantapur (Anantapur taluk, Pop. 52,280; Lat. 14° 40′ N; Long. 77° 37′ E):

Anantapur,† the headquarters of the district, is on the Guntakal-Bangalore metre-guage line, 42 miles south of Guntakal. It is the seat of the District Collector with most of the district and even some regional

*Please see the account of Gadekal.

†The place appears to have been originally named Anantasagaram after the queen of Bukka I of Vijayanagar.

offices located there. It is also the Divisional and the Taluk headquarters. Its municipality was established in 1869, and its present annual income is about Rs. 8 lakhs. Of the thirty and odd miles of roads maintained by the municipality, only about a third of the length is made dust proof. The town is connected by regular bus service not only with all taluk headquarters in the district but also with Bellary, Kurnool, Chittoor, Hyderabad and Bangalore. Its present area is about 7.25 square miles. The villages of Anantasagaram and Bukkarayasamudram were established on either side of the Anantasagaram tank which is one of the biggest in the district with an ayacut of 2,511 acres, half of which lies within Anantapur limits and the rest within that of Bukkarayasamudram. The tank is fed by the Pandameru and paddy is extensively cultivated under it. The water works for the supply of drinking water to the town are located on the bank of Pandameru near the village of Raptadu. A part of the tank bund, called 'Musalammakatta', is believed to have been so named after one Musalamma of Bukkarayasamudram who sacrificed herself to close a breach in the bund. A hero stone is set up in her memory to the west of the spot. She is worshipped even today and sheep, fowl are sacrificed and cooked food offered on the day when the waters of the tank are let out annually for irrigating the ayacut in the village of Bukkarayasamudram. On the tank bund are a dargah and a Ganesh temple. The municipality has made lighting arrangements along the bund up to this temple and it is, therefore, the evening resort of the people of the town. Among the places of worship are the Chennakesavaswamy temple near the old town hospital, Eswara and the Kanyakaparameswari temples in the main bazar, and the Kasiviswes-wara and the Satyanarayanaswamy temples in the first road in the extensions. There is also a big mosque in the new town.

Anantapur is familiarly known as Hande Anantapuram after the Hande chiefs of the Vijayanagar period. This and a few other places were gifted by the Vijayanagar rulers to Hanumappa Naidu of the Hande family in return for his help. The place subsequently

came under the Qutbshahis, Moghuls and the Nawabs of Cuddapah, although the Hande chiefs continued to rule as their subordinates. During the time of Rāmappa of the Hande line, Anantapur was occupied by the palegar of Bellary. But it was eventually won back when Ramappa's son Siddappa was installed in 1753 as the Palegar with the help of the troops supplied by Morari Rao of Gooty. It was attacked by Morari Rao Ghorpade in 1757 when it resisted for some time but ultimately bought off the enemy for Rs. 50,000. The place then came into the possession of Hyder Ali and Tipu of whom the latter hanged all the male members of the Palegar's family except Siddappa, who escaped from his confinement at Srirangapatam. After Tipu's death, it was Siddappa who took back Anantapur in 1799. His submission to the Nizam, who acquired control over the area by the treaty of 1799, brought him Siddarampuram as a jagir. He was later pensioned off when the British occupied the territory in 1800. Anantapur was selected by Sir Thomas Munro, the first principal Collector of the Ceded Districts, as his headquarters. Munro's office and court were held in the old town in the building locally known as 'Munro's Cutchery' where now the Rajendra Municipal High School is located. Munro's residence, which for sometime was used as a guest house, now serves as the local inspection bungalow. Both these buildings are declared protected monuments. The municipality maintains another travellers' bungalow besides which there are also a number of privately managed 'Retiring rooms'.

The town falls distinctly into two areas, the old town and the extensions separated by the Marava Vanka. The old town is congested and does not admit of further extension owing to the existence of the tank bund on its east and paddy fields all round. But an industrial area is fast springing up along the Gooty road. To the northern end of the town there was once an old fort. The local weekly market is held on Fridays on the site where the fort stood. Round about 1887, the Jubilee park seems to have been laid in this area with plans for the provision of a reading room, a library, an economic museum and a nursery besides some play grounds but no vestiges can now be seen of any of them.

The Independence Memorial Clock Tower opposite the municipal bus stand in extensions stands sentinel over the town. Round it are clustered the Arts College, the taluk office, the bus stand and the trunk road leading from the old town which is the busiest marketing centre. A railway over bridge across the Guntakal-Bangalore line on the road from the clock tower to the sports stadium estimated to cost Rs. 12 lakhs is under construction (1965). The present Gandhi park is located in the old Robertson square, named after F. W. Robertson who died in 1838 at Anantapur after having been the Collector of the old Bellary district for over 15 years with Anantapur as headquarters. To the north of this square is the Government Training School for men, and Hande Anjaneyaswamy temple to the west of the municipal market and to the south the open square used as the bus stand. The Edward Coronation Hall here is the oldest town hall in the district and is managed by the municipality. Not far from it are the Ramachandranagar, Sanjivanagar and the Revenue Colony extensions. Near the District Court on a high ground is the Peace Memorial Hall constructed in 1921 by public subscriptions to commemorate the termination of th efirst World War. It is now used as a reading room.

There are six oil mills, eight rice mills, five saw mills and a number of printing presses. There are no other industries worth mentioning. The sandals made at the place were a speciality years ago. Even now the manufacture of leather purses and saddle and harness for the jutka (tonga) horses is carried on, although on a small scale. Large quantities of puffed rice are manufactured and exported to Bombay.* There is an assisted private industrial estate sanctioned in 1961 within the limits of Papampet village just a mile away from the town. The products manufactured at the estate include stainless steel pressed ware, brass and copper ware, surgical instruments, polythene packing material and paper bags. The branches of the Andhra Bank, the State Bank of India, the Indian Bank and the

*But at present the export has stopped due to scarcity of rice.

Syndicate Bank function at the place besides a co-operative central bank and a town bank. There is also a branch of the Anantapur Market Committee dealing in groundnut business.

The local Co-operative Milk Supply Union registered in 1949 supplies milk to the town. Anantapur receives protected water supply from the Pandameru and the Thadakaleru.

Apart from being the district headquarters, Anantapur is also an important educational centre, with a number of secondary, professional and technical training institutions.* Of them, the Government Basic Training School (1882), the Government Multi-purpose High School (1886), the Government Arts College (1916), the Police Recruits School (1917), the Industrial Training Institute (1942), the Sri Sai Baba National Higher Secondary School (1945), the Engineering College (1946), the Rajendra Municipal Higher Secondary School (1950), the Sarada Municipal High School for Girls (1951), the Oil Technological Institute (1952), the Police Training College (1955), the Government High School (1959), the Government Secondary and Training School for Women and the Government Polytechnic (1960), the Potti Sriramulu Municipal High School (1963) and the Kasturba Municipal Girls High School (1964) provide the requisite educational facilities. There are a number of Middle and Elementary Schools. There are also three open air theatres, one at the officers club, another near the Arts College and the third at the Lalithakala Parishad. The Sarada Samajam, the Anantapur Club, the Ladies Club and the Revenue Club and three cinema houses provide recreation. The Rotary club at the place was chartered in 1960. The district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was started in 1947. A Sports Stadium has also been constructed with public donations. The Abhyudaya Kala Samithi, a dramatic troupe of amateur artists, is a cultural institution of the local non-gazetted officers. The Thyagaraya Gana Sabha, an association of music lovers, celebrates annually the

*A detailed treatment of these institutions is given in Chapter XIV of the Gazetteer.

Thyagaraja Vardhanti in memory of the famous saint composer. The Ademma's Orphanage and Maternity Centre, the result of Srimati Ademma's benefaction, serves the orphans and the enceintes. The Guild of service, started in 1947, maintains a girls' hostel. Besides this, there are a poor boys hostel run by public subscriptions and a Vysya hostel organised by a Committee of Vysyas. There is also a museum where the relics of art in the district are preserved. A weekly journal, the Sadhana is published under the editorship of Pappur Ramacharyulu. The late Chilukuru Narayana Rao,* the well-known Telugu author, was associated with Anantapur in his later days.

The Government Headquarters Hospital was established sometime before 1884, in the old Robertson Square, as the 'Anantapur Municipal Hospital' and was financed by the municipality. A portion of the hospital was rebuilt round about 1900 from the funds raised for the Victorial Memorial. But in 1918, in pursuance of the general scheme of provincialisation of all the district headquarters hospitals, Government resumed its management. A new building was constructed for the hospital in 1959 in 'Arvindanagar', another extension. The old hospital building now houses the chronic diseases hospital and the district centre of the National Tuberculosis Eradication Institute. A Government Ayurvedic Dispensary was opened in 1959 in the extensions. The town was electrified in 1938.

Atmakur (Anantapur taluk, Pop. 5,200; Lat. 14° 38′ N; Long. 77° 22′ E):

This place is situated about 16 miles west of Anantapur on the Anantapur-Kalyandrug road. Adjacent to this village on the hill is a temple dedicated to Sri Narasimha locally known as Mala Obulesuswamy whose car festival held annually during February-March is generally well attended. The Avula Pareddi Zilla Parishad High School, started in 1951, is the recipient of munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 from Sri Avula Peddappaiah after whose father it is named. A co-operative society has been organised for the production of cumblies. There is also a Primary Health Cen-

*He belonged to Vizagapatam district.

tre. At Pampanur, near Atmakur, a sheep and wool extension centre with the Bikaner breed of sheep has been functioning since 1959. A curious agricultural practice noticed here and in the neighbourhood is the provision of the sandals to the labourers working in fields as the lands are thorny. Padamati Yaleru, another village near Atmakur has a sizeable Christian population of the Catholic denomination. There is an old Roman Catholic Church at the place. The village was electrified in 1962.

Bandlapalli (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 2,298; Lat. 14° 8′ N; Long. 77° 42′ E):

This place is situated seven miles north-east of Penukonda on the Penukonda-Bukkapatnam road. There are three copperplate inscriptions relating to this village with the village munsif of Enumulapalle. One of these, dated S. 1339 pertains to the reign of Bukka and refers to the construction of the village by certain Reddis from 'Utharadhi Bhanukota' (Northern Bhanukota village). Another inscription, dated S. 1305 refers to Harihara. There is a temple dedicated to Venkataramanaswamy at the adjacent Neredukonda hillock. The Vanguperu, an affluent of Chitravati, passes through this village. It was electrified in 1961.

Beluguppa (Kalyandrug taluk, Pop. 3,951; Lat. 14° 43′ N; Long. 77° 8′ E):

This village, well-known for its cumblies, is situated in the north-east corner of the taluk on the Anantapur-Bellary road. A cumbly weavers co-operative was organised here in 1946. It purchases wool from various other places in the district and exports the finished products not only to other places in this State, but also to Kerala and Mysore. It is an important centre of the Khadi and Village Industries Board for obtaining spun yarn. There are also a few temples in the village. Dry cultivation of Korra, Cholam, Cotton and Groundnut is the main agricultural practice followed in this area. The Zilla Parishad High School here was originally started as a middle school and upgraded to a high school in 1957. The school is named after Sri Racherla Ramachandrappa Sresty who donated Rs. 10,000 in cash. A Primary Health Centre

is located at the place. Cotton spinning remains an old cottage industry here. There are two groundnut decorticating and cotton ginning factories at the place.

Bestharapalle (Kalyandrug taluk, Pop. 2,497; Lat. 14° 17′ N; Long. 77° 6′ E):

This village is 6 miles east of Kundurpi. At Toomukunta, a hamlet of this village, there is a Harihara temple, considered a rarity in these parts. Cumbli weaving is also carried on in this hamlet as a cottage industry, with raw wool obtained from the neighbouring villages. The finished products are largely sold in the adjacent Mysore State. There is a Zilla Parishad High School started in 1964. There is also an old fort, still intact, with a few houses located within its area. The Lingayats of this place call themselves Gowdas and owe their allegiance to the Sringeri Sankara Math.

Bhyravanithippa (Kalyandrug taluk, Pop. 1,977; Lat. 14° 32′ N; Long. 76° 51′ E):

This place is situated 28 miles from Kalyandrug and is a trijunctional point of the taluks of Kalyandrug and Rayadrug of Anantapur district and the Mysore State and is named after Bhyrava whose temple lies on the hillock nearby. This otherwise insignificant village is the site of the Bhyravanithippa Project which harnesses the waters of the Hagari (Vedavathi). The original village, at the foot of the hillock, was evacuated to facilitate the construction of the dam. The project is designed for irrigation through a storage of 24,000 M.Cft. with an earthen dam and two canals on its right and left flanks. The water spread area of this reservoir at full level is 9.52 square miles submerging three villages and about 4,000 acres in Mysore also. The right flank canal runs in Kalyandrug taluk for 8 miles 6 furlongs and irrigates 3,790 acres in the villages of Bhyravanithippa (Polepalli), Gundiganipalli, Vepalaparthi, Chelimepalli, Bhairasamudram and Kannepalli. An extent of 309 acres has been localised in Bhyravanithippa of which 278 acres has been developed.

Bhupasamudram (Rayadrug taluk, Pop. 2,087; Lat. 14° 38′ N; Long. 77° 0′ E):

This village is 7½ miles from Rayadrug on the Kalyandrug road. It would appear to have been originally

called Kriyasaktipura and subsequently Bhupasamudra after Bhupatiraya of Rayadrug who built a tank here. There is a large sized co-operative society started in 1959.

Bommagondanahalli (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 3,909; Lat. 13° 54′ N; Long. 77° 5′ E):

This village is situated about 18 miles from Madakasira off the Madakasira-Amarapuram road. A trigonometrical station is located on the hillock near the place at a height of 2,650′ M.S.L. A jathra is held once in 30 years* of Jeerigelamma who is housed in a temple at the village.

Budagavi (Uravakonda taluk, Pop. 1,437; Lat. 14° 58′ N; Long. 77° 14′ E):

This village is 3 miles north-west of Uravakonda on the Bellary-Uravakonda road. It was also known as Buddhagavi since Buddhist monks lived here. The hillock nearby, about 80′ high, has a number of caves besides the ruins of old fortifications. In one of the caves a saint, Gudi Lingappa of Kuruba caste, is stated to have resided. He is now deified and worshipped by the local Kurubas. The Anjaneya temple at the place attracts, on the day of its annual procession on Sriramanavami, a large congregation from the neighbouring villages. The village was electrified in 1961.

Budili (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 5,672; Lat. 13° 56′ N; Long. 77° 44′ E):

This village lies on the banks of the Chitravati and is 24 miles north-east of Hindupur, off the Kotnur-Dharmavaram road. According to an inscription in Telugu of the eighth century on a hero stone in Budidagaddapalli, its hamlet, this place appears to have been called 'Pudili' in the past. The Kesavaswamy, the Eswaraswamy and the Chowdesvari temples are all situated on the bank of Chitravati river which flows within the limits of this village. Of these, the first appears to have been constructed by Achyutaraya of Vijayanagar.

Apart from the Kasba Pedda Cheruvu, ten other irrigation sources including a few smaller tanks serve

*The last one was held in 1930.

the village. Groundnut is raised over 3,000 acres and sugarcane over 350 acres. Large quantities of jaggery are produced and exported to Hindupur. The local Zilla Parishad High School was upgraded from a middle school in 1961. A maternity centre is run by the Kodigenahalli Panchayat Samithi. Budili was electrified in 1965.

Buddigumma (Kalyandrug taluk, Pop. 1,525; Lat. 14° 43′ N; Long. 77° 17′ E):

This is a deserted village on the banks of the Penneru. Traces of an old fort and a few dilapidated houses are all that can now be seen of it. The original settlers in the village, it is learnt, left the place as it was not prosperous, and established another settlement near the river which also they left subsequently. Some of them seem to have settled at Ramasagaram which is referred to in Government accounts not as a separate village but as Buddigumma. An inscription in the local Anjaneya temple, dated S. 1458 refers to a Palegar Bayappanaidu of Kundurpi. The local version is that, when the fort here was besieged by Tipu's army, the women residing in it committed suicide. The Pinakini Pathakalva and Kothakalva are the channels dug from the river, providing irrigation facilities for the village.

*Bukkapatnam** (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 8,005; Lat. 14° 12′ N; Long. 77° 48′ E):

This village, with the largest population in the taluk is situated 18 miles north-east of Penukonda on the eastern bank of Chitravati river at the foot of the Mallappakonda range of hills. From the Vijayanagar rulers, it passed on to the Hande Nayaks of Bukkarayasamudram. Traces of old fortifications can still be seen at the village. The hillocks around the tank here are full of temples some of which are dedicated to Varagiri Venkataramanaswamy, Snangatta Anjaneyaswamy, Ahobalaswamy and Thirumalaraya. Among the festivals of local importance mention may be made of the car festival of Lakshminarayanaswamy

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*The village derived its name from a local tank, Bukkarayasamudram (Bukka's sea) built by Chikkappa Udiyar, Minister of King Bukka of Vijayanagar, who held between A.D. 1344-1377.

held during March-April and drawing a sizeable congregation. Bukkapatnam was the headquarters of a Deputy Tahsildar between 1865 and 1880. The Sri Satya Sai Baba High School at the place was established in 1950 and was the recipient of a donation of Rs. 15,000 from Sri Satya Sai Baba of Puttaparthi. The Bukkapatnam tank with an ayacut of 2,972 acres is the largest in the district. It appears to have been constructed during the 15th century. An extent of 1,237-04 acres of this village is irrigated by this tank. Sugarcane and paddy are extensively cultivated in the wet lands under this tank. Monday is the weekly shandy day. The local Co-operative Rural Credit Society started in 1905 was the first of its kind in the district. The Kothacheruvu Samithi Allopathic Dispensary started in 1891 as a rural dispensary, serves the medical needs of the place. The place was electrified in 1960.

Bukkarayasamudram (Anantapur taluk, Pop. 4,357; Lat. 14° 41′ N; Long. 77° 38′ E):

This village is at the northern end of the Anantapur tank and is believed to have been constructed by Chikkappa Odeyar, Bukka I's Minister, said to have been born at Oruyu, a village to the east of this place at the foot of the Devarakonda hill. A fort to the north of the village is now in ruins. The temples of Veerabhadra and Bhadrakali greet the visitors at the entrance. On the top of the Devarakonda hill there is a temple of Kondameedirayudu.* The local Zilla Parishad High School was upgraded from a middle school in 1951. About 1,250 acres belonging to this village are under the ayacut of the Anantapur tank and paddy is extensively raised on it. The puffed rice, made at this place, was an important exportable commodity in the past. A large sized co-operative society registered in 1957 is functioning at the place. The village was electrified in 1955.

Chandana (Tadpatri taluk, Pop. 3,177; Lat. 15° 5′ N; Long. 77° 49′ E):

This village is about 2 miles from the Rayalacheruvu railway station and 15 miles north-west of

*A car festival for this deity in Magha month (January-February) attracts a large concourse from the neighbouring villages.

Tadpatri. It is one of the important centres for mining Barytes, Steatite, White-Shale and China Clay. About nine mining leases are held in this village. Cotton and groundnut are the crops grown here.

Chatram (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 874; Lat. 13° 57′ N; 77° 20′ E);

This uninhabited village is about 2½ miles east of Madakasira. A ruined fort can be seen at the place. Inside this fort is an ancient temple of Sri Venugopala Swamy in which the idols of Sri Venugopala and Rukmini are beautifully carved in black granite. The entire village was endowed for the service of the temple and after the inam was resumed by Government a tasdik allowance of Rs. 1,300 has been fixed. It is believed that any officer who enters the sanctum of the temple is transferred.

Chennakothapalle (Dharmavaram taluk, Pop. 2,675; Lat. 14° 17′ N; Long. 77° 37′ E):

This place, the headquarters of a Block, is situated 13 miles south-east of Dharmavaram on the Kurnool-Bangalore Highway. The Yerravanka, a feeder to the Nagasamudram tank of this village, runs to the east. A number of doruvu wells have been sunk on either side of this perennial stream. Paddy, ragi, cholam, onions and Vegetables are raised under these wells. A co-operative tanning society was established here in 1959. A weekly market is held every Thursday. The local Zilla Parishad High School was started in 1961. A Primary Health Centre was also opened in 1958.

Chennampalle (Kalyandrug taluk, Pop. 1,267; Lat. 14° 28′ N; Long. 77° 4′ E):

This village is on the bank of the Penneru and is 3 miles west of Perur, where the Upper Penner Project is located. The left canal of this Project is named after this place. An ayacut of 482-45 acres localised under this canal lies in this village. The Agricultural Department is running a farm here for improvement of millets and oil seeds.

Cheyyedu (Anantapur taluk, Pop. 2,918; Lat. 14° 36′ N; Long. 77° 42′ E):

This village Srividu (abode of Lakshmi) lies ten miles south-east of Anantapur, off the Madras-Bombay road. The old fort at the village was once the seat of Palegar and is now in ruins. Besides cultivation rearing of sheep by Kurubas and weaving of rough cumblies are the only local industries. The Durgam forest reserve close to the village affords a good grazing ground for the sheep. The large sized co-operative society at the place was registered in 1952. The village was electrified in 1960.

Chilamathur (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 7,216; Lat. 13° 15′ N: Long. 77° 42′ E):

This place has the largest population in the taluk next to Hindupur. It is situated about 17 miles east of Hindupur on the road connecting Kodikonda. An inscription of A.D. 1367 on the tank bund, besides mentioning the ruler Bukka I, refers to its construction by the Mahapradhani (Chief Minister) Irugappa Odeyar. There is an ancient temple of Kanuma Narasimhaswamy in the forest area, about 2½ miles west of the village. The forest area in the neighbourhood is well stocked with various floral species including sandal. The important cottage industries at the place include the weaving of jute carpets and the making of lace and silk thread used for waist strings. A weekly fair is held every Saturday. The Potti Sriramulu Zilla Parishad High School at the place was started in 1956. The channels taken from the Kushavati river project feed the ayacut in the village. Chilamathur was electrified in 1957.

Chitrachedu (Gooty taluk, Pop. 1,209; Lat. 14° 55′ N; Long. 77° 44′ E):

This village lying at a distance of 9 miles from Pamidi on the north bank of Penneru, can be reached from Gooty. Near the village is a stone image of Hanuman, hewn out of a rock more than 25 feet in height, carrying Rama, Lakshmana and Sita on his shoulders with Inderjit in between his feet. It is reputed to be the biggest of the idols of Hanuman in the

district and is locally known as Kotakonda Hanumantharayudu. A 'Parsha' (fair) takes place on the day next to Ugadi (Telugu New Year's Day) and devotees who intend to fulfil their vows participate in it. The old Gazetteer mentions that "North-east of Kotakonda Hanuman is a hill known as Giriappakonda, on the top of which is a dhwajastambha and a tree. Near the foot of the hill is a temple to Anantagiri, by the path upto which lies a boulder some four feet square which is called the 'balanthirayi' or pregnant woman's stone"* which is held in great veneration. The Yerva Yelama Kapus of the village have a reputation for being strict vegetarians and tee-totallers.

Cholasamudram (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 2,590; Lat. 14° 44′ N; Long. 77° 21′ E):

The village is about 6 miles east of Hindupur on the Hindupur-Kodikonda road. There are two inscriptions at the place, one referring to Timmarusu, Prime Minister of Krishnadevaraya, and the other to the monarch himself. The Cholasamudram tank has an ayacut of 320 acres. The village was electrified in 1955.

Chowlur (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 3,481; Lat. 13° 41′ N; Long. 77° 29′ E):

This village is situated about 9 miles south of Hindupur and a mile away from the Kurnool-Bangalore road. There is a beautifully carved Anjaneya idol in the local Anjaneya temple. Of the few inscriptions available at the place, one of S. 1471 and another of S. 1478 refer to Jakkarasa and Sadasiva respectively. The existence of an ancient fort is evidenced by an elevated mound. An ancient mosque, now in a dilapidated condition, is said to have been constructed by Tipu with the materials taken from the temples at Lepakshi. Viduraswatha, a great pilgrimage centre in the adjoining Mysore State, is only a couple of miles from this place. Chowlur was noted in the past for its printed textiles made by the Rangaris. But this industry has now become defunct owing to competition from mill-made cloth. The extensive coconut, areca, mango and tamarind plantations on

* W. Francis, Anantapur District Gazetteer, 1905, P. 151-152.

the banks of river Penneru afford a pleasant sight. There is a large sized co-operative credit society started in 1959. A Rural Ayurvedic dispensary, started in 1934 as an Allopathic dispensary and converted into an Ayurvedic dispensary round about 1946, affords the necessary medical relief. A High School has been functioning at the place since 1964. The place was electrified in 1957.

Chukkaluru (Tadpatri taluk, Pop. 1,512; Lat. 14° 57′ N; Long. 77° 59′ E):

This village, noted for its extensive mango and citrus gardens, is situated 4 miles north of Tadpatri on the Tadpatri-Gooty Road. Of the local temples of Chennakesava, Anjaneya and Eswara, the first temple has beautiful carvings of scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharatha. The temple is said to have been built by one Ramaraju during the days of the Vijayanagar rule. The Balaraju Kalva (canal), irrigating more than 300 acres in Sajjaladinne, a village adjacent to this place, has its fountain head within the limits of this village. The village was electrified in 1960.

Daditota (Tadpatri taluk, Pop. 2,474; Lat. 14° 36′ N; Long. 77° 58′ E):

This village is about 25 miles south of Tadpatri and is not easily accessible. It is bounded on three sides by hills with the river Chitravati flowing on the fourth. It is stated that there were a number of palmyra trees in the locality and hence the place was called Thatithota (thati in Telugu means palmyra and thota-garden), perhaps corrupted to Daditota. This village contains deposits of barytes and limestone, but not much mining is in evidence owing chiefly to difficulties of transport. A number of nalas (streams) from the Chitravati cater to the irrigation needs of the village. Chillies is an important cash crop raised here and marketed at Dharmavaram of this district and Pulivendla of Cuddapah. Onions are also largely cultivated and exported to Bangalore and Madras. Limes and oranges are raised and conveyed by lorries to the southern districts in the Madras State and also Bangalore. Groundnut is another important cash crop raised in this area. The cultivation of grapes is becom-

ing popular. Betel is grown but only for local consumption. The village was electrified in 1961.

Dadulur (Dharmavaram *taluk, Pop. 1,848; Lat. 14° 23′* N; Long. *77° 38′* E):

This village lies on the Kurnool-Bangalore Highway at the crossing of the Paleti Vanka (stream) over which the 'Lakshmana Bridge' is constructed. It is cement-concreted and consists of two spans of 100 feet each. There are a few inscriptions in the local Potharaju temple. One of S. 1439 mentions a Chaki Kondamanayudu. Another of S. 1630 refers to the Palegar of Rayadrug Venkatapathi Nayudu and to the washing away of the compound wall of the temple of Potharaju owing to a breach of a couple of tanks in the vicinity. Still another of S. 1707 records Pothanna of Daduluru as having repaired the temple. A Jatra, held annually in honour of Potharaju during March-April, is largely attended. Kurlapalli and Sandrascherla, hamlets of this village, have a large number of sheep whose wool is marketed. They are also well-known for brinjals. There are a few families of Ekilas in Dadulur.

Dandinahirehal (Rayadrug taluk, Pop. 4,288; Lat. 15° 1′ N; Long. 76° 50′ E):

This village is 36 miles from Rayadrug *via* Molakalamuru in Mysore State and 2 miles from Obalapuram railway station on the Rayadrug-Bellary line. It is called Dandinahirehal,* as it was once a military camping ground. Traces of an old fort and a moat are seen at the place. Groundnut and cotton are extensively grown here and sold mainly in Bellary which is only 9 miles away. There are a large number of weavers at the place producing coarse sarees of low counts, usually sold at the Bellary Shandy and also exported to Madakasira, Hindupur and also to some other places in Mysore State. The village has a large number of tamarind topes and consequently extensive business is carried on in the export of tamarind. A weekly market is held every Monday. At Obalapuram, two miles east of the place, is a bone crushing factory. Bonemeal crushed from bones collected from the neighbouring villages is exported to the south for manurial purposes.

*Dandu in Telugu means Army.

Iron ore is extracted at Obulapuram, Siddapuram and Malpanagudi from the hills nearby by private companies located in Bellary. The ore is transported by lorries to rail heads like Gooty and Guntakal for export. The local Zilla Parishad High School was originally started as a higher elementary school and converted into a middle school in 1953 and upgraded into a high school in 1959. The village was electrified in 1952.

Dharmapuram (Tadpatri taluk, Pop. 1,352; Lat. 14° 55′ N; Long. 77° 53′ E):

This village is 9 miles west of Tadpatri. The Aswartham (Pipal tree) on the banks of Pennar in the limits of Chinnapappur village, a hamlet of Dharmapuram, is a pilgrim centre visited by devotees from all over the district, either seeking children or needing a cure from chronic ailments. The month of Magham (January-February), and especially its third Sunday, is considered auspicious for worshipping the deity. An open pial has been raised round the tree trunk and fenced with iron gratings. All round the trunk are installed pancha (five) lingas and idols of Nagas by devotees praying for progeny. Marriages and tonsure ceremonies are also performed at the place. The other temples of some note are those dedicated to Bhimalingeswara and Pappuramma.

Dharmavaram (Dharmavaram taluk, Pop. 20,405; Lat. 14° 25′ N; Long. 77° 43′ E):

Dharmavaram, 21 miles from Anantapur, is the headquarters of a Deputy Collector's division, of a taluk, and also of a Block. The Dharmavaram municipality constituted in 1964 includes the Revenue villages of Dharmavaram and Guttakindapalli, a hamlet of Kunuthuru Panchayat. Dharmavaram is a railway junction on the Bangalore-Guntakal line and is the terminus of the Pakala-Dharmavaram section. The place derives its name from Dharmamba, the mother of Sri Kriyasakthi Odeyar who constructed the local Dharmavaram tank. The tank is fed by the Chitravati and Pangaperur and has an ayacut of 1,747 acres. The idol of Chennakesava is said to have been brought by the Odeyar from Anegondi and installed in the temple

here. Dharmavaram was one of the four villages given by Aliyaramaraja to Hande Hanumappa as a reward for the help rendered to him in the struggle for power. Thus it came into the hands of the Hande Chiefs from Vijayanagar. Hanumappa's son Pampa Naidu is reputed to have built a small palace now known as Pedda Upparige towards the western end of the tank bund. It is now partly in ruins. From 1573, the place came under the Palegar of Rayadrug. During the time of Pedda Timma Naik, a vassal under Rayadrug rulers, the tank bund at the place gave way owing to floods in Chitravati. The breach was closed but once again it gave way. It is traditionally believed that the breach could eventually be closed only after a Timmamma of Voddar caste gave herself up as a sacrifice. Dharmavaram subsequently came under Golconda, Hyder Ali and Tipu and was later occupied by the British Desai Narayanappa, the Huzur Munshi at Cuddapah. who helped Sir Thomas Munro in settling the district, is reputed to have built a Siva temple close to Chinna Upparige, another palace in the present fort area of the town. Even this building is not intact. Of the local temples, the most important is the Lakshmi Chennakesava Swamy shrine built by Kriyasakthi Odeyar. It has a storeyed tower, extensive enclosures and an entrance carved in the Vijayanagar style. A car festival for the deity held annually in the month of Vaisakham of the Telugu Calendar (April-May) is well attended. The Ramalingeswara temple at the place is exquisite in its architecture and has a perennial water sprout (bugga). At dusk, this 'saikatha' linga (an idol made of sand) looks as if it is imposed from above. Another linga presumed locally to have been brought by Hanuman is installed nearby. There is an unfinished Gopuram (tower) to the north of this temple and it is believed that it was deliberately kept incomplete as it would surpass all the other temples in the south if completed. The seven small independent pillars in the temple when struck produce 'Saptasvara' (the seven musical notes). The Kanyaka Parameshwari shrine is maintained by the local Vysyas. One of the Pushpagiri Swamis of Sringeri mutt is buried here. The local Jumma Masjid is reported to contain a hair of Prophet Mohammed which is exhi-

bited once a year. About a third of the population at the place are weavers engaged in cotton and silk weaving. Dharmavaram silks are well-known almost all over the country and particularly among the women folk in the south. There are over 600 looms engaged in silk weaving, most of them working for master weavers. Silk is largely imported from Bangalore, locally dyed and woven into sarees, cholis (bodice pieces) and shirting. The sarees are both plain and lace bordered. A silk production centre is run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at the place. The raw materials are given to accredited weavers and the product is marketed through the emporia of the Khadi and Village Industries Board. A co-operative silk weavers' society, known as Dharmavaram Silk Weavers' Co-operative production and sales centre, was established in 1956. Cotton textiles consisting of sarees, dhoties, towels, shirtings, upper cloth and handkerchiefs are also woven at the place. A weavers co-operative production and sales society was organised for these workers in 1954. A primary co-operative marketing society started in 1927, a co-operative land mortgage bank in 1935, a consumers' co-operative stores in 1940 and a co-operative house building society in 1947 are functioning at the place. In addition there are also the co-operative town bank and branches of the State Bank of India and the Vysya Bank. Dharmavaram attracts almost the entire groundnut produce of the taluk for decortication. Besides three rice mills, there are seven establishments where oil crushing, decorticating and rice milling are either undertaken singly or in combination. There are also more than a dozen rice hullers. A weekly market is held every Monday. A Millet Research Station was started in 1961 for carrying out experiments on hybridisation of millets. The Revenue Divisional Office and the District Munsif's Court were opened here in 1953. The local Zilla Parishad High School was opened as a middle school in 1920 and upgraded in 1927. The institution received a munificent donation of Rs. 40,000 from Kasetti Srinivasulu, a local silk merchant. The Government taluk headquarters hospital, originally started in 1884 as a dispensary, has now a maternity ward attached and serves adequately the medical needs of the place.

The Zilla Parishad also runs a maternity centre. A public library started in 1959 serves the needs of the reading public. The Sri Saibaba destitute home was established in 1946. Besides a picture house, the Edward Coronation reading room and Saraswati Nilayam caters to the recreational and cultural needs of the people. Andhra Nataka Kavitha Pithamaha (a title), the late Dharmavaram Ramakrishnamacharyulu, the father of modern Telugu drama, was born at this place. Sri Seeripi Anjaneyulu, a noted poet and author and the recipient of a Sahitya Saraswathi Award, is also a native of this village. The village was electrified in 1954.

Enumaladoddi (Kalyandrug taluk, Pop. 2,156; Lat. 14° 23′ N; Long. 77° 6′ E):

This village, 12 miles south of Kalyandrug is well situated amidst hills for rearing cattle and sheep. Cumbly weaving is carried on a very small scale here. There is an ashram dedicated to a saint of the Sri Radhaswamy faith. The Teppalamma Banda (a stone) to the south of the ashram is visited by devotees praying for progeny, and also for performing tonsure ceremonies. A peculiar feature in this village is the celebration of Muharram by Dommaras, a nomadic tribe, who specially congregate on the occasion with their chief officiating as the priest. Equally interesting is the existence of a "floating island."* "It is a small irregular-shaped island of earth, some ten yards across at its widest part, which lies in, and nearly fills up, a hollow in the rock of which the hillock consists. On it are several small trees ten or twelve feet in height. In the rains the hollow becomes full of water and the 'island' floats and moves a foot or two. The island is worshipped as the 'floating goddess' and the water round it is held sacred."

Eradikera (Kalyandrug taluk, Pop. 1,407; Lat. 14° 30′ N; Long. 76° 57′ E):

Eradikera, a place of two tanks (eradu in Canarese means two and kera a tank) is 16 miles west of Kalyandrug. Of these tanks, the Peddacheruvu has an ayacut of 531 acres. In the area known as 'Kota' (Fort), there

*W. Francis, Anantapur District Gazetteer, 1905, P. 177.

are a few dwellings and traces of a fort with a deep moat encircling it. There is a sculptural representation of Tipperudraswamy, a Lingayat saint, whose tomb is in the Mysore State. At Eradikera, the annual car festival, held in March-April in memory of the saint, attracts Lingayats from the State. An inscription of S. 1051, in the local Sankareswara temple, refers to the Chalukyan King Jagadekamalla, and another to Roddadamalla Mallidevarasa, son of Irungola Chola Maharaja and the death of Ganganavargade.

Gadekal (Uravakonda taluk, Pop. 2,944; Lat. 15° 7′ N; Long. 77° 15′ E):

It is a village, 16 miles north of Uravakonda on the Cuddapah-Bellary State Highway. The place is widely known for the samadhi (tomb), of Bhima Lingeswara Kavi. This Bhima is a legendary figure, whose life appears to be similar to that of Vemulavada Bhima Kavi claimed by Draksharama of East Godavari and Vemulavada of Karimnagar districts. Apart from these claims, a massive temple in granite has been built over the 'samadhi', of the poet at this place. The local Besthas (fishermen) officiate as priests at the shrine. A samadhi has also been raised to Bhima's horse here, which figures in a theft by Pothuraju of Gudimetla who was cursed by the seer to die in seven days for the theft committed, and the curse came to pass.* A Zilla Parishad High School was opened in 1964. There is also large sized co-operative society registered in 1958. The village was electrified in 1961.

Gandlapenta (Kadiri taluk, Pop. 6,154; Lat. 14° 5′ N; Long. 78° 16′ E):

This village, with as many as 29 hamlets, is situated 10 miles east of Kadiri. Relics of huge bastions and fort walls at some of its hamlets like Vaddireddipalle, Katampalli, Kotlapalli and Gollapalli, point to its historical importance in the past. The place also owes its importance mainly to the existence of the tomb reputed to be that of Vemana, the well-known Telugu poet and philosopher, who lies buried at Katarupalle, its hamlet. A mantapam has also been built near the Samadhi. A five day festival is held in memory of the saint

*Amidala also claims to have laid the horse to rest.

on Chaitra Sudha Navami (March-April). The local Zilla Parishad High School was started as a middle school in 1956 and upgraded in 1958.

Goddumarri, (Tadpatri taluk, Pop. 2,188 Lat. 14° 36′ N. Long. 78° 1′ E):

This village lies on the northern bank of the Chitravati, over 26 miles from Tadpatri. There is a temple of Rama constructed on the hillock adjoining the river. The Tungabhadra high level canal passes very near this village. The river separates the main village from its hamlets Lakshumpalli and Nerjumpalli, both noted for the mining of barytes and yellow ochre. Lakshumpalli is inhabited mostly by weavers weaving coarse sarees of 20 to 40 counts.

Gollapalli (Rayadrug taluk, Pop. 3,161: Lat. 14° 40′ N; Long. 76° 48′ E):

This place, once the stronghold of Boyas, is situated 5 miles south-west of Rayadrug on a road leading to Galagala. There are a number of dilapidated temples and innumerable kistavaens in three different groups. The village has good garden lands with a large flock of sheep which provides manure for them. The adjacent forest area affords good grazing facilities for the flock. R. Kotalapalli, another village two miles away, had in the past a black bangle making industry which was run with the raw material obtained from the taluks of Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug. This industry is no longer in existence. The village was electrified in 1960.

Gorantla (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 5,969; Lat. 13° 59′ N: Long. 77° 46′ E):

This village is about 25 miles south-east of Hindupur. It is well-known for its antiquarian remains. There are many rocks on the banks of Chitravathi with the letters of archaic Telugu alphabets inscribed on them. But they are yet to be deciphered. The village is believed to have been of considerable importance during the heyday of the Vijayanagar empire. Among the inscriptions at the place are one of S. 1446 (A.D. 1524), one of S. 1276 (A.D. 1354) mentioning King Narasinga of the Saluva family, and those of S. 1466, S. 1452 (A.D. 1530) and S. 1455 (A.D. 1533) all

referring to Achyuta. Another inscription of S. 1532 (A.D. 1610) refers to Vira Venkatapati Deva Maharaya. The local Madhavaswamy temple appears to have been built by King Narasinga of the Saluva family in S. 1276 (A.D. 1354). The waters of the well in the temple are reputed to have curative effect. About 2 miles south of the village are a number of boulders locally called 'Gurrapu Gundlu'* where, it is claimed, the local chieftains trained their horses in jumping.

A weekly fair is held every Monday. Over a hundred acres in the village are under sugarcane and the jaggery manufactured here is exported to Hindupur A Primary Health Centre has also been opened at the village. The Nehru Zilla Parishad High School at the place has been functioning since 1949. Gorantla is a Class II Panchayat and it maintains a public library. The village was electrified in 1962.

Gotlur (Dharmavaram taluk. Pop. 3,407; Lat. 14° 27' N; Long. 77° 44' E):

This village is 3 miles to the east of Dharmavaram. It stands next to the taluk headquarters as a paddy producing centre. The Gotlur tank has an ayacut of 742 acres. In addition there are a few nalas and wells which serve as good sources of irrigation. The most important varieties of paddy raised here are 'Delhi Bhogalu' for the first crop and 'Sanna Vadlu' for the second. Over a thousand acres is under groundnut. A large sized co-operative society started in 1959 functions at the place. Milk is collected from this place daily and marketed at Dharmavaram. The master weavers at Dharmavaram also employ the weavers of this village for silk weaving. About 45 looms are active. Twenty houses constructed for Harijans by the Social Welfare Department remain unoccupied and are in a state of disrepair. The village was electrified in 1958.

Gooty (Gooty taluk, Pop. 19,057; Lat. 15° 7' N; Long. 77° 38' E):

Gooty, the headquarters of the taluk and of a Block, has a railway station on the Madras-Bombay

*'Gurram' means Horse and 'Gundlu' boulders in Telugu.

line and is 33 miles from Anantapur on the Kurnool-Bangalore trunk road. The town is of considerable historical antiquity and is said to have derived its name from 'Gowtamipuri' the town of sage Gowtama, who is believed to have lived and performed penance on a hillock called 'Gowrigutta' situated to the north of the railway station. Some others aver that 'Gutti', which means a cluster in Telugu, is named after the group of hillocks around the place. The Gooty 'Kaifiyat' mentions that the place was also known as Jagatapi Gutty.

As the gateway to the south, Gooty fort was coveted by all rulers from the days of the later Vijayanagar Kings till its occupation by the British. It has not yet been exactly established as to who constructed this fort. The earliest inscription at the place is in Sanskrit and Kannada, and is assigned to about the 7th century A.D. An inscription of S. 1141 (A.D. 1219) refers to a fort, 'Gadha', while an inscription of Bukka, the Vijayanagar monarch, refers to it as the 'King of forts'. The Gooty Kaifiyat records that the fort was captured by Mir Jumla and was subsequently under the charge of Qutb Shahi chiefs. One of them, Shah Niamath, renovated the tank at the place and had a village constructed near it and named it as Niamath Khanpalle while his wife called another village Masaobupet* after her name. In A.D. 1746 the fort was captured by Hindu Rao (Siddoji), father of Morari Rao, the Mahratta chief. Later in A.D. 17[illegible], it passed on to Hyder after a siege of nine months. After the capture of Seringapatam by the British it fell to the share of the Nizam in 1799. Col. Bowser, who took over the fort, found it to be commanded by a Zeruwar Khan, a Brahmin who became a Muslim. Gooty was included in the districts ceded by the Nizam to the British in 1800. The place was garrisoned with two companies of 'Native' infantry in the barracks which can still be seen in 'Mar Gooty'. The troops were withdrawn in 1860 after the organisation of the Police force.

The citadel of the fort is constructed on the westernmost circle of hillocks. It is a huge precipitous

*It has not been possible to identify these villages now.

mass of bare rock and towers over the adjacent ones. The fort is approached by a paved path leading first to an outlying spur strongly fortified and known in former days as 'Mar Gooty.' After passing through the fortifications, the pathway winds upwards round steep sides of huge rock and reaches the summit (2005' above M.S.L.) where the citadel or 'quilla' is situated. The fortifications include a series of walls connected by 14 gateways flanked by bastions. None of the buildings in the fort is of any architectural importance. There are two edifices, apparently a gymnasium and a powder-magazine, and a small pavilion of polished lime stone called Morari Rao's seat, on the edge of the cliff. This commands an excellent view of the town below and is said to have been a favourite resort of Morari Rao and his mistress for playing chess. Several other ancillary buildings are now in ruins, including a few where the refractory palegars were once imprisoned by the British. There are also a number of wells in the clefts of the rock. One of them is believed to have been connected with a stream at the foot of the hill. Of the buildings in the fort area, one is believed to be the residence of Narasimhayya, Dewan of one of the Muslim Sirdars. Apart from this fort, the other building of interest is the one popularly called 'Munro's choultry', constructed by Government for the benefit of travellers. It now houses the Government General Education and Special Training School for Women. The walls of this building and its floor are finely polished and a full length portrait of Sir Thomas Munro drawn by an artist Archer Shee hangs in the choultry. Near the choultry is a tomb of Gulapalayam Hampayya who was shot dead while saving a couple of Hindu women from being molested by the two European soldiers.

There are a few temples in the town but none of any architectural or antiquarian interest. Of the three mosques, two are situated in the town and one in the station area. The Hazarat Syed Bhasha Vali Urs is celebrated on the 8th day after Milad-un-Nabi (third month of the Muslim calendar) for two days and attracts a large number of devotees. Gooty is the headquarters of the Rayalaseema diocese with jurisdiction over the Rayalaseema districts of Cuddapah, Kur-

nool, Anantapur and Chittoor. There are two churches, one in the town for protestants and the other near the railway station for Roman Catholics.

The Gooty tank, constructed in A.D. 1619 by Ramaraya, one of the expatriated princes of Vijayanagar, commands an ayacut of 1,037 acres. Another large stone-revetted tank was built by one Narasimhayya, near the present taluk office to ensure water supply to the town. The waters of Kunta Bhavi, located a mile off the fort, are reputed to be particularly tasty.

Gooty is not an important industrial centre in the district. A co-operative town bank and a branch of the State Bank of India are located at the place. A railway colony has sprung up near the railway station with its large loco shed. The diesel locomotives now used on the Madras-Guntakal section are kept at the Gooty Loco Yard. The Malthus Smith Multipurpose School was started in 1876 by the London Mission as an Anglo-Vernacular School and upgraded to a high school in 1901. It is located in an imposing building with a small agricultural farm attached to it. The Zilla Parishad High School near the railway station was started in 1957 as a middle school. The Government General Education and Special Training School for adult women was opened in 1959. The local taluk headquarters hospital, the first of its kind in the district was started as a dispensary in 1858 in memory of Sir Thomas Munro. Gooty was electrified in 1954. Since 1957 a public library has been functioning at the place. It has also a cinema house.

Gooty was constituted into a municipality in 1869 but had to be down graded to a panchayat in 1881 on account of its poor financial resources. The town is divided into two parts, the fort area called 'kota' and the other 'Peta'. Some new buildings abutting the road leading to the railway station have recently sprung up, near the taluk office away from both these areas.

Govindavada (Rayadrug taluk, Pop. 1,943; Lat. 14° 56′ N; Long. 77° 4′ E):

This place is 22 miles east of Rayadrug on the road to Bellary. The local Neelakanteswara and Chenna-

kesava temples contain polished black granite pillars of exquisite finish. An inscription of S. 1042 at the former temple refers to Sriman Mahamandalesvara Tribhuvanamalla Mallideva Maharaja ruling at Govindavada. The Chennakesava temple is buried in sand dunes blown from the river Hagari nearby. A large flock of sheep is maintained by the local Kurubas.

Gudibanda (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 4,350; Lat. 13° 58′ N; Long. 77° 6′ E):

This place is about 12 miles west of Madakasira on the Penukonda-Amarapuram road. The Gudibanda hill is known as Bandakonda and a steep fort whose ruins can still be seen is constructed on it. An inscription of S. 1752 at the village refers to one Rahutta maharaya. There are also a few hero stones at the place. A big weekly fair where cattle are mostly sold is held every Wednesday. The local high school was initially started as a middle school in 1957 and upgraded in 1960. A maternity centre was opened in 1960.

Gudipalle (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 437; Lat. 13° 59′ N: Long. 77° 37′ E):

This village is 8 miles south of Penukonda on the Penukonda-Kodur road. It is situated amidst the Somandapalli range of hills and Papireddipalle-Petakunta hillocks and is mostly rocky. The soil is found congenial for raising plantations of aloe, sisal and allied fibre-yielding genus of plants. The Bhanushali Sisal Fibre Industry and Plantation is located near this village. This establishment processes sisal fibre and exports it to Calcutta for making ropes. A cattle fair is held annually on Chaitra Suddha Pournami (March-April) to synchronise with the 10-day car festival of Sri Saddaganti Ranganathaswamy and is attended by a vast concourse of people. Over 5,000 cattle are brought to the cattle fair. A white necked eagle, rare in these parts, is reported to appear perching on the top of the temple on the occasion of lighting the lamp 'Adbhuta Deepam'.

Gugudu (Anantapur taluk, Pop. 3,377; Lat. 14° 40′ N; Long. 77° 52′ E):

*This village, lying in the low range of Muchukota hills, is about 18 miles east of Anantapur. It is well-*known for its Moharram festival conducted with Sri Kullaiswamy as the venerated Pir. The Peerla Makan with its gold plated minarets is in the centre of the village. The Moharram attracts a large number of devotees who fulfil their vows on the occasion. Children born as a result of the saint's blessings are named after him. A fire-walking ceremony is also conducted. The other temples at the place are those dedicated to Anjaneyaswamy and Chennakesavaswamy. It is widely believed that some ill-luck visits an official who halts at the village for the night.

Guntakal (Gooty taluk, Pop. 48,083; Lat. 15° 10′ N; Long. 77° 23′ E):

Guntakal is an important railway junction on the Madras-Bombay line. The railway lines from Hubli to Masulipatam, and Bangalore to Secunderabad also pass through it. It is the headquarters of a railway division with its jurisdiction extending up to Hindupur on the Bangalore line, Donakonda on the Masulipatam, Renigunta on the Madras and Hospet on the Bellary lines. As an ancillary, a railway colony has sprung up here. The place was constituted into a municipality in 1948. The municipality maintains an Ayurvedic Dispensary and an Allopathic Dispensary to which Raosaheb M. Hampiah donated Rs. 20,000 along with an endowment of Rs. 5,000. Since 1959, a comprehensive scheme of protected water supply has been executed within the municipal area. The Municipal High School was started in 1954 and the Girls' High School in 1959. A third school is maintained by the railway authorities. The Coronation Town Hall, called the 'Rani choultry,' constructed largely by public donations, is now under the control of the municipality. It houses a maternity and child welfare centre, a radio room, and the local girls' high school. A public library has been functioning since 1955.

The State Bank of India, the Syndicate Bank and the Andhra Bank have their branches here. Guntakal

is a notified regulated market area dealing in groundnut, cotton, jaggery and onions. There is also a District Market Committee at the place. On account of its easy accessibility, it is the most important centre in the district for trade in cotton, cotton seed and groundnut. In view of its commercial importance, the place has become a prominent centre for bus and lorry transport. A weekly shandy is held every Sunday, when agricultural produce, handloom cloth, vegetables, *etc.*, are marketed both wholesale and retail. There are 4 cotton ginning factories and an oil mill coming within the purview of the Factories Act (1965). There are also six saw mills. The Burmah Shell and Caltex have constructed their storage tanks here. The iron ore mined in the Bellary district is transhipped from this junction. The Kanyaka Parameswari temple was built by the local Arya Vysya Sangham in 1961. Guntakal is the headquarters of Jagadguru Panditharadhya. the head of the Lingayat sect. The town has two cinema theatres. The Rotary Club at the place was chartered in 1960. There is a railway institute catering exclusively to the recreational needs of the railway staff. The local Travellers' bungalow is maintained by the State roads and buildings department. A fire service station was started in 1957. The place has a fairly large Muslim population. It was electrified in 1950

Gutibayalu (Kadiri taluk, Pop. 292; Lat. 14° 1′ N; Long. 78° 20′ E):

This place is about 13 miles south-east of Kadiri. Its chief interest lies in its banyan tree locally called 'Timmamma Marrimanu', perhaps, the biggest of its kind in the south—its branches spreading over nearly 5 acres. A small temple dedicated to a Thimmamma lies under the tree. An account of this lady in Telugu kept at the shrine reveals that she was the daughter of a Setti Balija couple Sennaka Venkatappa and Mangamma, born in A.D. 1394. She was married to a Bala Veerayya who died in 1434, and Thimmamma committed 'Sati'. The banyan tree is believed to have sprouted at the place where she ascended the funeral pyre.

*Guttur** (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 2,842; Lat. 14° 12′ N; Long. 77° 38′ E):

This place lies about ten miles north of Penukonda on the Kurnool-Bangalore trunk road. The Makkajipalli railway station on the Guntakal-Bangalore line is within the limits of this village. An inscription of S. 1565 in the Iswara temple referring to Sadasiva the Vijayanagar ruler can be seen in the ruins of the Ramasagaram village site to the west of the railway station. There are traces of old fortifications at the place. Kanvakona, to the west of Venkatagiripalyam, a hamlet of the village in the adjacent reserved forest, is associated with sage Kanva who is believed to have performed penance here. On the top of the Mallekonda hill west of Ramasagaram, is a temple dedicated to Mallekondarayadu. It is commonly believed that Guttur derived its name from a Guttappa Naidu, a Palegar, who founded it. It was formerly well-known for its bangle making industry, now almost extinct. It was in fact called 'Gazula Guttur' (the Guttur of the bangles). Many of the artisans have now taken to the manufacture of aloe fibre which finds a market at Raichur. A weekly shandy is held every Wednesday. A little cumbly weaving by Kurubas is extant at the place and the cumblies find a market both locally and in Salem district of Madras. The place has a Zilla Parishad High School started in 1961.

Halukur (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 3,329; Lat. 14° 6′ N; Long. 77° 01′ E):

This village is situated 23 miles west of Madakasira on the Amarapuram-Madakasira road. The original village is said to have been known as 'Thalemare Halkur' (Palmyra Halkur) in view of its location amidst a palmyra tope. Nothing is known of the causes for the disappearance of the old village. But tradition has it, that between the old village and Dodagatta, a ruined site, a battle was fought in ancient times. Inscriptional evidence, however, locates Halkur in Nidugallu Nadu (Nidugallu country). Among the inscriptions found at the place is one of S. 1235 (A.D. 1313) referring to the construction of Eswara temple by a Halkur Hanuma

*This village is also referred to as Gutlur.

Setti and Mallanna Gaud. Another undated inscription refers to a war between Sylaya and Erapapaya Nayaka of Halkur on the one hand and Jannap Obeya and Bommanayaka of Gosikera on the other; yet another of S. 1473 (A.D. 1555) mentions the names of Sadasiva Devarayulu and Dodagatta. Traces of fortifications can be seen in the ruined Dodagatta village site. The poorer of the cultivators at this place use he-buffaloes and even cows for ploughing.

Haresamudram (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 2,638; Lat. 13° 55′ N; Long. 77° 18′ E):

This village is about 3½ miles east of Madakasira, on the Madakasira-Madhudi road. A few inscriptions at the place, mostly fragmentary, refer to Salakaraja Piriya Thirumalaraja Maharaja and Srirangarayadeva Maharaja. The Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple at Bhaktarahalli, a hamlet of this village, is claimed to have been consecrated by Vyasaraya, the Guru of the Vijayanagar rulers.* The car festival of the deity held in Margasira month (November-December) conjointly with that of Anjaneya in Zilledukunta, a village nearby, attracts a large number of devotees. A jatra (fair) is also organised to synchronise with the car festival. The village was electrified in 1965.

Havaligi (Uravakonda taluk, Pop. 3,106; Lat. 15° 1′ N; Long. 77° 7′ E):

This village is about 12 miles from Uravakonda, off the Anantapur-Bellary old road. Remnants of old fortifications can still be seen at this place. It is said that the stones from the fort walls were used in the construction of the railway stations at Hagari Veerapuram, Bevenahal and Banganahal. A hillock adjoins the village and at its western end, close to the tank, are temples dedicated to Berappa, Chennakesava and Jambulingeswara. Of these, the second is now completely in ruins and one of its idols is reported to have been removed to the museum at Madras while another is kept in front of the Peace Memorial Hall at Anantapur. The local Zilla Parishad High School was upgraded from a higher elementary school in 1964. This village, as most others in the taluk, is also notorious for the 'Guinea-worm' disease.

*Please see the account of Yerrabommanahalli.

Hemavathi (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 4,806; Lat. 14° 2' N; Long. 77° 0' E):

Hemavathi is about 22 miles west of Madakasira, off Kodikonda-Amarapuram road and is about 8 miles from Amarapuram. The village stands on an extensive mound and was a town of considerable importance between the 8th and 10th century A.D. under the Nolamba Pallavas when it was known as Hanjeru or Henjeri. It is a repository of a striking collection of the Chola and Pallava sculpture, lying scattered all over, perhaps due to vandalism. Most of the artistic pieces have been removed to the Madras Museum. To the south-west of the village are traces of an earthen construction indicating a fort. Of the temples at the place, the chief are those of Siddheswara* Doddeswara, Virupaksheswara and Malleswara standing in a group to the north-west of the village. Hemavathi represents better than other places the two architectural features in which the Nolamba craftsmen showed a high order of excellence. These relate to the temple pillars and the use of pierced stone windows. The pillars in the Doddeshwara shrine are fine examples of the clean base mouldings, the beautifully turned capitals and the crisp and delicate decorations of the square shafts. There is inscriptional evidence to show that Rajendra, the Chola monarch, took away no less than 44 of these pillars to decorate the fine temple at Tiruvadi where they are still to be seen.** These temples exhibit delicate carvings, massive and artistic pillars of polished black stone with a fine finish. The stone used in making the idols sounds like metal when struck and is also remarkably transparent. The large stones used in the low roofed Doddeswara temple have been ingeniously carved to resemble a series of slender and delicate pillars let into the wall at brief intervals. Round the top and on the lower side of its carved cornices of granite are a number of little figures unusually well sculptured. A Nandi of dark granite, eight feet in length and four in height, is at the entrance. The walls at a number of places have been ornamented by carved

*A cattle fair synchronising with the car festival of this deity held in Magha (January-February) attracts about 8,000 head of cattle.

**Vide 'Hemavathi' by Douglas Barrett.

human figures looking as though they hold on to them. Scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharatha are carved on the pillars in the enclosed porch of the temple. There is a six foot 'Lingam' in the sanctum. In the Siddheswara temple, Siva is not represented in the usual form of a Linga, but his figure has been carved out in a sitting posture as if engaged in penance. The other temples at the place also exhibit carvings of good workmanship. The local Zilla Parishad High School was started in 1958.

Hindupur (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 32,445; Lat. 13° 49′ N; Long. 77° 30′ E):

Hindupur is an important commercial centre in the district. It lies close to the confluence of the Penneru and the Jayamangali and is about 65 miles from Anantapur on the Kurnool-Bangalore road. It is a railway station on the Guntakal-Bangalore line. It is also the taluk headquarters and a municipality since 1920, having been a union prior to it. The town derives its name from Hindu Rao, the father of Morari Rao, the Maharatta ruler of Gooty, although it is not quite certain as to who among the two had built it. However, Murari Rao appears to have stationed at this place large forces under his father Siddoji Rao, better known as Hindu Rao, to watch the movements of Tipu. This led to a marked movement of civilian population to this place, then known as Sugur, to serve the army. As years passed by, this struggling Sugur gained in population and importance and became part of Hindupur. It became the headquarters of a taluk under the British in 1860. The construction of the railway line connecting it to Bangalore aided its growth. There are a number of temples of which the Anjaneyaswamy temple, an ancient one, almost coeval with the establishment of the town, the Guddam Rangaswamy temple, on the Guddamkonda hillock, and the Peta Venkata Ramanaswamy temple in the main bazaar merit mention. The Kanyakaparameswari temple is a recent construction. There is also a church managed by the Ceylon and Indian General Mission.

The Pennar-Kumudvati Project, connecting the two rivers by an anicut for supplying water to eight

tanks through two channels is about two and half miles to the south-west of the town. The Hindupur big tank (Peddacheruvu), one of the largest in the district, has an ayacut of 1,192 acres. As the village lies in the midst of an agricultural tract, its industries are mainly agro-based. Thus it had in 1964 12 oil mills, 5 rice mills and 4 saw mills, besides a starch making factory, falling under the purview of the Factories Act. The Super Spinning Mills, set up at Kerikera, a suburb of Hindupur, started manufacturing yarn in 1964. Besides these, there are numerous retail shops and a number of printing presses. The State Industries Department runs a sericulture farm at the place. As an important commercial centre, Hindupur has a number of wholesale merchants plying their trade in jaggery, tamarind, groundnut, chillies, foodgrains and textiles. The wholesalers have formed themselves in 1958 into "The Hindupur Mundy Merchants Association." There are also a number of jewellers shops at the place and these jewellers have also organised themselves into an association. Similarly, number of wholesale merchants dealing in textiles have also formed themselves into an association since 1961. Weekly markets are held every Friday and Tuesday, the one on Friday being the more important. In view of its commercial importance, branches of the Vysya Bank Ltd., the Syndicate Bank, the State Bank of India and the State Bank of Mysore, have been opened. Besides these, there is a co-operative town bank and a mutual benefit fund. There are also a number of co-operative institutions like the Co-operative Marketing Society, the Co-operative Milk Supply Union, the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, the Co-operative Building Society and the Co-operative Wholesale Stores.. There is also a co-operative stores catering exclusively to railway employees. The taluk headquarters hospital, started in 1884 as a dispensary, is now a well equipped medical institution. A leprosorium is also maintained by Government at the place. The municipality runs a maternity centre in a building constructed with the donations made by a leading local Vysya family. The town is served by protected water supply. It is well covered both by bus transport and railway. A Government Taluk Veterinary Hospital, a Key Village Cen-

tre and a poultry unit are run at the place. The local educational institutions include Mahatma Gandhi Higher Municipal Secondary School (1898), Government Secondary School for Girls (1945), the Government Basic Training School for teachers (1949) and the Netaji Municipal High School (1963). An Arts College has also been started in 1965. This institution received a munificent donation of rupees one lakh from Sri Dasa Govindayya Setty and his wife Srimathi Sharadamba. The municipality maintains a public library and a park. A Public Works Department inspection bungalow and a number of choultries provide accommodation for visitors to the place. The Lalitha Kala Samithi, the Officers' Club, the Youth Recreation Club, the Rotary Club and three cinema houses provide the necessary cultural and recreational facilities. The place was electrified in 1950.

Honnur (Rayadrug taluk, Pop. 2,816; Lat. 14° 55′ N; Long. 77° 5′ E):

This place is 22 miles north-east of Rayadrug. Cotton, betel vines and groundnut are extensively grown here. On the way to Honnur from Govindavada is an inscription referring to the hanging of Imam Saheb, a thug, by the order of the Faujdari Adalat on 9th September, 1837. There is a samadhi of Honnurswamy, a saint after whom the village is presumed to have been named. Syed Shah Safi Sarmasthi Hussain Chisti Vali Allah Urs conducted annually in Jamadi-ul-Aval is well attended both by Hindus and Muslims. The Vali appears to have died here and a dargah is raised over his tomb. There is a Zilla Parishad High School at the place.

Illur (Anantapur taluk, Pop. 1,670; Lat. 14° 56′ N; Long. 77° 38′ E):

This village, about twenty miles north of Anantapur is on the southern bank of the Penneru, 3 miles from the Kallur railway station on the Guntakal-Bangalore line. The Mid Pennar Regulator Project benefits this village, the Illur distributary of the south canal passing through it. Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Sri N. Rajasekhara Reddy, General Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Commu-

nist Party, hail from this village. The villagers of Illur, Tarimala and Kallumaddi gave up liquor at the behest of Mahatma Gandhi even prior to the introduction of prohibition. An inspection bungalow, called 'Hill Crest', was constructed by the P.W.D. authorities on a hillock about a mile from the place. The village was electrified in 1955.

Juturu (Tadpatri taluk, Pop. 3,958; Lat. 14° 57′ N; Long. 77° 55′ E):

This village, a railway station on the Guntakal-Madras line, lies 7 miles west of Tadpatri. The railway station is about 3 miles from the village proper. A temple dedicated to Narasimhaswamy on the hillock nearby is held in great veneration by the villagers and a festival is celebrated every Vaisakham (April-May). Vengampalle, a hamlet of this village, was once inhabited by weavers, but is now in a state of ruin. The Jutur mangoes are reputed to be very delicious. Cotton, onions and oranges are also raised. China clay is mined on a fairly large scale at this village.

Kadavakallu (Tadpatri taluk, Pop. 1,818; Lat. 14° 48′ N; Long. 77° 55′ E):

This place is about 12 miles from Tadpatri on the Kondapuram-Goddumarri road. It was the seat of a Boya Palegar. From an inscription at the local Chennakesava temple, it is known that the place was called Kalava-Kolanu in olden days and that one Mesa Timma Naidu, a Boya Palegar, had built the temple. It is related that there was a fort at the place, but no signs of it can now be seen except a big 'burj'. A community hall and a maternity centre are located at the place. Onions is the crop extensively grown at this village. Near this place an inferior kind of Barytes (off-colour) is mined on the hill slopes.

*Kadiri** (Kadiri taluk, Pop. 24,307; Lat. 14° 6′ N; Long. 78° 10′ E):

This is the headquarters of the taluk and of two blocks, Kadiri East and Kadiri West. It was constituted into a municipality in 1964. It is situated about

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*'Khadiri' is a kind of wood and the deity at Kadiri made out of this wood called Khadiri Narasimhaswamy and the Place itself was therefore named 'Kadiri or Khadiri'.

56 miles from Anantapur on the Bombay-Madras trunk road and is a railway station on the Dharmavaram-Pakala section. Till 1910 it formed part of the Cuddapah district, when it was transferred to Anantapur. The temple of Lord Narasimha to the west of the town is a popular place of pilgrimage attracting devotees even from the neighbouring districts. Its gross annual income is about Rs. 30,000. The Brahmotsavam of Narasimha together with the annual car festival is held from Phalguna Sudha Dasami to Bahula Panchami (February-March) and it attracts devotees even from the Mysore State. This temple appears to have been constructed by one Ranganayudu, a Palegar of Patharlapattanam (Pattanam). Several scenes from Ramayana are painted on the ceiling of the Rangamantapa and several frescoes on that of the Lakshmi mantapa depicting scenes from the Bhagavata. Unfortunately the murals have lost their freshness and are fading. Some of the inscriptions noticed at the place refer to Sangayadeva Maharaja, Viraprathapa Devaraya Maharaya, Bukka Vodeyashi (Bukka), Kumara Kampana II, Krishnadevaraya (S. 1452 A.D. 1530) and Veera Kumaradeva Maharaya (S. 1439 A.D. 1517). They mostly mention gifts made to the temple. One of these inscriptions refers to the building of a temple of Ahubaladeva at Kadiri by a Nayaka during the reign of Bukka I. It is not quite clear as to whether the temple was constructed completely or was only an extension of an existing shrine. If the latter is true, as is locally claimed, the shrine must have been a very ancient one. Malas and Madigas were permitted to enter this temple long before the advent of the statutory enactment of the temple entry authorisation Act. There are also a few other shrines dedicated to various deities. Innumerable Muslim tombs and mosques are scattered all over the place, testifying to the long period of Muslim rule. A mosque constructed by Mecca Alam Khan Wali lies opposite the Kadiri Narasimha temple. The Mohiar tomb, situated opposite the Government Hospital, is held to contain the remains of Chandravadana of matchless beauty, the daughter of Ranga Nayudu, the Palegar of Patnam, and of Mohiar, a Muslim traveller who fell in love with her but could not make her his own. He died pining

for her and it is believed his dead body could not be lifted till Chandravadana undertook the task. This convinced her that the Lord had ordained that she should be Mohiar's partner even in death and so permitted herself to be buried alive by his side. Of the four mosques,* at the place the Alam Khan mosque is the oldest. The rest, the Jamia, the Shahmia and the Akbari mosques are all of recent construction. A Ceylon and Indian General Mission Church was built in 1928.

The local Vemana Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School was started in 1943 as a high school and upgraded into a higher secondary school in 1960. There is also a High school for girls run by the Zilla Parishad. It was opened in 1957 as a middle school and upgraded in 1959. The London Mission manages a girls' hostel at the place to accommodate Christian girls studying in the local schools. Besides this, the Social Welfare Department also runs a hostel for pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. As the headquarters of a taluk where groundnut is extensively grown, Kadiri has seven decorticating factories and an oil crushing factory. There are also a few flour and rice mills. Some of the leading purchasers of groundnut have their agents here. The total groundnut transactions at the place is estimated at over three crores of rupees per annum. Beedis are extensively manufactured here, the workers being mostly Muslim women. Both the manufacturers and workers have formed themselves into unions. A local entrepreneur has also started the manufacture of matches. Though some tanning of hides is done at the place, the hides and skins locally purchased are exported to Madras and even to places far south. Besides the co-operative town bank, the Vysya Bank Limited and the State Bank of India also run their branches at this place. A Loan and Sale Co-operative Society, a Consumers' Co-operative Store, a Co-operative House Building Society, and a primary land mortgage bank registered in 1936, 1942, 1948 and 1965 respectively are among the important co-operative organisations functioning at the place. A branch of

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*Alam Khan Mosque was built by Mecca Alam Khan Wali who held Kadiri as jagir on behalf of the Sultan of Seringapatam, under the control of Nawab of Gurramkonda. Of the other three, the Jamia Mosque, the Shahmia Mosque and the Akbari Mosque were built round about 1900, 1940 and 1960 respectively.

the Anantapur Market Committee is located here and it deals in groundnut. A weekly fair is held every Sunday. The Government taluk headquarters hospital at the place was originally started in 1874 as a Taluk Board Local Fund Dispensary. A leprosy unit visits Kadiri every alternate Sunday for treating cases. A Regional Oil Seeds Research Station has been functioning here since 1958 primarily with the object of evolving suitable short-duration and drought resistant oilseed strains with high oil yield and shelling percentage. A nucleus and foundation oil seed farm has also been started for the multiplication and distribution of nucleus and foundation oil seeds like groundnut and castor. There is only one cinema house at the place. A public library was started in 1957, by the local library authority. The town was electrified in 1954.

Kalluru (Anantapur taluk, Pop. 878; Lat. 14° 55′ N; Long. 77° 35′ E):

This village, known as Kalluru R.S. or Kalluru Agraharam to distinguish it from other villages of the same name in the district, is located on the banks of the Penneru amidst a predominantly groundnut growing area and is 18 miles from Anantapur on the Bangalore—Kurnool road. It is a railway station on the Bangalore-Secunderabad metre guage line. The railway line crosses the Penneru near this village over a girder bridge originally constructed in 1892. Its importance is mainly due to its large number of oil mills.

Kalugodu (Rayadrug taluk, Pop. 2,787; Lat. 14° 35′ N; Long. 76° 55′ E):

This village, on the western bank of Hagari, is situated 8 miles south of Rayadrug on the Bhairavanitippa Project branch road. It is a beneficiary under the Bhairavanitippa Project and has an ayacut converted entirely into wet. But half of it is not cultivated primarily due to absentee landlordism and on the other half are raised groundnut and paddy. The Boyas at the place are known as Myasa Boyas and they account for almost half the population. Kalugodu Aswartha Rao, a well-known Telugu poet, belongs to this place.

Kalyandrug (Kalyandrug taluk, Pop. 10,256; Lat. 14° 33′ N; Long. 77° 6′ E):

Kalyandrug, the headquarters of the taluk and of a block is 34 miles from Anantapur. Traces of an old fort can still be seen on the hill near the town. The temples of Ramaswamy, Anjaneya and Eswara are located in the fort area below the hill. The car festival of Sri Rama, held annually on the full moon day of Magham (February-March), attracts a large number of devotees from the neighbouring villages. There are a few other temples in the market area. There are also three pre-historic circular mounds on 'Devadula Betta", a high peak to the north-east of the town. The Akkammagudi on the top of the hill is held in great veneration, as it is believed to bestow children. The festival of the goddess falling in March-April is celebrated on a grand scale. The only important local industries are the collection of tamarind and the rearing of pigs. A co-operative town bank established in 1909, a co-operative marketing society started in 1928, dealing in paddy millets, coriander, tamarind and oil seeds and a co-operative stores opened in 1942 also function at the place. Friday is the weekly shandy day. The taluk has an extent of 26,358 acres under reserved forests. Besides fuel, tangedu bark (Cassia auriculata) used in tanning is the important forest produce. The cultivation of Eucalyptus is being experimented on the hill slopes. The Taluk Headquarters Hospital at the place was started in 1897 as a Local Fund Dispensary. The place was notorious for guinea-worm in the past but with the conversion of the step wells into draw wells this has been mitigated considerably. The local Zilla Parishad High School was upgraded from a middle school in 1936. The Zilla Parishad has also been maintaining a girls' high school since 1962. The Social Welfare Department runs three hostels, the Harijan Girls' Hostel, the Harijan Boys' hostel and the Thakkar hostel for Scheduled Castes. The local library authority has opened a library in 1959 in a reading room built in 1915. Rallapalli Ananthakrishna Sarma, the litterateur and his brother R. Gopalakrishna Sarma, a great astrologer and novelist, come from the village of Rallapalli of this taluk. The place was electrified in 1958.

Kambadur (Kalyandrug taluk, Pop. 5,620; Lat. 14° 21′ N; Long. 77° 14′ E):

Kambadur, the headquarters of a Block, is situated 18 miles from Kalyandrug on the road to Hindupur. It was once the seat of Palegars as is evident from the traces of an old fort and moat which can still be seen. Of the temples at the place, the Mallikarjuna temple appears to be an old construction, dating even prior to the Vijayanagar days. There are a few inscriptions in and near the temple of which one is of S. 1434 and another is of S. 1478 referring to Sri Virupanna. The Kambadur tank, with an ayacut of 963 acres, is one of the big tanks in the district. Paddy is cultivated under the tank while on dry lands, groundnut and other dry crops are extensively raised. The local co-operative tanning society has been running a model tannery here since 1960. The society is financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Board. A mat weaving training centre has also been functioning since 1961. A Primary Health Centre was opened in 1964.

Kanekal (Rayadrug taluk, Pop. 7,454; Lat. 14° 48′ N; Long. 77° 5′ E):

This village, a major panchayat and the headquarters of a Block, lies 17 miles east of Rayadrug. It has given rise to a Canarese proverb 'Kanekallu Kone Agi Hutte Baradu' meaning that no sinner, however bad, should be ordained by providence to be born as a he-buffalo at Kanekal, presumably on account of the inhuman treatment meted out to these animals while ploughing. Traces of a fort can still be seen at the place. The Kanekal tank (Chikkanna Odeyar tank), with its supply channel taken from the Hagari, commands an ayacut of 2,227 acres. It is an important paddy producing centre in the taluk. It has a Government Hospital, a Zilla Parishad High School, a co-operative rural bank and a public library started respectively in 1920, 1952, 1956 and 1964. A shandy is held on Friday and of late a cattle fair is also organised on the full moon day of Chaitram (March-April) every year as in Singanahalli. The village was electrified in 1955.

Karikera (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 2,115; Lat. 14° 2′ N: Long. 77° 2′ E):

This village is 12 miles north-west of Madakasira off Kodikonda-Amarapuram road, and is the seat of a palegar. A stone inscription at Dasarihalli, its hamlet, refers to Harti Sarjarayapparayaraju. At Hirethurpi, another of its hamlets, there is a temple of Anjaneya, where a jathra is held annually on Margasira Bahula Dasami (November-December) continuously for 10 days. A cattle fair held on this occasion is well attended. To the east of this hamlet, on the hillock called Rajubanda, can be seen the relics of a fort wall. An important cottage industry at the place is the making of leaf platters.

Kasapuram (Gooty taluk, Pop. 2,462; Lat. 15° 12′ N; Long. 77° 24′ E):

This place is about two and half miles north of Guntakal and is known for the temple of Nettekanti Anjaneyaswamy. There are a number of choultries built for the convenience of devotees. Pilgrims from several parts of Anantapur, Kurnool and Bellary districts congregate here in large numbers, specially on Saturdays. In view of its sanctity, marriages and tonsure ceremonies are also performed here. The temple is richly endowed with landed property. Local tradition associates the installation of the deity with Sri Vyasarayaswamy of Seshahalli in Mysore. It is of interest to note that even the Muslims of the Guntakal town make offerings to this deity. A huge procession is taken out once a year on the day next to Ugadi.

Kodigenahalli (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 3,796; Lat. 13° 51′ N; Long. 77° 29′ E):

This place the headquarters of a Block, is about 2 miles north of Hindupur on the Madakasira-Hindupur road in between the northern bank of the Penneru and the southern bank of the Jayamangali. There are a few inscriptions of which one of S. 1567 refers to Srirangarayadeva, and another of S. 1250 mentions Ballala III. This village, according to epigraphical evidence, was known to have been called 'Palavenkatapuram' and 'Dinnameeda Kodigenahalli.' A sevamandir, set up in 1940 and registered under the Socie-

ties Registration Act in 1940, aims at mobilising all resources for community development and rural reconstruction. A soap making unit is run as a cottage industry under the auspices of the society with the financial help secured from the Khadi and Village Industries Board. A co-operative stores dealing in foodgrains and stationery is also run by the mandir. It runs a library and a milk supply society and has also evinced interest in sericulture. The village was electrified in 1956. The Sri A. M. Linganna Zilla Parishad High School at the place was started as a middle school in 1961 and upgraded into a High School the next year. The school received a donation of Rs. 20,000 from the widow of late Linganna.

Kodikonda (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 2,085; Lat. 13° 50′ N; Long. 77° 46′ E):

This village, lying on the bank of the Chitravathi, was the headquarters of the Collector from 1807 to 1808, of a Sub-Collector from 1808 to 1813 and of a Tahsildar from 1807 to 1859. There is a dilapidated fort here believed to have been constructed by a Dalavai Narasimhayya who also had the Manchilicheruvu and Patha Cheruvu tanks dug to serve the irrigation needs of the village. Kodikonda was the seat of a Palegar and was raided about 1745 by Murari Rao, the Mahratta captain. In 1762 Hyder Ali reduced it and imprisoned the last of the Palegars, Narasimha Nayak with his wife Ramakka, first at Gurramkonda and subsequently at Seringapatam. But Murari Rao recaptured this place in 1766. It is learnt that Hyder who took a fascination for improving Hindupur induced the people of this village to settle at Hindupur. Subsequently Tipu seemed to have remitted the land tax and granted other concessions to persuade the people to resettle at this place. This resulted in the foundation of the suburb now known as Sultanpettah. Since 1860, the place lost its administrative importance with the transfer of even the taluk headquarters to Hindupur. There are now no industries as such at the place. A few Dommaras, however, continue to make wooden combs from the wood secured from the forest of the adjacent Mysore State. Plate leaf stitching with

the leaf secured similarly from the forest area, is another occupation in which they engage themselves. A weekly fair is held every Sunday. The present Zilla Parishad High School has been functioning since 1964. There is also a maternity centre. The village was electrified in 1961.

K. K. *Agraharam* (Anantapur taluk, Pop. 3,014; Lat. 14° 41′ N; Long. 77° 45′ E):

This village, about 10 miles east of Anantapur, was once entirely populated by Brahmins. It was originally named Aanjaneyapuram as is evident from an inscription of S. 1477 at the place. Dayyalakuntlapalli, its hamlet is entirely inhabited by weavers and has about thirty looms producing coarse variety of sarees, bedsheets, dhoties and towels. It must have been a flourishing weaving centre years ago. But many of the weavers have now taken to cultivation. The village has at present a sizeable sheep population.

Kodur (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 4,596; Lat. 13° 52′ N; Long. 77° 44′ E):

This village lies almost near the confluence of the Chitravati and the Kushavati, the actual place of the confluence being called Shrotrium Subbaraopeta. It is 18 miles north-east of Hindupur on the Bangalore-Kurnool road. Relics of an ancient fort and some bastions can still be seen at the place reminding one that it must have been of some historical importance in the past. A weekly fair is held here every Wednesday.

Kokkanti (Kadiri taluk, Pop. 4,028; Lat. 13° 56′ N; Long: 78° 16′ E):

This place adjoins a reserved forest area and is situated 23 miles by road from Kadiri on Kadiri-Madanapalle road. Kokkanti was the seat of a Palegar, locally known as Nayanivaru. The last of the Palegars Mallappanayudu who fell in arrears of rent to the British Government was pensioned off by Munro and his Palayam was resumed. It is learnt that a descendant of the Palegars is continuing to enjoy the pension. The relics of an old fort can still be seen on a hillock close by. A weekly fair is held every Monday.

Konakondla (Uravakonda taluk, Pop. 6,527; Lat. 15° 7' N; Long. 77° 22' E):

This place, about 5 miles south-west of Guntakal on the Guntakal-Bellary road, is a major panchayat. The village is situated amidst hills on all sides except the west. In the past, it was known as Koundinyeswarapuram as the sage Koundinya was believed to have performed penance here. At the top of the hillock to the east of the main road is a square cave temple stated to have once contained the images of Jain Thirthankaras. (High priests). The temple is called Sri Ganakeswara temple, but none of the idols can now be seen. 'Guinea worm' disease is widespread in this village. A scheme of protected water supply is now under contemplation. The local Zilla Parishad High School was originally started as an elementary school and upgraded into a middle school in 1956, and a high school in 1957. The large sized co-operative society at the place was registered in 1959. A primary health centre was opened in 1959. A weekly market is held every Tuesday. The village was electrified in 1953.

Konauppalapadu (Tadpatri taluk, Pop. 975: Lat. 15° 6' N; Long. 77° 54' E):

This village is situated in a picturesque valley in the Erramalas with a small waterfall nearby. It lies about 4 miles north of Yadiki on the country road connecting it with this place. At the foot of the waterfall is a temple dedicated to Kona Rameswara. The height of this perennial waterfall is about 50 feet. There are a number of small caves from where bat and bird guano are collected and used as manure. The lime stone from the place yields calcite and high grade lime. Messrs. Binny and Co., and the Mineral Mining Company with their headquarters at Rayalacheruvu are working the limestone deposits at the place.

Kondakamarla (Kadiri taluk, Pop. 5,881; Lat. 14° 4' N; Long. 77° 57' E):

This place is situated about 17 miles west of Kadiri and has 15 hamlets. It is one of the most thickly populated villages of the taluk. It is locally believed that some remains of Yogi Vemana lie buried here, the last resting place of the Yogi being Katarupalli, a village

nearby. The Veeranjaneya and Akkammagari Jathra held at this place annually on Chaitra Suddha Dasami (March-April) is well attended. A cattle fair, mostly of the Mysore breed, is also held on this occasion. A weekly fair is held every Friday. The local Zilla Parishad High School was started in 1951 as a middle school and upgraded in 1952 to a high school.

Konganapally (Gooty taluk, Pop. 2,113; Lat. 15° 11′ N; Long 77° 33 E):

This village, with remnants of an old fort inside, lies about 8 miles west of Gooty. None of the temples at the place have any architectural or sculptural excellence. Groundnut is the crop extensively grown in this village. It is also noted for stray finds of diamonds and attracts a number of persons for prospecting during the rainy season. It is reported that in 1963 a diamond which was picked up here fetched Rs. 6,000.

Kothacheruvu (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 6,271; Lat. 14° 10′ N; Long. 77° 46′ E):

This village is 10 miles to the south of Makkajipalle railway station and 15 miles from Penukonda Railway station on the Penukonda-Mudigubba road. There are two inscriptions in the village one of S. 1475 referring to Krishnadevaraya and another (date not decipherable) to Sadasiva. An extent of over 1,900 acres in this village is served by the waters of the Bukkapatnam tank. Masthan Saheb, a Muslim saint, and his Hindu disciple Koncha Hannappa are both buried at this place. Many miracles are ascribed to the former. Both Hindus and Muslims venerate the Wali and his disciple. The late Rathnakaram Appakavi (1827-1899), a poet of repute and author of 'Sasirekha parinayam'; 'Sangameswara Vilasam' and 'Ramadasu Charitram' was a native of this place. On the Nallakonda hillock near the place are the temples dedicated to Venkataramana, Anjaneya, Chennakesava and Sangameswara*. An ashram (hermitage) locally called Ananthashram founded by a Chidgunananda Swamy is generally resorted to. A local entrepreneur has started

*In connection with the car festival of Sangameswara held in Vaisakha month (April-May), a cattle fair is also held at which over 10,000 head of cattle assemble.

an iron and steel furniture works at the place. Another establishment manufactured buckets, frying pans and pans for boiling sugarcane juice. The Zilla Parishad High School at the place was started in 1949 as a higher elementary school and upgraded the next year. A public library has been functioning, at the place since 1964. There is also a Primary Health Centre since 1963. Thursday is the day of the weekly shandy at which large sized fish is an important article of trade. The village was electrified in 1961.

Kothakota (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 3,081; Lat. 14° 14′ N; Long. 77° 57′ E):

This village, once the seat of Boya Palegars, is 32 miles north-east of Penukonda off Bukkapatnam-Mudigubba road. Ruins of old fortifications can still be seen at the place. Cultivation is undertaken on the hill slopes and contours. Tamarind grows well and is an article of export. The village was electrified in 1948.

Kotnur (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 6,050; Lat. 13° 51′ N: Long. 77° 31′ E):

This village is three miles north of Hindupur. The big Kotnur tank has a registered ayacut of 1,530 acres of which about an extent of 1,200 acres lies within the revenue limits of this village. The canal of the Pennar-Kumudvati Project constitutes the main source of water supply to the tank. Paddy is the crop chiefly raised. Sugarcane is an important commercial crop and is grown over an extent of about 250 acres. Jaggery is locally manufactured and there are nearly ten sugarcane crushers. Muddireddipalle, its hamlet, has considerable silk weaving with over 500 looms worked mostly by the Togatas, the major weaving community. The sarees woven are exported to Bangalore, Bombay and other places. The village was electrified in 1957.

Kristipadu (Gooty taluk, Pop. 3,265; Lat. 15° 5′ N; Long. 77° 46′ E):

This village is 11 miles east of Gooty on the Cuddapah road. Oranges are grown extensively and exported to many places in the district. Groundnut and cotton constitute the principal cash crops raised in

this village. It is an important mining centre noted for the deposits of steatite. Some occurrences of asbestos are also reported although the mineral is not worked. There are about 200 looms producing cotton and art silk sarees. It appears that silk weaving was popular sometime back but was later given up as unremunerative. The local Zilla Parishad High School was started in 1964. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has been functioning since 1956. The village was electrified in 1960.

Kudair (Anantapur taluk, Pop. 2,314; Lat. 14° 43′ N; Long. 77° 26′ E):

This village, the headquarters of a block, is situated 14 miles west of Anantapur on the Madras-Bombay trunk road. It was a stronghold of the Palegars of the Hande family. An inscription (S. 1600) at the local Sangameswara temple reveals that Hande Siddappa Nayaka not only renovated the temple, but had endowed lands for its upkeep and constructed the Rangamantapa,* Kalyanamantapa* and the Devaramantapa.* The inscription also points out that the fort, the channels and the tank at Korrakodu were constructed by him. Another of S. 1444 is not legible. Kudali Sangameswara is the deity referred to in it and the expression Kudali must have been corrupted to Kudair. The car festival of the deity held annually in March-April is well attended. A cattle fair is also held to synchronise with it. The fort and the bazaar areas into which the village is divided recall the existence of a fort. The village has a Zilla Parishad High School and a maternity and child welfare centre. It was electrified in 1961.

Kundurpi† *or Kumdurpi* (Kalyandrug taluk, Pop. 4,853: Lat. 14° 16′ N; Long. 77° 2′ E):

This village, twenty miles from Kalyandrug, is at the foot of a hill 2,996 feet above sea level and contains the ruins of a fort which was perhaps the seat of a Palegar. According to the Mackenzie manuscripts, a Koneti Nayudu got Kundurpi from the Bijapur King as a

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*Rangamantapa : (Dancing Hall), Kalyanamantapa (Wedding Hall). Devaramantapa (Literally the God's pavilion).

†Census Hand Book, 1961. Anantapur District.

reward for handing over the Penukonda fort to him. Subsequently it came under the Palegars of Rayadrug. One can see the vestiges of Jain temple and icons of Thirthankaras (Pontiffs) in this village. On the way to the summit of the hill is the temple of Kundurpamma. The superstition that ill-luck befalls any official with magisterial powers making a night halt at this place is still current. Two pools on the hill known as Akka Chellandla (elder and younger sister) donalu (spring) are a popular resort for those praying for children. There are a few temples in the fort, the chief of which is the Vishnu temple with two sets of idols of Kodandarama, Siva and Anjaneya. An important cottage industry in this village is the manufacture of puffed rice. But the pride of place in this respect goes to the weaving of woollen blankets. Over 10,000 sheep are reared at Kundurpi and in the neighbouring villages. The wool is obtained locally and also supplemented by purchases from adjacent villages. Most of the blankets are sent to the apex society at Hyderabad. A small fraction is sold locally and in the Mysore State. A cumbly weavers co-operative society was set up here in 1958. A weekly shandy is held every Thursday. The local Zilla Parishad High School was upgraded from a higher elementary school in 1959.

Kuntimaddi (Dharmavaram taluk, Pop. 2,070; Lat. 14° 20′ N; Long. 77° 36′ E):

This village lies on the Dharmavaram-Perur road 13 miles south-west of Dharmavaram. The local Sriranganayakulu temple is said to contain an idol that was brought from Srirangam in the south. It is believed that this village was once the seat of a Palegar and had also a fort. The local Janardhana Dikshita tank with an ayacut of 507 acres is known after a saint of that name who is credited with having constructed it. Nearly half of the population of Suddakuntapalli, a hamlet of this village, consists of Sugalis and there is considerable quarrying and burning of limestone. Till recently, saline earth was taken from here to Guttur for making block glass used in the manufacture of bangles. The local Zilla Parishad High School was started as a middle school in 1958 and later upgraded, Sathavadhanam Ramacharlu, known for his

Avadhana performances, and his brother Srinivasacharlu, who was a reputed scholar, belong to this place.

Kutagulla (Kadiri taluk, Pop. included in Kadiri urban population; Lat. 14° 8′ N; Long. 78° 10′ E):

This place is two miles north of Kadiri on the Kurnool-Madanapalle Road. Its chief interest lies in the fort where dilapidated bastions and fort walls can still be seen. There is also a fine mosque built of granite. The Zilla Parishad High School and the Travellers' Bungalow at Kadiri are actually located within the limits of this revenue village. The place was electrified in 1961.

*Lepakshi** (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 4,032; Lat. 13° 48′ N; Long. 77° 36′ E):

Both from the historical and archaeological point of view, Lepakshi is the most important place in the district. It is situated about 9 miles east of Hindupur on the Kodikonda-Amarapuram road. On one of the hillocks near about the place known as Kurma Saila (Tortoise shaped hill), are located the temples of Papanatheswara, Raghunatha, Srirama, Veerabhadra and Durga, of which the Veerabhadra temple is the most important. The place itself is renowned as the repository of the best mural paintings of the Vijayanagar kings. A reference is made in the Skanda Purana to Lepakshi as one of the hundred and eight important Saiva Kshetras (shrines). Though the temple of Virabhadra is claimed to have been consecrated by Saint Agastya himself, it was developed into the present exquisite shrine by Virupanna, the treasurer of the Vijayanagar kings. In the temple a shrine of Siva faces that of Vishnu with Veerabhadra at the centre. These three form a triangle with a common mantapam. The temple is surrounded on all sides by an outer enclosure. A second inner enclosure contains

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*Lepakshi literally means the village of the blinded eye (Lepa means blindness and Akshi eye). This etymological explanation is supported by a popular legend according to which Virupanna, the treasurer of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar constructed a temple using the treasure of the king at Lepakshi while the king was away at Vijayanagar. On return, the king seeing his treasure empty ordered as a punishment of this crime that Virupanna should be blinded. He, being a loyal servant carried out this order on the spot with his own hands and to this day two dark stains are shown upon the wall near the "Kalyanamantapa" which are said to be the marks made by his eyes when he dashed himself against the wall.

the main portion of the temple. Its finest parts are the Natya (Dancing) and Ardha (Worship) mantapas. The former is decorated with superbly sculptured pillars on which are carved life-size representations of musicians and dancers in various poses displaying spirit and vigour. The Kalyanamantapam is a standing monument to the exuberance of Vijayanagar art but is left unfinished. The shrines of Papanatheswara, Rameswaraswamy and Gopalaswamy are all located in the temple. To the south of the main shrine is the huge Nagalingam* hooded by a great Naga with its base split. Two hundred yards east of the temple is a colossal Nandi† reputed to be the largest of its kind in the country. It is carved out of a monolithic rock, twenty feet in height and thirty in length. The best specimens of the Vijayanagar style of sculpture and mural paintings are found in the Natya and Kalyana Mantapams (dance and wedding halls). These sculptures depict puranic episodes like those of Ananthasayana, Dattatreya, Chaturmukha Brahma, Tumburu, Narada and Rambha.‡ The musical instruments, the costumes, the gestures and ornaments have been sculptured with incredible skill. The most beautiful among these are those of Annapurna, Mrutyunjaya, Padmini and Panchalapurusha. On the outer walls of the temple are bas-reliefs depicting the legends of Siriyala and Kiratarjuniya. They have been produced with a fineness and vigour rarely met with elsewhere. The walls of the sanctum of the Veerabhadra temple, the ceilings of Rangamantapa and that part of Mukhamantapa touching the shrine of Siva are full of murals, all on Puranic themes like Parvati's marriage. In the Ardhamantapa, there are a number of panels depicting mythological themes, like Siva rising from the Linga (the phallic emblem representing Siva) to save Markandeya, Dakshinamurthy seated on a hillock surrounded by sages, Siva reposed in his

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*It is believed that the sculptors entrusted with the work on the Lepakshi temple had to wait one day for their food from the community kitchen from where it was served to them and during this period of waiting they carved this Nagalinga.

†The Nandi has captivated every visitor to the place and has been the source of inspiration for a song composed by Adivi Bapiraju, a well-known Telugu litterateur commencing with the stanza as rendered into English 'Nandi of Lepakshi Get up and Come Lepakshi Basavayya Lechi Ravayya'.

‡These are all names of mythological figures of the Hindu Pantheon.

'anugraha' (pose of bestowal) and so on. These murals happily blend action and repose, anger and calm, movement and stillness. The Mukhamantapa has also a number of murals portraying Kiratarjuniya, and Lord Krishna as 'Vatapatrasayi' (literally, resting on a banyan leaf). An excellent painting of the story of the legendary king Manuchola draws the eye of even the most casual onlooker. The Ardha mantapa is particularly noted for its paintings of the different manifestations of Siva.

There are also a number of inscriptions of which one of S. 1460 (A.D. 1538) refers to Proudhadeva Maharaya, and those of 1459 (A.D. 1538), of 1456 (A.D. 1534), of 1455 (A.D. 1533), and of 1456 (A.D. 1534) refer to Achyutaraya. Besides these, there are three other inscriptions of S. 1459 (A.D. 1537), S. 1455 (A.D. 1534) and of S. 1603 (A.D. 1681). An inscription of S. 1471 (A.D. 1559) refers to Sadasiva and another of S. 1458 (A.D. 1536) to Achyuta. Sultan Abul Hasan of Golkonda figures in an inscription of S. 1602 (A.D. 1680). Tipu is said to have camped at Lepakshi in A.D. 1786.

A guest house was constructed in 1962 by the State Information and Public Relations Department for the convenience of tourists. The local Panchayat Board also maintains another guest house. A weekly market is held every Sunday. The Vivekananda Zilla Parishad High School located between Lepakshi and Kanchisamudram villages serves the educational needs of both places. There are five dramatic troupes which have won renown for enacting scenes from 'Lepakshi Ramayanam'. A Primary Health Centre, a library and a women's welfare centre are also maintained at the place. Lepakshi which at one time suffered from acute drinking water shortage, has now a protected water supply. There are ruins of a fort in the village. The village was electrified in 1955.

Madakasira (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 9,975; Lat. 13° 57′ N; Long. 77° 16′ E):

Madakasira is the headquarters of the taluk and of a Block. It is 26 miles from Penukonda Railway station and 22 miles from Hindupur. The two hills, Urakonda and Malagutta, have afforded a suitable

location for a fort which is steep and does not admit of easy access. It contains a few reservoirs for storing water. It was once seiged by Haider from a Palegar who was imprisoned with his children and was finally put an end to by Tipu. A Trigonometrical station is located at the top of the hill (2,934 feet). Among the temples at the place may be mentioned the Mettubandi Anjaneyaswami temple*, the Venkataramanaswamy temple near the fort wall, the Venugopalaswamy temple to the south of the post office, the Swayambhesvara temple near the Venugopalaswamy temple and the Kanyakaparameswari temple in the main bazar managed by the local Vysyas. In the compound now owned by the London Mission, it is claimed that Siddoji Rao, father of Morari Rao of Gooty, lies buried. Of the inscriptions found in this village, those of S. 870, S. 872 and S. 907 refer to a Ballaha, while another dated in the tenth regnal year of a king mentions Araiyan Rajarajan *alias* Vikrama Sola Sohiya Varanjan. To the south of the town is the Cholaraja temple. The local taluk 'cutchery' (office) was built during the early 19th century when the town came into the possession of the British. The sub-jail was constructed in 1866. The Madakasira tank has a registered ayacut of 620 acres. The Madakasira north and south reserved forests, with an extent of about 1,787 acres, abut the village. All that the town can now boast of by way of industry is the weaving of coarse varieties of cloth and cumblies. There are a few power driven rice mills and a groundnut sheller. A weekly fair is held every Thursday. A loan and sale co-operative society sponsored in 1937, a large sized co-operative credit society, started in 1957, a land mortgage bank established in 1965, and a mutual benefit fund are located at the place. Among the educational institutions is a Zilla Parishad High School started as a middle school in 1928 and upgraded into a high school in 1943 and higher secondary school in 1961. The Zilla Parishad High School for Girls was started in 1960. A Government Social Welfare Hostel for Boys and another for Girls and a Vysya Students' Home are also located at the place. A public library has been

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*In connection with the car festival of this deity held in Magha month (January-February) a cattle fair is also held and it attracts nearly 10,000 cattle.

functioning since 1957. Madakasira was electrified in 1958. There are a few choultries and a Public Works Department Travellers' Bungalow for the convenience of travellers. The Government Taluk Headquarters Hospital started in 1890, originally as a dispensary, serves the medical needs of the place.

Madhudi (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 1,817; Lat. 13° 49′ N; Long. 77° 1′ E):

This village, also called Madhuvati, is about 21 miles south-west of Madakasira on Madakasira-Madhudi road. An inscription of S. 881 in the local Malleswaraswamy temple refers to a Vishnu temple, now no longer existing. Another undated inscription refers to Mayi-Pennadeva, while yet another of S. 1091 mentions Jagadeka Malla Mallideva Chola Maharaja. A number of hero stones can be seen in the village.

Malayanur (Kalyandrug taluk, Pop. 2,918; Lat. 14° 15′ N; Long. 77° 0′ E):

This village is situated 6 miles to the west of Kundurpi. There are ruins of a temple at the place. It is traditionally believed that its Gopuram had a 'Purnakalasam' (vessel containing holy water) chiselled in stone capable of revolving on an axis. An inscription of S. 1101 at the place refers to Mahamandalesvara Tribhuvanamalla Malli Deva Chola Maharaja son of Irengola Deva and Bommaladevi ruling from Henjeri. The king is credited not only with the installation of a number of idols at Malayanur but also with endowing some lands for their worship. Nothing remains of an old fort here except a wall. The Hanuman temple at the place had at one time two horses made of gold 6 inches in height and used when the deity was taken in procession but both were stolen. The temple is also visited by devotees from the neighbouring Mysore State. The tank in this village called 'Cholarayani Cheruvu', with an ayacut of 622 acres, appears to have been the benefication of a Chola king.

Malugur (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 2,843; Lat. 13° 53′ N; Long. 77° 34′ E):

This village, a railway station on the Guntakal-Bangalore line, is situated about seven miles north-

east of Hindupur. It contains an inscription of S. 1107 (A.D. 1185) referring to a Machadeva. Besides a few old temples in the village, a temple of Rangaswamy has recently been constructed on the top of the neighbouring Guddempalli hillock. Traces of a fort wall and bastions can be seen at Chinna Guddampalli and Peddaguddampalli, its hamlets. Sugarcane is one of the crops chiefly raised in the village which is one of the principal centres of jaggery production in the district. The village was electrified in 1957.

Mandalahalli (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 2,956; Lat. 13° 56′ N; Long. 77° 6′ E):

The Choragiri hill, the highest point in the district, (3,349 feet) and the Mandalahalli Forest Block of over 1,500 acres are located within this village. There are relics of a fort called Cholagiri durgam on the hill. Making of leaf platters is an important cottage industry here. Of late rearing of silk worms has also been taken up as a subsidiary occupation.

Manesamudram (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 707; Lat. 13° 52′ N; Long. 77° 32′ E):

This village, known during the Vijayanagar days as Devarayapura, and subsequently as Lingapura, is about five miles north-east of Hindupur on the Hindupur-Penukonda road. There are two inscriptions at this place referring to Vira Pratapa Sadasiva Raya in which Manesamudram is referred to as Devarayapura. The shrotriamdars (proprietors of the village) of the place possess the firmans (orders) issued by the Bijapur Sultanate in one of which the place is referred to as Lingapura. It was an agraharam (free-hold) of Vipravinodins during the Vijayanagar period and later a jagir (fief) under the Bijapur Sultanate. The existence of a fort at this place is attested by the remains of a fort wall. The village was once an important centre of Sanskrit learning.

Medapuram (Dharmavaram taluk, Pop. 3,298: Lat. 14° 20′ N; Long. 77° 42′ E):

This village, originally called Mangamarepalli, is situated 6 miles south of Dharmavaram. Sri Chikka Odeyar who built a tank at this place is stated to have

named it Medapuram after his mother Medamma. An inscription of S. 1473 at the entrance of the local Anjaneya temple refers to Bukka as having built the Prasannavaradaraju temple and granted the village for its maintenance. This shrine now forms part of the Anjaneya temple. The two panels in the temple depict the story of Prahlada and 'Sapta-tala Bhedanam' (cutting off seven palmyras with a single arrow), an interesting incident from the Ramayana. There is a dilapidated mud fort at the place. This village has a large number of Devangas who weave silk sarees either for the co-operative society at Dharmavaram, or for the master weavers at that place. There are also a few looms producing cotton sarees. The village was electrified in 1963.

Melavoy (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 5,813: Lat. 13° 56′ N: Long. 77° 14′ E):

This village, with nineteen hamlets, is situated about 3 miles west of Madakasira off the Madakasira-Amarapuram road. The Gundamala Forest area lies within the limits of this village. Kothapalli, about a mile and a half north-west of this village, appears to have been the seat of some Kapu-Palegars called 'Atlenollu'. There is a Chowdamma temple in the village. Melavoy was electrified in 1964.

Moda (Hindupur Tk., Pop. 4,455; Lat. 13° 49′ N; Long. 77° 26′ E):

This village is situated about three miles west of Hindupur and is equally distant from the Kurnool-Bangalore road. There are a number of inscriptions at the place, dated S. 1460, S. 1459, S. 1456 and S. 1458, all referring to Achyuta, the Vijayanagar ruler. The Mahalakshmidevi temple at Gorrevanihalli, a hamlet of Moda, seems to have received royal patronage during the Vijayanagar days. This temple, protected under the Ancient Monuments Act, appears to have been built by Virananayaka and Virupannayya during the period of Achyuta's rule. The village was electrified in 1953.

Morubagal (Madakasira Tk., Pop. 4,052; Lat. 13° 58′ N: Long. 77° 3′ E):

Morubagal is about 20 miles from Madakasira on the Madakasira-Hemavathi road, and is about 2½ miles

from Hemavathi. It is claimed that the name of the village meant the third gate, presumably of the old Henjeru city. A few inscriptions near the place relate to the period of Nolambas, although they do not mention any particular ruler. They, however, testify to the existence of Jains at this place. The Morubagal tank has a registered ayacut of over 600 acres.

Mohammadabad (Kadiri Tk., Pop. 3,193; Lat. 13° 58′ N; Long. 78° 0′ E):

This place is located about 18 miles south-west of Kadiri. There are ruins of a fort which can still be seen, but it is not known as to who constructed it. A weekly market is held at the village every Thursday.

Muchukota (Tadpatri Tk., Pop. 3,034; Lat. 14° 51′ N; Long. 77° 53′ E):

Muchukota, another important centre of mining in the district, lies about 10 miles south-west of Tadpatri on the Tadpatri-Anantapur road at the foot of the hill range named after it. Barytes is chiefly mined at this place, with four parties holding licences. It is locally learnt that there was once a fort constructed by a Ekili palegar. Groundnut and cotton are the important cash crops grown in this village. It was electrified in 1961.

Mudigal (Kalyandrug Tk., Pop. 2,946; Lat. 14° 33′ N; Long. 77° 9′ E):

This is a hamlet of Borampalle, a village about 3 miles east of Kalyandrug. There is a temple dedicated to Sri Rameswaraswamy in Ramappa Konda, a small mound about 30′ in height. All round the mound are Kistvaens, scattered over an area of 6 to 7 acres, yielding bones and pots of the prehistoric age. Contour bunding of dry lands has been undertaken in about 3,000 acres in this village with the aid of Government loans.

Mudigubba (Kadiri Tk., Pop. 3,226; Lat. 14° 21′ N; Long. 77° 59′ E):

This village, a hamlet of Gunjepalli, (Pop. 3,226), is about 36 miles south-east of Anantapur-Kadiri road. It is a Railway station on the Dharmavaram-Pakala Section of the Southern Railway. It is situated almost

amidst an area where groundnut is extensively grown. It has an oil mill and two groundnut decorticators. A large sized co-operative society has been functioning here since 1957. The Zilla Parishad High School in this village is named after a local philanthropist Upendram Subbadas who donated more than Rs. 20,000 to it. It was started as a middle school in 1959 and upgraded to a high school in 1960. About a mile to the south of Gunjepalli, the main village, is the Kowndinya Ashram with an Eswara temple also built by Subbadas. A Primary Health Centre was opened in 1960. The village was electrified in 1956.

Mulakaledu (Kalyandrug Tk., Pop. 5,807; Lat. 14° 21′ N; Long. 76° 55′ E):

This village is situated at the southern most corner of Kalyandrug taluk abutting the Mysore State. It is one of the largest villages in the taluk. There are traces of an old fort and a hero stone believed to be that of chinnamma who is locally called Chikkavva. The local Urumundari Cheruvu has an ayacut of 728 acres and is fed by the jungle streams draining from Kundurpi and Apilepalli. Paddy is extensively raised when water is adequate and Ragi when the supply is lean.

Muradi (Rayadrug Tk., Pop. 3,210; Lat. 14° 48′ N; Long. 76° 52′ E):

This village is about 8 miles from Rayadrug on the Rayadrug-Bellary road. It is commonly believed by the childless women and the sick in the neighbourhood that the Anjaneyaswamy here, if propitiated, would grant their desire for progeny and cure diseases. Devotees stay for a number of days and offer prayers, as facilities are provided for their accommodation. The congregation is particularly heavy on Saturdays. A car festival is held every year on Chaitra Sudha Tadiya (March-April). The children born as a result of prayers to the deity in the area are named 'Muradi-appa' and 'Muradiamma'. There are also a few other temples at the place. Chillies, Groundnut and Cotton are extensively cultivated. About ten thousand sheep are also reared. The wool is sold and no weaving of cumblies is undertaken.

Muthyalacheruvu (Kadiri taluk, Pop. 2,324; Lat. 14° 6′ N; Long. 78° 5′ E):

This village is about 5 miles west of Kadiri off the Kadiri-Gorantla road. From inscriptional evidence, the place would appear to have been called Saluva Narasimha Samudram apparently after the builder of the Pedda Cheruvu (big tank) which is an important source of irrigation for the village with an ayacut of 272 acres. An inscription on the tank bund also refers to Saluva Narasimha. To the east of the village, about a mile on the Gorantla-Kadiri road, is a big tank with a huge granite gateway said to have been built by a Sasoola Chinnamma, now deified in the temple at Kadiri. The tank is claimed to enjoy perennial water supply.

Nagasamudram (Dharmavaram taluk, Pop. 2,408; Lat. 14° 18′ N; Long 77° 39′ E):

This village is 10 miles south of Dharmavaram and is a railway station on the Guntakal-Bangalore line. There are traces of an old dilapidated fort here. The Sri Naganathasvami temple, the Chennakesavasvami temple and the irrigation tank at the place are said to be the benefactions of a Chikka Odayar, a religious preceptor of the early Vijayanagar rulers. A Peerla Makan, constructed in 1948, is regarded by the local population as wish-fulfilling.

Nagasamudram (Gooty taluk, Pop. 3,983; Lat. 15° 3′ N; Long. 77° 30′ E):

This village lies at the foot of the Nagasamudram hills and is connected by a twelve mile famine road from Gooty. It is about 2¼ miles distant from the Venkatampalle railway station on the Guntakal-Bangalore railway line. On the hill top to the north of the village lies a temple dedicated to Sri Narasimhaswamy, locally known as Kadireppa.

Nagasamudram had a high incidence of guinea worm prior to 1957 but this has been brought under control with the introduction of protected water supply. Quite a large number of people suffering from incurable diseases resort to this village on new moon days to obtain a remedy distributed locally.

Nallacheruvu (Kadiri taluk, Pop. 4,611; Lat. 13° 59′ N; Long. 78° 11′ E):

This village is about 9 miles from Kadiri on the Kadiri-Madanapalle road and is a railway station on the Dharmavaram-Pakala section. It is provided with protected water drawn from a well. A huge bastion, the relic of an old fort, can still be seen at this place. Like Kondakamarla and Katarupalle, this village also claims to be the place where Yogi Vemana, the poet-philosopher was buried. An annual festival is held for a week to revere the memory of the Yogi. The village was electrified in 1962.

Nallamada (Kadiri taluk, Pop. 5,745; Lat. 14° 8′ N: Long. 77° 59′ E):

This village is situated 12 miles south-west of Kadiri. To the north-east of the village are the Muchukota range of hills, while the Thummalamala Forest reserve is hardly 3 miles from it. In between the cluster of hills adjacent to the Balamuddayya tank are traces of old habitations said to have been once occupied by Palegars. There is an old bastion tower in the village. Groundnut is the most important crop raised and it is marketed at Kadiri and Mudigubba. A weekly fair is held every Tuesday. The local Zilla Parishad High School was upgraded from a middle school in 1961.

Narasambudi (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 2,247; Lat. 13° 48′ N; Long. 77° 3′ E):

This place is situated 25 miles south-west of Madakasira on the Madakasira-Agali road. A few hero stones have been noticed at the village. There is also a temple dedicated to Ranganathaswamy. This place is an exporter of 'Kakadulu', (a kind of flower) to places such as Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasira in this district and to Pavagada in Mysore State.

Narasapuram (Tadpatri taluk, Pop. 2,363; Lat. 14° 58′ N; Long. 77° 53′ E):

This village is about 8 miles west of Tadpatri, very close to the Jutur railway station. Groundnut and cotton are two important cash crops locally raised. The Zilla Parishad High School at Cheemulavagupalle, a

hamlet of this village, was started in 1963. Coarse and medium sarees are woven at this place and about 250 looms are active. The weavers are mainly Thogatas.

Narpala (Anantapur taluk, Pop. 4,521; Lat. 14° 42′ N; Long. 77° 48′ E):

This village is 18 miles from Anantapur off the Tadpatri road, and is on the banks of the Kuttaleru. The Gugudu Kullaiswamy High School at the place, upgraded from a middle school in 1952, is the recipient of a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Kullaiswamy Committee of Gugudu. Onions and citrus are grown extensively both here and in the neighbouring villages. It is largely irrigated by spring channels. A weekly market is held at the place every Saturday. The village was electrified in 1962.

Nidimamidi (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 1,956; Lat. 14° 3′ N; Long. 77° 42′ E):

This village lies 6 miles east of Penukonda off the Penukonda-Bukkapatnam road. It is remembered for the Sri Nidimamidi Srisaila Jagadguru Panditharadhya Sivacharya Peetham, a Pontifical order of Lingayat Gurus whose present headquarters is at Gulur in Mysore State. Nidimamidi is reputed to be one of nineteen places where one or the other of the Gurus of the order lies buried.

Nyamaddala (Dharmavaram taluk, Pop. 3,455; Lat. 14° 16′ N; Long. 77° 35′ E):

This village is 14 miles from Dharmavaram off the Kurnool-Bangalore road branching off from Chennekothapalle. There is a large population of weavers with about 400 looms producing cotton sarees of low counts which find a market in the Mysore State. In and around the place, the Kurubas weave coarse cumblies which find a local sale. At one time, almost up to the twenties of this century, this place was well-known in the district for its hand made paper. But this cottage industry is now practically extinct. Since 1951, a Zilla Parishad High School has been functioning here. A weekly market is held every Saturday.

Pamidi (Gooty taluk, Pop. 8,716; Lat. 14° 57′ N; Long. 77° 35′ E):

Pamidi, a major panchayat, lies on the Guntakal-Bangalore railway line and is on the left bank of the Penneru on the Kurnool-Bangalore Highway. Of the few temples at the village, those of Ananta Gaja Gunda Lakshmi Narayanaswamy and Gopalaswamy constructed by Krishnadevaraya are said to have been submerged about 150 years back under the sand dunes from the Penneru. For a long time this place was well-known for its printed cotton textiles, the industrial monopoly of the Rangari (Bhavasar Kshatriya) caste. Their concentration was attributed to the suitability of the waters of the Penneru for textile printing, an industry which once commanded an extensive internal and overseas market. It is now almost extinct, the artisans having taken to the manufacture of ready made apparel. Only a few families are now engaged in it mainly to cater to the needs of Sugalis. There is a large concentration of tailors, nearly three hundred manufacturing ready made apparel. Pamidi was electrified in 1954. A weekly market is held here every Friday. The local high school was started in 1949. A rural dispensary was established in 1947, as the Government hospital opened in 1911 was transferred to Madakasira. A public library was started in 1964. A Local Fund Allopathic Dispensary functions at the place. There is also a picture house in the village. Of the three spring channels irrigating the paddy fields the 'Peddakalva' is said to have been excavated under the directions of Rama Raja of Vijayanagar, the 'Padamati Kalva' during the time of the Golconda kings and the 'Gangireddi Kalva' by a ryot of that name.

Parigi (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 5,643; Lat. 13° 54′ N; Long. 77° 27′ E):

This village is about 6 miles north-west of Hindupur on the road to Madakasira. The large tank, named after the village, commands an ayacut of over 2,000 acres. A copperplate inscription of the 6th century A.D. mentions Skandavarman and makes a pointed reference to this place identified as Paravipura, the capital of the early Bana kings in Parivi-nadu of

Nolambavadi. An inscription of S. 1459 (A.D. 1537) at Lakshmi temple in Gorrepalli, about 6 miles from Parigi, refers to this place as Haruvethala. It also alludes to a fair then held every Friday. Till 1864, a district munsif's court was located at this place. It was then shifted to Penukonda. From the time Hindupur was made the headquarters of the taluk, Parigi lost its administrative importance. Below the Parigi tank bund are the temples of Dharmeswara, Bhimeswara and Saptha Mathrukas (seven vestal virgins), all in dilapidated condition. This area, it is stated, was the original Parigi. The village is noted for its good chilli crop raised over an extent of 600 acres every year. There is a large sized co-operative credit society started in 1958, a sub-centre of the Key Village Centre at Hindupur and a Women's Welfare Centre. The local Zilla Parishad High School was started in 1961 as a middle school and upgraded into a high school the next year. The village was electrified in 1956.

Pamudurthi (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 404; Lat. 14° 16′ N; Long. 77° 58′ E):

This place is 28 miles north-east of Penukonda and 7 miles from the Mudigubba railway station. It was once reputed for its fine breed of cattle. There are traces of old fortifications on a hillock adjacent to the village. It was the seat of a Palegar for sometime. Every Wednesday is a busy day for the place when the weekly shandy is held. The dargah of Nizamwali, a Muslim saint is held in great veneration by both the local Hindus and Muslims. The village was electrified in 1959.

Patnam (Kadiri taluk, Pop. 3,323; Lat. 14° 14′ N; Long. 78° 6′ E):

This village lies about 10 miles north of Kadiri on the Madras-Kurnool road. The large Ranganayanicheruvu (Ranganayani tank) at the place fed by a channel from the Maddileru and with an ayacut of about 480 acres is reported to have been constructed by a Ranganayadu, a Palegar of Patharlapalli known in olden days as Patharipalle or Patharlapatnam. Of the inscriptions noticed in this village, one of S. 1001 (A.D. 1079) refers to a Kondamanayudu of Akila

family, and another dated S. 1289 (A.D. 1367) to Bukka. An inscription of S. 1501 (A.D. 1579) refers to a Kondamanayudu, while Sadasiva of Vijayanagar figures in an inscription of S. 1467 (A.D. 1545). A copper plate grant, now in the possession of a local resident, is dated S. 1282 (A.D. 1369) and refers to Sri Harihara Raya Maharaya. There was once a fort on the hill about 4 miles to the north of the present village but a few relics are all that remind us of it. There are a few temples at the place. The Sri Satya Saibaba Zilla Parishad High School, started originally as a middle school in 1958, was upgraded to a high school in 1961. The medical needs of the village are served by the Primary Health Centre at Mudigubba and the Government hospital at Kadiri. The village was electrified in 1959.

Pedapalle (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 3,132; Lat. 14° 3′ N; Long. 77° 47′ E):

This village is on the banks of the Chitravati 12 miles from Penukonda on the Gorantla-Kothacheruvu road. The Chitravati enters the Penukonda taluk to the south of this village. A tope in the village known as 'Munro Tope' is associated with Sir Thomas Munro who got it laid as his camping ground. The major community at the place are the Sugalis.

Peddavaduguru (Gooty taluk, Pop. 3,406; Lat. 15° 1′ N; Long. 77° 40′ E):

This village lies about 6 miles south-east of Gooty off the Gooty-Anantapur road. It is claimed that the Brahmins here used to celebrate at their own expense the thread investiture ceremony (Vadugu) of Brahmin boys coming from other villages and hence the village came to be known as 'Peddavadugur'. Some also claim that the term vadugu means the 'north'. Remnants of some old fortifications can still be seen at this village. The local Zilla Parishad High School was upgraded from a higher elementary school in 1960. A district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society at Anantapur maintains a Balwadi-*cum*-Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at this place. The village was electrified in 1959. Mahatma Gandhi visited this place during his tour in the Anantapur district. There are a number

of temples at the place. A field closeby is known as Kotilingala kunta (the tank with a crore of lingas), testifying to the belief that it is almost full of Siva lingas. Adjacent to the village, on the hillock known as Nallakonda, is the shrine of Nallagonda Ramaswamy with an idol of Sri Rama installed underneath a boulder.

Peddamanuthur (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 1,136; Lat. 14° 0′ N; Long. 77° 26′ E):

This village, on the banks of the Penneru, is about 13 miles from Penukonda on the road to Madakasira. The car festival of Subrahmanyeswaraswamy held at the place in the month of Magha (January-February) attracts a good number of devotees from the neighbouring areas. The shrine was constructed about fifty years back. Synchronising with this festival, a cattle fair has also been held for the last few years. The village was electrified in 1965.

Penakacherla (Anantapur taluk, Pop. 4,976; Lat. 14° 53′ N; Long. 77° 28′ E):

This village situated 10 miles to the west of Garladinne railway station derives its importance from the Mid-Pennar Regulator Project. The regulator is situated at a distance of two miles from the village. The tomb of Sri 'Chitambara Swami' is held in veneration by his devotees. The car festival held annually in honour of this deity in February-March attracts a sizeable congregation.

Pennahobilam (Uravakonda taluk, Pop. 14; Lat. 14° 52′ N; Long. 77° 18′ E):

This is an uninhabited village endowed to the local temple of Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy. The deity is known as Bogurla Narasimhaswamy. The temple site is eight miles east of Uravakonda and two miles from the western bank of the Penneru. An overbridge has been constructed here across the river on the Anantapur-Bellary road. This place is an important pilgrim centre in the district and the car festival, falling on the fifth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Vaisakham (April-May), is largely attended by devotees even from the neighbouring districts and the Mysore State.

The temple constructed on a hillock 30 feet high, is reached by a flight of steps. A road is laid around it connecting some of the Kalyanamantapams inside for the procession of the deity and also the temple car to pass by. A gigantic foot mark 5′ × 3′ believed to be the sacred foot print of Lord Narasimha is all that can now be seen at the place. An opening to the south beneath the foot is said to be the passage for a tunnel leading to the river and the water poured into it does not overflow whatever be the quantity. The temple of Lakshmi, the Lord's consort, is situated outside the main shrine. There is nothing of architectural importance about the temple and even the Utsava Vigrahams are kept at Amidala. An inscription of S. 1478 at the temple refers to a Konappa Deva, son of Mahamandaleswara Ramaraja. Another of S. 1481 refers to a Pothula Tirumala Naidu. Vows are fulfilled and marriages and tonsure ceremonies performed frequently at this shrine. Animal offerings are also made to the deity. There is a spring channel in the temple, popularly known as Bugga Koneru.

Penukonda (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 7,993; Lat. 14° 5′ N; Long. 77° 36′ E):

Penukonda, meaning the big hill, is the headquarters of the taluk, of a division and of a Block, all bearing the same name. It is a railway station on the Guntakal-Bangalore line and is about 44 miles from Anantapur on the Kurnool-Bangalore road. Penukonda is doubtfully identified with Ptolemy's 'Pikendaka' as one of the inland cities of the 'Arvarnoi'. Tradition claims that it was founded by Kriya Sakti Udaiyar. The town is most picturesquely situated at the foot of a fortified hill over three thousand feet in height. From the hill and connected with it at both the ends runs a semi-circular line of fortifications. It is situated partly within and partly beyond this line. The numerous ruins and fragments of carved stones which lie scattered both on the hill and the plain recall the past glory of the place. It was one of the eighteen seats of early Jainism in the country and was also the headquarters of a Governor under Hoysala Bir Ballal III The Vijayanagar Kings and the Mysore chiefs also held sway over it but it was ultimately

occupied by the Golconda rulers round about A.D. 1640.

Of the numerous inscriptions at the place, one of S. 1354, states that King Bukka I of Vijayanagar entrusted the province of Penukonda to his son Vira Virupanna Udaiyar in whose time the Penukonda fort was built. This Virupanna is mentioned in two other grants of S. 1344 and S. 1364. An inscription of S. 1389 at Kallodi in Mysore reveals that Bukkaraya (Bukka II) had a channel dug in order to bring water from the Penneru to this town which would appear to be originally the summer resort of the Vijayanagar Kings of the second dynasty. After the battle of Rakshasa Tangadi, Penukonda became the capital of the fourth Vijayanagar dynasty. But it enjoyed this status only for about two decades, as the capital was again changed by 1585 to Chandragiri (Chittoor) owing to the onslaughts of the Qutb Shahi and Adil Shahi rulers. Penukonda was thereafter ruled by Governors. In 1575, the place withstood a siege by the Bijapur troops. In 1589, the King of Golconda made an abortive attempt to capture the town. It was occupied in 1652 by the Sultan of Bijapur. In 1762, Morari Rao of Gooty took the fort which subsequently fell into the hands of Haidar Ali and Tipu.

The four sides of the town are presumed to be guarded from evil spirits and diseases by the idols of God Hanuman, the largest of them, about eleven feet high, being at the Yerramanchi gate, the main entrance to the fort. It is traditionally believed that there were 365 temples at the place, one perhaps meant for worship each day of the year. Most of these seem to have been destroyed. The most important of the mosques is the Sher Khan Mosque, which has on the pavement of its court yard a Telugu inscription of Sadasiva, dated 1564. This mosque was built by Sher Khan, a Minister of the Mysore rulers. In its interior is a dark green stone frame with rotating pillars on either side. There is another mosque in the fort at the entrance to which is a large porch in Hindu style. The Ramaswamy and Isvara temples are preserved under the Ancient Monuments Act. There are carvings of scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharata on

the walls of these temples mostly after the Vijayanagara style. These temples attract a large number of pilgrims during Srirama Navami and Dasara festivals. Close to the south of these temples is the 'Gagan Mahal' built in 1575 without a single rafter in the Indo-Saracenic style. This was the former Royal residence and the building is preserved under the Ancient Monuments Act. The temple of Paraswanatha Swami with the idols of Padmavathamma and Dharaneedhara (both Thirthankaras) represents the vestige of Jain civilisation during the Vijayanagar days. The daily worship in this temple is still carried on by the two Jain families at the place. The hill, the Killah (Fort), the signal posts, the watch towers and the stone pillars are a few striking models of the fortifications of the old Vijayanagar rulers. Among the watch towers, the 'Ram Burj' stands sentinel over the town and is visible even from a distance. To the east of the Fort is Babayya's dargah situated on the top of the hill called "Babayyanbetta" or "Irrangiri" which attracts thousands of Muslims from all parts of the country during the Urs held in December. As the story goes, Babayya was a Hindu prince who turned fakir and went to Mecca where his preceptor Nathar Vali, the saint of Trichinopoly, gave him a sapling* and asked him to settle down at the place where it blossomed and this happended to be the Iswara temple at Penukonda. He is credited with many miracles and continued to stay in the temple which he converted into a mosque. A tree is still shown as the one referred to in the anecdote. It is believed that it used to yield sugar till recently and that the sugar was used as a daily offering at the Dargah. The mosque exhibits very many signs of having been once a Hindu temple. Both Haidar and Tipu had granted endowments to the tomb. The other attraction among the ruins is the Pala Venkataramanaswamy temple of which nothing remains except a handsome gopuram. There are innumerable wells in and around the town. The most popularly referred to are the 'Pasupu Vakkarini' commonly called 'Pasulakkari' or yellow tank which is about an acre in extent and is said to be fed by the Penneru through an underground channel, and the 'Pala Vakkarini' or Palakkari

*It is said that the sapling was a tender stick used for cleaning teeth which was planted each day after the morning ablutions.

(milk well) which is situated in the middle of the vine gardens near the tank close to the hill. The waters of this well are used for irrigating the local grape vines and the pomegranate plantations for which it was well-known even in the days of Vijayanagar. There is another well with a gate constructed in the form of a bull's head on the walls of which the figures of Vighneshwara, Isvara and other Gods are carved out.

There is not much industrial activity at the place excepting a few rice and flour mills. The State Bank of India opened a branch office in 1965. Sunday is the day of the weekly shandy which is conducted at the Panchayat market adjacent to the bus stand. There is a separate hostel started for Lambadis in 1948. A public library started in 1957 serves the reading public. Recreational facilities are afforded by the Judicial officers' club, the Sri Krishnadevaraya Club, the Revenue Club and the Officers' Club. A hospital is also functioning in this town. A sheep farm was started at this place in 1958 for improving the wooly sheep breed and from 1960, a sheep and wool extension centre was attached to it. Penukonda was electrified in 1956. The local Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School, now with a hostel attached, was started originally as a middle school, and upgraded to a high school in 1918 and higher secondary school in 1958. The Zilla Parishad also maintains a High School for girls. Penukonda is an important cultural centre, and the home of a number of poets, actors and musicians. Ramaraja Bhushana claimed to be one of the Ashta Diggajas (Court Poets) of Krishnadevaraya, is said to have stayed at this place for a long time. His 'Vasucharitra', one of the five best Kavyas in Telugu literature is replete with scenes connected with this place. Of the dramatists and actors belonging to this place mention may be made of the late Aswathanarayana Sastry, the Late Roddam Raja Rao and Roddam Hanumantha Rao, and Kalakovida S. N. Ramaswamy (now settled at Cuddapah). Tirumala Bukkapatnam Annayacharyulu, author of Nutana Samskruta Vyakarana Bala Bodhini has settled down at this place. Sri Sandhyavandanam Srinivasarao, the reputed Carnatic Musician, also belongs to this place. There are three 'Brundavanams' held in veneration by

the Madhva sect of Brahmins. A mutt here is the seat of Sri Vedavyasa Thirthulu, who is the eleventh swamy in succession. An 'aradhana' is held at the mutt every Chaitra Suddha Vidiya (March-April). There is a large population of Muslims at the place. A few Maratha Desastha families have also settled down here.

Perur (Dharmavaram taluk, Pop. 3,949; Lat. 14° 21′ N; Long. 77° 21′ E):

This village on the banks of the Penneru in a remote corner, with the nearest town more than 20 miles away is situated about 34 miles from Dharmavaram. The Upper Pennar Project is located within its limits. The Project is designed to ensure irrigation facilities to portions of Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Anantapur taluks. A reservoir has been constructed here across the river with a main canal on the right flank with 8 distributaries and one on its left called the Chennampalli distributary, three and a half miles in length. Yedugurallapalli, a hamlet of this village, had to be vacated as it came under the submersible area. Prior to the construction of this project the Perur Small Tank, a minor irrigation source, and the Perur Big Tank, a Public Works Tank, were all the irrigation sources that the village had. The Perur small tank has now become a part of the project itself. A seed farm covering an extent of 80 acres raising groundnut and paddy is located close to the project. The old Higher Elementary School at the place was upgraded to a high school in 1957. Since 1958, there is a Local Fund Ayurvedic Dispensary here. Large herds of sheep are reared in this area and are not only sold for mutton but also exported to Bangalore. A weekly market is held on Sundays.

Putluru (Tadpatri taluk, Pop. 3880; Lat. 14° 48′ N; Long. 77° 58′ E):

This village is situated about 8 miles south of Tadpatri. Groundnut and cotton are the important cash crops raised. The local Zilla Parishad High School was started in 1956. Barytes used to be mined near Balapuram, a hamlet of this village. The Bata Sunkulamma Jathra held for three days every year from Chaitra Sudha Vidiya (March-April) attracts

devotees from the neighbouring villages. Animal sacrifice is offered outside the temple.

Puttaparthi (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 3,471 Lat. 14° 10′ N; Long. 77° 49′ E):

This village on the Chitravati situated at a distance of about 18 miles from Penukonda, 2 miles off the Penukonda-Bukkapatnam road is now a centre of great attraction. It is the abode of Puttaparthi Sri Satya Sai Baba drawing devoted disciples from various parts within and beyond this State. His disciples have constructed the 'Prasantha Nilayam' an ashram which attracts large number of devotees throughout the year. The Baba is credited with occult powers. Some of his devotees have also settled down in the place developing the 'Prasanthi Nilaya' into a big colony. On Sivarathri, on the birth day of the Baba and particularly during Dasara, quite a large number of devotees visit the place. The colony has its own type-designed out-houses, a Sanskrit School, a printing Press, a post office, a canteen and a hospital and is also served with protected water supply. A beautiful mantapa is now under construction by masons who had constructed the Vidhan Soudha at Mysore. Relics of ancient fortifications can still be seen in this village. It was electrified in 1960.

Rallahalli (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 3,443; Lat. 13° 60′ N; Long. 77° 12′ E):

This village, about 8 miles north-west of Madakasira, is situated amidst a forest area. Four hero stones lie near the place, of which one refers to a Lokaditya and his cattle lifting raid, and another to a Gaviyannamaranna. The ruins of a fort can be seen at Sankaragal, its hamlet. The Jadalamma Jathra of Sankaragallu taking place annually between September and October is an important local event. The village was electrified in 1962.

Ramagiri (Dharmavaram taluk, Pop. 1,242; Lat. 14° 18′ N; Long. 77° 30′ E):

This village lies 20 miles to the south of Dharmavaram on the Nagasamudram-Perur road. Between 1910 and 1927, the mountain ranges to the east of this village were worked for gold and a few limited concerns succeeded in mining it. But since 1927, the

operations have been suspended, although steps are now being taken to investigate whether mining can be resuscitated.

Ramapuram (Rayadrug taluk, Pop. 2,099; Lat. 14° 45′ N; Long. 77° 15′ E):

This village, about 30 miles east of Rayadrug, is on the Beluguppa-Uravakonda road. Ramapuram is well-known in the locality for the Yerriswamy jatra held in 'Phalguna Bahula Tadiya' (February-March) in memory of Sri Yerriswamy, not to be confused with another Swamiji of the same name connected with Chellaguriki about 20 miles from Uravakonda. The Swamiji who died over a hundred years ago, although initially mistaken to be a mad man, was recognised as a seer after he performed many miracles. A samadhi was raised in his memory just beyond Ramapuram. Rest sheds have been provided for accommodating the devotees of all sects visiting the place from the neighbouring villages. Non-vegetarian food is also offered at the samadhi although no animal sacrifice takes place. A car festival is held to synchronise with the jathra. The samadhi is well endowed with landed property for its maintenance and daily worship. Another swamy Sangappa also lies buried near the grave of Yerriswamy. There are a few other temples at the place. The Yerriswami Zilla Parishad High School at the place, upgraded from the higher elementary school in 1962, was the recipient of a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the late P. Kasanna of the village of Pedda Kowkuntla.

Ramapuram (Gooty taluk, Pop............Lat. 14° 52′ N; Long. 77° 23′ E):

The original village was submerged by the Mid Pennar Regulator Dam and the population was shifted to the present site, about a mile from the Jarutla Ramalingeswara Swamy temple. The present village is about 6 miles from the Project. The Jarutla Ramalingeswaraswamy temple is situated between two hills and the idol of Siva is installed at a place through which a stream passes. A portion of the water from the stream flows into the temple tank and rejoins the main stream outside. The three stones inscribed in the temple are claimed to contain 'Bijaksharas' (letters

of alphabets invoking Siva). The annual Sivarathri festival is an important local event.

Ratnagiri (Madakasira Tk., Pop. 4,747; *Lat.* 13° 48′ *N; Long.* 77° 8′ *E*):

This place is situated 17 miles from Madakasira off the Madakasira-Agali road. The village and its hamlets cover the hills called Rathnagiri Durgam, Raya-Durgam and Venkatagirikonda. There are fortifications on the first and the last, the vestiges of a Palegar's rule. The village is of considerable antiquity and is found mentioned in a copperplate grant of Vikramaditya I (A.D. 655-680) the Western Chalukya king. The Old Gazetteer mentions that "it was held by the Chieftains of Sira namely Rangappa Nayudu, Rayappa Raju and Peda Rayannaraju, of whom the latter was ruling in 1657. In 1727 Lakshmananayudu seized this part from the Marathas but was shortly afterwards ousted by the Mysore troops."* The fort at the place was captured by Tipu after a seige of six months. A temple of Santhanathaswami and a Jain Nisidi (Tomb) are located at the place. The architecture of the temple is exquisite and there are a number of beautifully sculptured images of Tirthankaras. There are also a few other ruined temples, and a couple of wells one of which is a protected monument. The local Kollapuramma jatra held annually in April-May attracts pilgrims from neighbouring villages as well. The Zilla Parishad High School at the place was originally started as a middle school in 1958 and was subsequently upgraded.

Ravudi (Madakasira taluk, Pop. 1,890; Lat. 13° 50′ N; *Long.* 77° 0′ *E*):

The main village is uninhabited and is about 20 miles south-west of Madakasira, off the Madakasira-Madhudi road. From an inscription lying near the Anjaneyaswamy temple, at the place, it is noticed that the village was named Immadirangasamudra. Another inscription of S. 1694 (A.D. 1772) at Haludi, its hamlet, refers to the gift of the village to Sahekhana Khalila by Harti Rangappa raju, yet another of S. 1238 (A.D. 1316) mentions one Thipparasa Bhairavadevarasa.

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* W. Francis, Anantapur District Gazetteer, 1905, P. 184.

Rayadrug (*Rayadrug Tk.*, *Pop.* 23,779; *Lat.* 14° 40′ *N*; *Long.* 76° 52′ *E*):

Rayadrug literally meaning "King's Hill Fortress", is the headquarters of the taluk and also of a Block. It is situated at a distance of 56 miles from Anantapur *via* Kalyandrug on the Anantapur-Bellary (*via* Rayadrug) road. Prior to 1953, this entire taluk was in the Bellary district and was added to this district after the formation of the Andhra State. It is the terminus of the Bellary-Rayadrug railway line. A cement concrete road connects the station and the town. The entire revenue village of Rayadrug was constituted into a municipality in 1963.

Rayadrug was originally a stronghold of Bedars (Boya Palegars) who were very turbulent during the Vijayanagar rule. The Emperor deputed an officer Bhupatiraya to subjugate them. He succeeded in driving them out and ruled the place himself and the hill was thus called Bhupatirayani konda (or Rayadrug) after him. After the battle of Rakshasa Tangadi, the Bedars regained the place, but were again driven out after sometime by Koneti Nayak. His son Venkatapathi Nayak who had differences with the Palegar of Chittaldrug greatly strengthened the fortifications. Tipu captured the fort and made it part of his Gooty province. After Tipu's fall in 1799, one Rajagopal Nayak was installed as a Palegar; but he was deported to Hyderabad by the officers of the Nizam as he attempted to incite disturbances. When Bellary was ceded to the British in 1800, he was transferred to Gooty and his family was pensioned off.

The ruins of the fort can still be seen on the hill at the foot of which the town is built. This hill fort is said to have been built by one Junga Naik. A portion of the fort wall has crumbled. Of the few temples on the hill, those of Narasimhaswamy, Hanuman and Ellamma are the most frequented. Some open water reservoirs, once used by the residents, can still be seen on the hill. A Jathra (Religious fair) for Ellamma is held annually in Chaitra (March-April) when a fire walking ceremony is organised. The ruins of elephants' stables, houses with arches of the Palegars and a Jain temple without any image still remain.

Down the slope of the hill are four caves with small stone doors with carvings of Siddhas. The panels in the caves suggest that they are Nisidhis (tombs) and that the place was a monastery of Jains. This locality is called 'Rasasidha Ashram' after a Rasasidha* round whom the legend of Sarangadhara has been locally evolved. There is a trigonometrical station on the hill.

Down below the hill, the fort area contains most of the temples of the village including those of Prasanna Venkatesvara, Venugopala, Jambukesvara, Veerabhadra, Anjaneya and Kanyakaparameswari. There is a local tradition that Sir Thomas Munro had a vision of Venkateswara the deity at this shrine and the Lord was, therefore, called Prasanna Venkateswara†. It is claimed to have been built on the same pattern as the better known Tirupati shrine. The temple has an excellent tower which, from a distance, appears as though carved out of sandal wood.

Tamarind and groundnut are the chief commercial crops of the area and there are quite a number of tamarind topes in Rayadrug and the surrounding villages. The weekly market at the town is held every Thursday. Weavers constitute about one-fourth of the population of the place. It is one of the most important centres in the district for the weaving of coarse sarees of low counts. The sarees are mostly exported to a number of places in the Mysore State. Rayadrug is also a Khadi Production centre. A branch office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission was opened here in 1959. The yarn issued by the Commission for weaving is produced through Ambarcharkas in the villages of Rayadrug and Kalyandrug taluks and woven as Dhoties, Upper and Shirting cloth by the accredited weavers. A large scale textile mill "Sri Jayanti Ramachandrappa Setty Mills (Private) limited", is located at this place. Cloth of medium counts consisting of shirting, coating and dhoties, is produced at the mill. It employs about 400 workers. Silk twisting and reeling are done on a large scale. 9 of the 11 such establishments in the district falling under the

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*Rasasidha means, one who is an expert in alchemy.

†Venkateswara who appeared before the devotee.

purview of the Factories Act are located in Rayadrug itself. Grey silk imported from Bangalore is twisted on power driven machinery and reeled. The warp silk is largely purchased by weavers in the adjoining Mysore State. Collection and export of Tamarind is an important subsidiary occupation at the place. Branch offices of the Canara Banking Corporation and the State Bank of India are located at the town. An urban co-operative stores (1940), a co-operative building society (1949), a co-operative milk supply society (1958), a Primary Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank (1961-62) and a Co-operative Marketing Society (1963) are functioning at the place. A branch of the Anantapur Market Committee is also located at the town for regulating trade in Rayadrug and Kalyandrug. Buildings for locating a market yard are under construction. The place is notorious for its water scarcity as the water table is very low. A partially protected water supply scheme which went out of commission is now (1965) under renovation and comprehensive water supply scheme is also under investigation. The Local Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School was originally started as a middle school in 1918 and upgraded into a High School in 1934 and higher secondary school in 1960. The Zilla Parishad also maintains a girls' high school started in 1948 as a Government middle school and upgraded in 1960 to a high school. An Arabic College located at the place is said to have been started in the twenties of this century. The institution prepares students for oriental titles examinations in Persian and Arabic finally leading to a degree, Munshi-I-Fazil after six years of study. A library attached to this institution contains rare Arabic and Persian manuscripts. A hostel is also attached where free boarding and lodging are provided for poor boys. A Government Basic Training school was also started in 1962. A branch of the District Central Library is located at the town. The Saldhana park at the place has a library, started years back, with a reading room attached to it. There is only one cinema theatre in the town. The Rayadrug club affords recreational facilities to its members. The guild of service was started at the place in 1960. Siddhulakonda, a hill nearby, contains a well, the waters of which are locally believed to cure even consumption. A taluk headquarters Hospital, opened in 1883 as a

dispensary, serves the medical needs of the place. Rayadrug was electrified in 1952.

Rayalacheruvu (Tadpatri Tk., Pop. 2,321; *Lat.* 15° 2′ *N; Long.* 77° 49′ *E*):

This village has a railway station on the Raichur-Madras line. About 1868, the office of the Sub-Magistrate of Yadiki was stationed here. As the name indicates, a tank was constructed here by Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar and is still called Sri Krishnarayala cheruvu. This is now a P.W.D. source designed to irrigate about 600 acres. It is fed by 'Kanugula Vanka' and the southern end of its bund marks the 'Chekumukiralla Gutta' or hill of flint stone. The flint from here is claimed to have been used by Tipu for his muskets. A yantramurayi (magic stone) 5′×3′ on which are carved 81 squares bordered by tridents is believed to bring rain or ward off epidemics if worshipped. Rayalacheruvu is an important centre for lime stone mining in the district. M/s. Binny and Company, have set up their kilns for burning lime while M/s. Mineral Mining Company Ltd., established their barytes pulverising plants here. More than Barytes, Steatite, China clay and Yellow ochre mined by the company are found best suited for export and are, therefore, crushed here. The local Zilla Parishad High School was opened in 1961. The village was electrified in 1960.

Roddam (Penukonda Tk., Pop. 5,302; *Lat.* 14° 6′ *N; Long.* 77° 26′ *E*):

This village is situated on the Penneru about 12 miles west of Penukonda on the Penukonda-Madakasira road. In spite of the river, the area is mostly dry with 'Tsoudu' (Saline earth) predominating. It is learnt that this place was a fortified town in the seventeenth century and was frequently raided by the neighbouring Palegars who coveted its possession. The Roddam Peddacheruvu has an ayacut of 679 acres. The village has an unusually large number of cobblers who ply their traditional avocation of shoe making and manufacture of leather buckets for agricultural purposes. The local Zilla Parishad High School was started in 1960 as a middle school and upgraded to a high school in 1961. A Primary Health Centre was opened in 1958.

Rolla (*Madakasira Tk., Pop.* 4.972; *Lat.* 13° 50′ *N; Long.* 77° 6′ *E*):

This village referred to as Rollaganapalli in inscriptions, is situated about 15 miles south-west of Madakasira on Madakasira-Madhudi road. The stone pillars in the Mukhadvara of the Narasimhaswamy temple here appear to have been brought from a Jain temple elsewhere. A large sized co-operative credit society started in 1957 is functioning in this village. The local Zilla Parishad High School was established in 1961. There is also a Primary Health Centre started in 1963.

Sanapa (*Anantapur Tk., Pop.* 2,216; *Lat.* 14° 36′ *N; Long.* 78 0′ *E*):

This village deriving its name from Chennappa, a Boya Palegar, its founder, is 12 miles from Anantapur off the Anantapur-Kalyandrug road. The Palegar is also credited with having constructed Rangampeta, a hamlet of Sanapa, in the name of his wife Rangamma. Chikkala Nayudu, the eldest brother of Chennappa, appears to have constructed a mud fort here the ruins of which can still be seen. The Madhavaswamy temple at the village appears to be an ancient construction. The inscriptions in the temple cannot be deciphered as they are mutilated. Near the temple are scattered a Sivalinga, a Nandi and a Vighneswara idol. It is said that this temple was originally a Siva temple of the Chola period transformed to a Vaishnavite shrine during the Vijayanagar times. The forehead of Madhavaswamy idol is smeared with Vibhuti (ashes), the caste mark of Saivites, and the deity is worshipped with 'Bilva' leaves (only Siva is worshipped with this leaf) on Mondays. The idol of Madhavaswamy is carved attractively in the usual Vijayanagar style. A car festival, which is a local event, is held in the Telugu month of Phalguna (February-March).

Santhebidanur (*Hindupur Tk., Pop.* 2,064; *Lat.* 13° 43′ *N; Long.* 77° 29′ *E*):

This place is located about 8 miles south of Hindupur and is to the west of Hindupur-Bangalore road on the bank of the river Pennar. It is noted for the Anjaneya temple presumed to have been consecrated

in A.D. 1530 by Vyasarayaswamy, a guru (teacher) of Krishnadevaraya. It is an important place of pilgrimage for Madhva Brahmins. The village was electrified in 1956.

Senagalagudur (*Tadpatri Tk., Pop.* 3,755; *Lat.* 14° 49′ *N; Long.* 78° 2′ *E*):

This village is about seven miles south of Tadpatri and four from Vanganur railway station on the Madras-Bombay line. The village appears to have derived its name from the luxuriant growth of Bengal gram raised in it, Senagalu in Telugu meaning Bengal gram. Notwithstanding its being a purely dry village from the irrigational point of view, it fetches about Rs. 52,000 the highest land revenue for any village in the district. The place has quite a few Protestant Christian converts mostly from the Harijan community. A Zilla Parishad High School has been functioning since 1965 at Vanganur, a hamlet of this village. There is considerable difficulty regarding drinking water supply as the sub-soil water is brackish and often fails during summer.

Siddarampuram (*Penukonda Tk., Pop.* 2,571; *Lat.* 14° 16′ *N; Long.* 77° 53′ *E*):

This village is 27 miles north-east of Penukonda on the Bukkapatnam-Mudigubba road. An inscription of S. 1680 found here refers to Hande Siddaramappa Nayudu. This village was the headquarters of the last of the Hande Nayaks. Ruins of old fortifications can still be seen on Mallekonda nearby. A few local weavers work for the master weavers at Dharmavaram.

Singanahalli (*Rayadrug Tk., Pop.* 1,207; *Lat.*, 14° 55′ *N; Long.* 77° 3′ *E*):

This place, corrupted from Sangamanahalli, is two miles from Govindavada, and is situated near the confluence of the Pedda Hagari and the Chinna Hagari. There is a temple of Sangameswara containing an inscription referring to Mallideva, ruling at Govindavada. A car festival is conducted on the full moon day of Chaitra (March-April).

Singanamala (*Anantapur taluk, Pop.* 3,533; *Lat.* 14° 48′ *N; Long* 77° 43′ *E*):

This village, the headquarters of a Block, is at the foot of a hill 10 miles east of Anantapur off the Tadpatri road. It is believed that the sage Rishyasringa performed penance on this hill in a cave on its top where an idol is installed. Gampamala, the highest point among the hills adjacent to Singanamala, is believed to be the abode of Lord Venkatachalapathi. The caste mark of the Vaishnava sect has been painted by devotees on a nearby rock, to which oblations are offered. There are a number of iron lamp posts scattered on the top of the hill. On the hill slope are the temples of Gollaconda Venkataramanaswamy and Atmaramaswamy. The Gopurams (towers) are designed in the Vijayanagar style of architecture. The Urs of Khwaja Syed Masood who lies buried here falls on the 26th day of Rajeb (seventh month of the Hijri calendar) and is largely attended. The village was electrified in 1965. There are two natural ponds near the cave. One of them is used for bathing while the waters of the other, 'Akkamma Dona', are believed to have curative effects. The Sri Ranga Rayala Cheruvu of the village, commonly known as Singanamala tank fed by the Thadakaleru and with an ayacut of 2,524 acres is one of the biggest of its kind in the district. It is believed to have been constructed by the Vijayanagar kings. One filling of the tank is enough to irrigate two crops. The tank bund is formed by connecting three natural hillocks, on the middle of which is the temple of Hanuman. The local Zilla Parishad High School was started in 1958.

Sivaram (*Madakasira Tk., Pop.* 2,597; *Lat.* 14° 1′ *N; Long.* 77° 3′ *E*):

This village is about 18 miles north-east of Madakasira off the Hindupur-Amarapuram road. Its antiquity is revealed by a number of inscriptions noticed at the place. Most of these refer to a number of rulers from Rajendra Choladeva to Sadasiva and are found in the Ranganathaswamy, Anjaneyaswamy, Siva and Mailareswaraswamy temples at the place. One of them mentions a gift made by Rajendra Choladeva to the temple of Mahadeva. Another in the Anjaneyaswamy temple refers to the construction of the

Mandapa by Arevan Rajaraju *alias* Vikramachola. On a pillar of a dilapidated Mandapa at the entrance to the village of Kothasivaram is an inscription recording that Alpadevi, queen of Irungola, protected the Mandapa while it was in a ruined condition. Thribhuvanamalla Veera Someswara figures in an inscription on a pillar set up at the southern entrance into the village of Pathasivaram. The inscription also refers to the Padma Prabhu Maladhari, the author of a Jain religious work 'Tatparua Vrithi'. The Ranganathaswamy temple at the place is situated on a hillock called 'Pailu Banda'. The Mailareswara temple has very artistically carved 'ashtadikpalakas" (the guardians of the eight cardinary points) and an equally well executed 'Tandava Siva' (Siva in dancing pose). The roof of the Central hall of the temple is very beautifully sculptured. Ruins of old fortifications can still be seen around the village. The Sivaram tank commands an ayacut of over 700 acres.

Somandepalle (Penukonda taluk, Pop. 3,394; *Lat.* 14° 0' *N; Long.* 77° 37' *E)*:

This village is 5 miles south of Penukonda. Its Railway Station on the Secunderabad-Bangalore line is located at Chakarlapalle, a hamlet of the village. Traces of old fortifications can still be seen at the place. Thogatas constitute the major weaving community at this place. The Dattatreya Ashram at the place was founded by Sadhu Sanjeevadas, a local Thogata. Art silk sarees of various designs are woven by them. A few Malas also weave cotton cloth of low counts. The raw art silk is purchased from Hindupur and Sarees and Jacket pieces are made of it. The weekly shandy is held every Thursday. The local Zilla Parishad High School was originally started in 1961 as a middle school and upgraded to a high school during the same year. The village was electrified in 1962.

Somaghatta (Hindupur Tk., Pop. 1,776; *Lat.* 13° 53' *N; Long.* 77° 49' *E)*:

This village is about 23 miles east of Hindupur, and nearly 4½ miles from the Kodikonda-Anantapuram bus route. There is a temple dedicated to Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy on the hillock to the east. A cop-

perplate inscription dated S. 1415 (A.D. 1493), associates its construction with one Obul Reddy. At the foot of the hill is a Mantapam (Pavilion), locally called Bytarayaswamy matham, after a sanyasin (ascetic) of that name who is buried here. Razors and knives are still manufactured at this village.

Srirangapuram (Kalyandrug Tk., Pop. 2,107; *Lat.* 14° 45′ *N; Long.* 77° 5′ *E*):

This village is 15 miles north-west of Kalyandrug and is almost on the bank of the Hagari. An inscription of S. 1503 in the inner wall of the local Ranganathaswami temple refers to the Vijayanagar ruler Sri Ranga as ruling from Penukonda. The festival of Ranganatha falls in the month of Magham (February-March). The village is well-known for bull competitions at which the pair dragging the heaviest stones are awarded prizes. The sand drifts from the Hagari deprive the irrigation sources of the village of much of their utility. The forest area to the south is utilised for grazing sheep.

Tadimarri (Dharmavaram Tk., Pop. 3,153; *Lat.* 14° 33′ *N; Long.* 57° 52′ *E*):

This place lies 20 miles north-east of Dharmavaram off the Dharmavaram-Parnapalli road. It was the seat of Palegar in the past. The old fort with bastions and moat, a well and a temple dedicated to Chennakesava are still partly intact. Although the fort area is deserted, the temple enjoys regular service. An inscription of A. D. 1724 reveals that a Kondappa Naidu was responsible for the reconstruction of the fort, the ditch, the bastions and the temple. Tadimarri was the headquarters of a taluk till 1821 when its villages were distributed between the taluks of Anantapur and Tadpatri. A district munsiff's court was also stationed till 1864. A weekly fair is held every Thursday. The village was electrified in 1961.

Tadpatri (Tadpatri Tk., Pop. 23,129; *Lat.* 14° 55′ *N; Long.* 78° 0′ *E*):

Tadpatri or Tatiparthi is the headquarters of the taluk and a Block. It is also a railway station on the Raichur-Madras line, 47 miles from Guntakal. The town is situated on the banks of the Penneru which

flows from west to east and turns southwards almost encircling it. It is stated that the area in which this place is situated was formerly known as 'Bhaskara Kshetra'. To its south lay a thick forest full of palm trees. It was, therefore, called Tamlapalli (Tativanam) and was named 'Tadpatri' during the time of Pemmasani Ramalinga Naidu, a local chieftain under Proudha Devaraya the Vijayanagara king. This chief was responsible for the construction of the fort at the place. The Ramalingeswara temple is also named after him. The shrine of 'Chintala Tiruvengalanathaswamy' locally known as Chintalarayaswamy, was constructed during the reign of his successor Pemmasani Thimmanaidu and is named after the idol of Vishnu which is believed to have emerged from tamarind tree. Erra Thimma Naidu, another chief of the line, seems to have spent large sums of money in beautifying the ceiling of this temple with paintings. After the fall of Vijayanagar, it came into the possession of the Moghuls under Zulficar Khan, the Mughul Subedar, who constructed the Jumma Masjid. The place came to be ruled by Murari Rao, the Maharatha chief of Gooty, and subsequently by Hyder Ali and Tipu. After it was taken over by the British in 1800, Sir Thomas Munro got the 'Asthana Mandapa' and the 'Kalyana Mandapa' (Court pavilion and marriage pavilion) of the Chintalaraya temple repaired and also made arrangements for conducting regular worship at State cost.

The Bugga Ramalingaswamy temple on the southern bank of the Pennar and the Chintalarayaswamy temple about two furlongs directly south of the former are the two important temples at the place. Local legend states that at the very same spot where the Ramalingeswara temple stands, sage Parasurama lived and performed penance. In this temple there is a perennial underground stream from which water always oozes into the garbha gruha (Sanctum Sanctorum) exactly at the spot where the 'Lingam' (idol) is consecrated. The Linga is said to be 'Swayambhu' (self-formed). The Tadpatri Kaifiyat records that a sculptor Yellanchari was brought from Benaras to construct the temple. It contains sculptures, illustrative of episodes from the Ramayana and the Mahabha-

rata. The main gopuram of the Chintalaraya temple facing the east is not only massive but also beautiful. It is a huge solid structure built partly of stone and partly of brick. The stone portion contains exquisite figures of Vidhyadharas, Apsaras and Avataras in rows elegantly arranged. Just above the line of the threshold, there are two horizontal lines of carvings one showing a procession of elephants and the other of horses. Inside the temple, every wall is carved with delicately designed pieces of beautiful sculpture. There is a stone chariot, a masterpiece of artistic design. It is stated that twice a year the sun's rays are directly reflected, through two holes carved in the Chariot, on to the foot of the deity. In the Rangamantapa there are forty pillars carved in the Vijayanagar style of sculpture. Scenes from Ramayana commencing from the 'Putrakameshti' (Sacrifice performed for progeny) yagna of Dasaratha to Rama's coronation are all beautifully portrayed in the Mukhamantapa. On the southern and the western walls of the temple, scenes from Bhagavata are depicted. The car festivals of Ramalingeswara and Chintalaraya are celebrated annually on the Sivarathri day (February-March) and during September-October respectively.

There is also Kanyakaparameswari temple managed by the local Vysyas. The Jain temple at the place is very elegant. At Jambulapadu, about 3 miles from Tadpatri, is a pillar of Narasimha, 10 to 15 feet high, worshipped as a family deity. It is believed that Sri Narasimha appeared in a dream and ordained that if a temple was to be raised to him it should be completed in a day. No one undertook to do this as it was an impossible task. Every Ugadi or the Telugu New Year's day witnesses a large congregation near the pillar. The villagers of Challavaripalle who are responsible for its construction are given precedence in going round the pillar in their bullock carts after which alone carts from other villages are permitted to circumambulate it. Nandalapadu, about two miles from Tadpatri, formerly known as Veeranarasimharayapuram was according to Mackenzie Manuscripts, endowed by Saluva Thimma, Governor of Gooty, to the deity Ramalingeswaraswamy. A portion of the village is included in the Tadpatri municipal limits.

Apart from the Jumma Masjid already mentioned, there are a number of other mosques.

The sandy bed of the river at the place is wide and high sand dunes are often formed. This has, however, been mitigated to a considerable extent by growing trees and hedges on the river bank. Melons, reputed to be very tasty and commanding a wide export market are grown in the river bed. Jasmine is widely grown in the gardens by the riverside and is exported to various places in the district. The Pedda Kalva (channel) and Pinakini Nala (stream) running almost parallel to each other provide the necessary irrigation facilities to the wet ayacut of the place. The former, which was running through the heart of the town, was found insanitary and was, therefore, filled up and diverted.

Tadpatri was constituted into a municipality in 1920. Since 1934, the town has been provided with protected water supply thereby minimising the frequent outbreaks of cholera. The overbridge on the Pennar constructed during 1944-45 has linked the place with an all-weather road to the cotton growing areas of Kurnool and Koilkuntla. A stretch of 2 miles of the Anantapur-Tadpatri road within the municipal limits has been cement-concreted.

The local municipal dispensary was taken over by Government in 1928 and it is now a taluk headquarters hospital. The town was electrified in 1951.

The earliest of the extension to the town was the Srinivasapuram Colony in Nandalapadu limits. It was in fact the first venture of the local co-operative house-building society. Another colony known as Sanjeevanagar is located to the east of the Municipal High School.

Tadpatri has been one of the important commercial centres in the district for a long time. It is a good market for cotton grown in the adjoining Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. This trade has been in existence almost from the time the British took possession of the territory. Its importance as a market for cotton is evident from the fact that a cotton press was started as early as in the last century. Towards the

beginning of this century, the Buckingham and Carnatic Company Limited of Madras started another cotton press. In addition, there are four cotton ginning factories falling within the purview of the Factories Act. The Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has been running, since 1953, a weaving factory which produces bedsheets and towels for sale through its emporia. The ginning factories also undertake groundnut decorticating or oil crushing or both as cotton ginning is seasonal. Apart from these, there are three saw mills in the town. Beedi manufacture is an important cottage industry at the place. The Government has constructed godowns for storing food grains in order to build a buffer stock. A distillery started at the beginning of this century was closed down after the introduction of prohibition and its premises are now used by a factory run by the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The place is known for trade in cotton, food grains, ghee, textiles, onions, dhals, jaggery and chillies. A weekly fair is held every Saturday on the site of the old fort. The State Bank of India and the Syndicate Bank have opened their branches here. The Anantapur Market Committee, Guntakal, has established a Regulated Market for the regulation of trade in groundnut, cotton, onions and jaggery. A primary co-operative land mortgage bank, a Co-operative town bank (1950) and a Consumers' Co-operative Stores (1940) are among the important co-operative institutions. Of the educational institutions, the Municipal Multi-purpose High School was started in 1918 and upgraded into a high school in 1925 and into a higher secondary school in 1961. There are two cinema houses at the place. A public library has been functioning since 1957. The municipality also runs a free reading room and a library. The officers' club affords facilities for relaxation to its members. 'Natya Kalaprapurna' (a title) the late Bellary T. Raghava, the well-known actor and advocate, belonged to Tadpatri.

Talamarla (Penukonda Tk., Pop. 4,062; Lat. 14° 13′ N; Long. 77° 44′ E):

This village, difficult of access, is approached from Guttur by a cart track. There is considerable handloom weaving of coarse cotton sarees and cloth at the place,

This village is traditionally noted for the manufacture of iron shelves by a few Muslims. Carpentry is another avocation followed by the few Muslim and Boya artisans. There is a Zilla Parishad High School started in 1962. Belluru Srinivasamurthy, the well-known Telugu poet, belongs to this place. A hero stone dedicated to a GangaThathiah, a local hero, can be seen near the village.

Talaricheruvu (Tadpatri Tk., Pop. 442, Lat. 14° 57′ N; Long. 78° 5′ E):

This village is situated on a mountain top about 5 miles north-east of Tadpatri on the Erramala hills. The shortest route to the place is through Alurkona by foot along zig-zag track called 'Gadidakanama', after the pack asses carrying grain through this pass. The local Siva temple is generally visited by devotees on Mondays in the month of Kartika (October-November). Adjacent to the temple is a cavern built in the shape of a square water reservoir, fed by a stream, the origin and destination of which have not yet been discovered. A Urs in memory of Haji Vali at the local Haji Vali dargah comes off every year in March-April and attracts a large gathering both of Hindus and Muslims. A peculiar agricultural practice current in these villages is to raise paddy over a prepared surface made of earth dumped over boulders.

Talupula (Kadiri Tk., Pop. 6.416; Lat. 14° 15′ N; Long. 78° 15′ E):

This village is 12 miles north-east of Kadiri on the Kadiri-Cuddapah road and is situated in a beautiful valley surrounded by hills all round. It was the headquarters of a block prior to 1965. In the past it was the seat of local Muslim chiefs and their fort which is in good repair can still be seen. Previous to them, it is learnt, the place was a stronghold of palegars. The Gangamma jathra at the place held in April to synchronise with Molakala Purnima is well attended by devotees from neighbouring villages. Groundnut is extensively raised in the village. Tobacco is also cultivated to a small extent and is even exported. Tamarind, Tangedu bark from the neighbouring forest area, and onions are also exported from the village. A weekly shandy is held every Friday. There are in

the place a large size co-operative society and a Zilla Parishad High School both started in 1952. The village was electrified in 1964.

Tamadehalli (Madakasira Tk., Pop. 3,368; Lat. 14° 8' N; Long. 77° 0' E):

This place is about 28 miles north-west of Madakasira, off Kodikonda-Amarapuram road. An inscription of S. 1463 on the bund of the Thamedahalli tank refers to Achyuta and mentions that the tank breached at three places. There is an ancient temple dedicated to Anjaneya. It is held in great veneration by the Kunchati Kapus. Cumbly weaving is an important cottage industry carried on by the local Kurubas.

Tanakal (Kadiri Tk., Pop. 6,563; Lat. 13° 55' N; Long. 78° 12' E):

This place has the largest population in the taluk and is situated about 14 miles south of Kadiri on the Kurnool-Madanapalle road in the midst of a rich groundnut growing area. It is a railway station on the Dharmavaram-Pakala line. The village has an unusually large number of hamlets, thirty-two in all. Till 1932, it was the headquarters of a Deputy Tahsildar. Due to the extensive groundnut crop in the area, the place has four groundnut decorticating factories falling under the purview of the Factories Act. The weekly fair is held every Saturday. The Zilla Parishad High School at the place was opened in 1958 as a middle school and upgraded into a high school the next year. An Allopathic dispensary opened in 1922 is functioning. A Public Library was started by the Local Library Authority in 1965. There is a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow in the village.

Tarimala (Anantapur Tk., Pop. 2,557; Lat. 14° 55' N; Long. 77° 42' E):

This village is situated about 22 miles north-east of Anantapur off the Gooty road. It is on the bank of the Penneru and was once the seat of a Palegar. The Mamilla Kalva (channel) and the Obireddikalva taken from the river and the Kothakalva afford irrigation facilities to the village. Some cotton and groundnut are raised. Coarse sarees and shirting cloth are still woven although on a small scale. A large number of

sheep are reared by Kurubas and the sheared wool is sold. A Primary Health Centre was also opened in 1958. Shri T. Nagi Reddy, the Communist leader and Vidwan Vishwam, a noted Telugu poet, belong to this place. It has a Zilla Parishad High School, upgraded from a middle school in 1958 and a co-operative rural bank started in 1957. The village was electrified in 1956.

Tavalam (Kadiri Tk., Pop: 4.378; Lat. 13° 52′ N; Long. 78° 12′ E):

This village with an unusually large number of hamlets, thirty-six in all, lies about 18 miles south of Kadiri. The Chennarayaswamygudi reservoir below the confluence of the Papaghni and Vandamaneru is about 2 miles from it and it is one of the beneficiaries from the project. About 612 acres have been localised under the project in this village. Paddy is the principal wet crop raised over an extent of 700 acres, while groundnut, the most important dry crop in the area, is raised over 2,500 acres. The latter is mostly supplied to the decorticating factories at Tanakal. The Anjaneyaswamy and the Kambam Rayani temples are on the bank of the river Papaghni. In the latter, a stone pillar, on which the divine images have been beautifully carved, is worshipped and a temple has been raised round it. A cattle fair is annually held during April and May and lasts for over a week. About ten thousand head of cattle drawn from the Mysore State, Cuddapah and Chittoor besides some places in this district are brought for sale.

Tenegal (Kalyandrug taluk, Lat. 14° 21′ N; Long. 77° 7′ E):

This village, noted for its cumblies, is a hamlet of Kariganapalle (Pop. 2,097). Cumbly weaving is the most important cottage industry of the Kurubas at the place. The local wool weavers' co-operative production and sales society was started in 1961. There are innumerable tamarind trees in the village and their usufruct contributes a fair share to the resources of the Panchayat Board. The car festival of Mylareswara on the fifth day of the dark fortnight of Magham (February-March) is an important local event and is attended by devotees even from the Mysore State.

Thangedukunta (Kadiri Tk., Pop. 2,105; Lat. 13° 56′ N; Long. 77° 56′ E):

This village is off the Gorantla-Kadiri road, five miles from Gonipalle, a hamlet of Allapalli. The copperplate inscriptions in possession of the Shrotriumdars of this village reveal that Bukka, the Vijayanagar king, granted this village and Arkabhavipalli to his guru Narakesari Acharya, son of Ramakrishna, and grandson of Narasimha. Though the village was taken over by Government under the provisions of the Ryotwari Act of 1948, it was ultimately returned to the Shrotriumdars on the ground that it was a hissa-Shrotrium. A big bastion can be seen in the heart of the village.

Thimmancherla (Gooty Tk., Pop.*., Lat. 15° 10′ N; Long. 77° 23′ E):

Thimmancherla lies a mile north of Guntakal village within the Guntakal Municipal limits and has a railway station on the Madras-Bombay line. The ruins of a fort are still visible. The Mastan Vali Dargah at the place is held in great veneration both by Muslims and Hindus who visit it especially on Thursdays and Sundays. A Urs is held in the month following Moharram. The Sri Jagadguru Panditharadhya Higher Secondary School at the place is a privately run institution started as a high school in 1944. The Jagadguru, after whom it is named, has made to it a munificent donation of Rs. 50,000. The Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., the first of its kind in the State, was established here in 1954. Central Godowns have also been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 6 lakhs by the Union Food Ministry to facilitate storage of food grains. The locality where a group of buildings has been constructed under the auspices of the local co-operative house building society is known as Rajendranagar. The village has a Veterinary dispensary, the electricity Central Depot and a technical training centre for training electrical operators such as linemen and wiremen. The village is a beneficiary under the protected water supply scheme started in 1959. It was electrified along with Guntakal, in 1950.

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*Included in Guntakal.

Thimmapalli (Tadpatri Tk., Pop. 2,834; Lat. 15° 1′ N; Long. 77° 58′ E):

This village, a hamlet of Chintakayamanda, is two miles north of Goddumarri on the Tadpatri-Goddumarri road and is noted for its citrus gardens. The citrus fruit is exported even to places as far away as Salem and Trichinopoly. The Zilla Parishad High School at the place was started in 1958. A Primary Health Centre, opened in 1960, owes its existence mainly to a local donor Sri Kethireddi Venkatareddy who contributed Rs. 10,000. Weaving of low count handloom sarees is carried on a small scale.

Thimmapuram (Kalyandrug Tk., Pop. 2,657; Lat. 14° 22′ N; Long. 77° 11′ E):

This village is 8 miles from Kambadur. A Gramaseva mandiram, managed by a private body, was started in 1943 with the object of educating the rural masses and organising cottage industries. It runs a higher elementary school and also an industrial section where buckets and other sheet metalware are manufactured. This section was handed over to the Panchayat Samithi in 1961 and it is running it as a training centre for the manufacture of buckets. The Kurubas of this village rear large flocks of sheep. A wool industrial co-operative society was started in 1959 and it produces cumblies which rank with those manufactured at Beluguppa, Kariganapalle and Tenegal, reputed to be the finest in the district. They enjoy a large demand in the Mysore State. The wool is usually obtained from Rayadrug and Atmakur (Kalyandrug taluk). The senior basic school here was converted into a high school in 1964.

Thondapadu (Gooty Tk., Pop. 1,474; Lat. 15° 7′ N; Long. 77° 42′ E):

The village lies about six miles east of Gooty, on the Gooty-Tadpatri road. The temple of Manikya Ranganathaswamy at the place and another of Bollikonda Ranganathaswamy on the neighbouring hill attract large number of devotees in the month of February and March. The latter is a family deity of the Vaisyas. Both the temples are well-endowed. The village was electrified in 1960.

Thummala (Kadiri Tk., Pop. 3,690; Lat. 13° 56' N; Long. 78° 5' E):

This place situated about 15 miles south-east of Kadiri was the seat of a Palegar and was of great strategic importance in the past. It is claimed that there was a fort at this place. An inscription of S. 1598 (A.D. 1676) on the bund of Aga Cheruvu reveals that the tank was constructed by Haji Muhammad Ganjam of Thummala in the name of Aga Ahmed. A fine mosque was built to the north of the ruined fort by one Muhammad Ganjugugam (Ganjam) on the advice of Aga Ahmed who lies buried here. The big well (Pedda Bhavi) at the place is also one of Aga's benefactions.

Udegolam (Rayadrug taluk Pop. 1,762; Lat. 14° 51' N; Long. 77° 5' E):

This place is a mile and a half from Rayadrug on the Rayadrug-Kalyandrug road. The place contains the Samadhi (tomb) of Madhyahneswaraswamy, considered to be one of the five important Lingayat Pontiffs. A car festival is held annually on the Sivarathri day (February-March) and is well attended. A cattle fair synchronising with this festival continues for 5 days. The cattle are brought mostly from Molakalmuru and Konasagaram villages in the Mysore State. Betel leaf is raised here over an extent of 25 acres. The place was electrified in 1953.

Udiripikonda (Anantapur Tk., Pop. 1,860):

Situated on the Anantapur-Bellary road, about twenty miles to the north west of Anantapur, Udiripikonda seems to have derived its name from the hill at the top of which lies a fort. Ruins of fortification can still be seen here. According to Mackenzie manuscripts this village was the stronghold of palegars of whom the first was Thimmanayudu who had the support of Vijayanagar rulers. Narasanaidu, his son succeeded him and strengthened the garrison of the fort. After the fall of Vijayanagar empire, Vemulanaidu, his son, and successor sought shelter under the Nawabs of Golconda. After this, the fort and the adjacent villages appear to have been frequently plundered by the Rayadrug palegars, Nawabs of Cuddapah and Murari Rao of Gooty on several occasions. It was at this place that the last of the palegars

was hanged by the Amildar of Anantapur at the behest of Tipu. The village now presents a desolate and decadent look.

Undabanda (Uravakonda Tk., Pop. 1,058; Lat. 14° 57′ N; Long. 77° 12′ E):

This village is 6 miles to the north-west of Uravakonda on the Uravakonda-Palthur road. It is famous as the abode of Veerabhadraswamy enshrined in a temple, although the temple as such is actually within the village limits of Palthur. An undated inscription in the temple refers to it as Palthur Banda Veerabhadraswamy. The temple is endowed with land in Gadekal, Palthur and Chikalaguriki villages. The deity is held in great veneration by the Lingayats at Rayadrug, Bellary, Uravakonda and Anantapur who congregate here in large numbers during the month of Sravana (July-August) and especially on its sixth day when a procession of the deity is taken out. Marriages and tonsure ceremonies are performed during this festival. The place was electrified in 1962.

**Uravakonda* (Uravakonda taluk, Pop. 17,926; Lat. 14° 57′ N; Long. 77° 15′ E):

This town, the headquarters of an independent subtaluk and also of a Block, is on the Anantapur-Bellary road. It is the most important centre in the district for the weaving of low count cotton sarees. It has a substantial number of weavers with over 3,000 looms. A Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sales Society was also organised here. But, by and large, most of the weavers are outside the co-operative fold and are employed by master-weavers. The product is exported not only to places within the district but also to the Mysore State. Dyeing of cloth with indigo is still in vogue here though for all practical purposes it may be reckoned as non-existent. Considerable volume of trade is carried on in cotton and groundnut. There are four cotton ginning factories falling under the purview of the Factories Act. A tannery is also located at the place. The State Bank of India and the Syndicate Bank have their branches here. In addition there is also a co-operative town bank. A weekly

*It was also referred to in the past as Uravakonda meaning the hill which looks like the hood of a snake.

market is held at the place every Monday. A public library has been functioning since 1959. Besides the Sri Karibasavaswamy recreation club and the youth club, there are two cinema houses to provide recreation.

Sri Karibasavaswamy, the head of Lingayat Virakta Matam here is the spiritual head of the Lingayats in Anantapur and Bellary districts, and also in the Mysore State and Hyderabad. The car festival of Sri Sidheswaraswamy is conducted annually on the 10th day of Phalgunam (February-March) and is largely attended. The Swami made a substantial donation of Rs. 10,000 to the local high school named after him. This institution with a hostel attached to it now managed by the Zilla Parishad, was a middle school till 1925 when it was upgraded into a high school. The Zilla Parishad also maintains a girls' high school, originally started in 1961. Mahatma Gandhi, who visited the town in 1934, opened the Social Welfare Hostel named after him. The local Government Hospital was established in 1883. A sheet metal factory opened by the Panchayat Samithi under the development programme trains candidates mainly in the manufacture of steel boxes and office appliances*. Uravakonda was electrified in 1954.

Utakur (Hindupur Tk., Pop. 2,615; Lat. 13° 55′ N; Long. 77° 30′ E):

This village is situated about 5 miles from Hindupur. Near this place, the Jayamangali joins the Penneru at Sangameswaram, another independent revenue village. The Chowdeswari temple at Utakur must have been a prosperous religious institution in the days gone by as is attested by an inscription gifting the village of Chowdapuram to Chowdeswaramma of Utakur by a Kistappa Nayaka. The existence of some ancient village sites near the village, almost behind the temple, is testified by some broken pieces of earthen-ware which were picked up. A Jathra (religious fair) held on every Magha Sudha Pournami day (January-February) is well attended. Devotees, some with their cheeks pierced by wires, fulfil their vows on this auspicious day. A cattle fair is held for

*It is now managed by the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation.

10 days to synchronise with the car festivals of Eswara and Venkataswamy at Sangameswaram celebrated in February-March. There is a rainfed tank in this village with an ayacut of about 1179 acres. The village was electrified in 1956.

Vanavolu (Hindupur taluk, Pop. 4,869; Lat. 14 0′ N; Long. 77° 50′ E):

This village is about 35 miles north-east of Hindupur. Groundnut is the main cash crop raised at the place. The Sri Kasturi Rangaswamy temple, about a mile and a half from the village, is an old shrine now in a state of disrepair. The priest of this temple is a Golla and according to local practice, people of other castes also visit the temple and perform the pooja themselves, the priest standing aside*. To the east of the temple is a tope at which a cattle fair is being held for the last few years on the Sivarathri day (February-March), with most of the cattle coming from the adjoining Mysore State.

Vajrakarur (Uravakonda Tk., Pop. 6,292; Lat. 15° 2′ N; Long. 77° 23′ E):

This village, a major panchayat, is on the road from Guntakal to Uravakonda. As the name indicates, it is associated with diamonds, Vajra meaning diamond. An epigraph at Gadekallu in Gooty taluk of the Vijayanagara king Achyuta, dated S. 1453, mentions that there was a diamond treasury (Vajra Bhandara) at Vajrakarur in Uravakonda Sima. It is stated that the diamond mines at the place were once worked by Tipu. Even after the district was ceded to the British, the mines appear to have been worked till 1813 when the leases gradually expired and were not renewed. From 1813 to 1872, no revenue was realised from the mines. No systematic diamond mining has been undertaken at the place since the beginning of this century though prior to it a few unsuccessful attempts were made. An annual feature is the surface picking of diamonds immediately after rains. While very few diamonds are found, all stones resembling them are picked up and carefully washed in the hope

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*Enquiries reveal that no one remembers a Mala as having officiated as a priest, as stated in the old Gazetteer (1905).

that some might prove to be valuable diamonds. The local *Zilla Parishad High School* was originally a higher elementary school and was upgraded into a high school in 1953. A maternity and child welfare centre was opened in 1956. A weekly market is held at the place every Saturday. The village was electrified in 1954.

Vengalammacheruvu (Penukonda Tk., Pop. 3,182; Lat. 14° 9′ N; Long. 77° 52′ E):

This place which is situated in a hilly tract can be reached from Bukkapatnam. The hill slopes are cultivated. There are traces of ancient fortifications at the village. One of the inscriptions at the place is dated S. 1484 and refers to the Vijayanagar ruler Sadasiva.

Vepalaparthi (Kalyandrug Tk., Pop. 1,379; Lat. 14° 35′ N; Long. 76° 52′ E):

This village, also known as Vepalapadu or Bevinhalu, is 18 miles west of Kalyandrug. An inscription in the Sankareswara temple at Eradikera about 6 miles from this place refers to a Vaidumba Chudamani capturing 96,000 cows of Bevinabeedu, the present Vepalaparthi. The temple of Sri Ranganatha which lay buried under sands blown from Hagari river was restored in 1930 by clearing the sands. Its car festival is celebrated during March-April and is well attended. A cattle fair is also generally held on the occasion. In the temple there is an inscription of S. 1469 referring to the Vijayanagar ruler Sadasiva and in front of the temple there is a magic stone believed to cure cattle diseases if 101 pots of water are poured over it and the cattle affected made to tread on it. Cumbly weaving is the only industry here. The local Siddheswara wool weavers' production and sales society was started in 1960. About a 100 cumblies per week are produced by the society. Ordinarily they are woven in plain black colour and sometimes with designs in black and white. They enjoy a good market in the Mysore State. The weekly market at the place is held every Tuesday.

Veparalla (Rayadrug Tk., Pop. 2, 910; Lat. 14° 44′ N; Long 77° 3′ E):

This village is 14 miles west of Rayadrug and is on the banks of the Pedda Hagari. A causeway was

bull near this village across the river in 1954. The large number of Upparas inhabiting this village is suggestive of salt manufacture in the days gone by. A sheep and wool extension centre has been started near the village at Nagireddipalli with a view to upgrade the local breed. The village was electrified in 1960.

Vidupanakal (Uravakonda Tk., Pop. 4,398; Lat. 15° 3′ N; Long. 77° 11′ E):

This village, forming almost the tip of the Anantapur district, on the Anantapur-Bellary road is about 10 miles from Bellary, A hamlet of this village Pasulaguriki, is uninhabited although traces of an old village still exist. There are temples dedicated to Sri Anjaneya and Sri Virupaksha. Vidupanakal is situated to the south-west of a hillock round which there are remnants of a fort and a gateway. These demarcate the fort area, now known as 'Kota', and the town area called 'Peta'. There are a number of temples at the place. The Gouramma Parsha (Gouramma festival) celebrated in the Basavanna temple at the place on Karthika Sudha Pournima (November-December) every year attracts a good congregation from the neighbouring villages. The Rangaswamy gudi (temple) was built in memory of a Rangaswamy who died due to a misadventure with a snake and is locally believed to be a saint. It is said that those who are bitten by snakes or scorpions, offer prayers at the temple and get cured. This place is well-known for the Yeriswamy enshrined at Chellaguriki across the border in Mysore State. The Swami resided for sometime on a hillock adjacent to the village. A small room on the mound overlooking Chellaguriki is still shown as his abode. At Kothakota, a hamlet of Vidupanakal is the tomb of Syed Bade Saheb whose Urs is held on the 15th July of every year. Cotton is extensively raised in this village. A ginning factory at Vidupanakal and another at Kothakota constitute the industrial activity of the place. 'Guinea worm' which was once widely rampant, is now said to be on the decline.

Vitlampalle (Kalyandrug Tk., Lat. 14° 36′ N; Long. 77° 5′ E):

This village, a hamlet of Hulikal (Pop. 1,721), is a little off the Rayadrug road. The place is locally well-

known for the temple of Dona Timmarayaswamy so called because of a natural water source (Dona) on *the top of the hillock on which the temple is located.* A number of sheds have been provided at the foot of the hillock for the convenience of visitors, who, however, do not generally stay overnight on account of the menace of wild beasts. Timmaraya is the Lord of the temple, and he is also regarded as Lord Venkateswara. He attracts large number of devotees both from within the district and the Mysore State. The months of Sravanam (July-August) and Chaitram (March-April) are considered particularly auspicious for visiting the temple and for fulfilling the vow of tonnage.

Yadiki (Tadpatri Tk., Pop. 9,276; Lat. 15° 2′ N; Long. 77° 52′ E):

This place lies four miles east of Rayalacheruvu and is a major Panchayat. Prior to 1859, it was the headquarters of a taluk when the villages were divided between the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri. Till 1932 it was the headquarters of a sub-taluk. Yadiki attained considerable importance in the past as the seat of the chief of Tadpatri during the time of Pemmasani Thimma who resided here for sometime. The local Lakshmichennakesavaswamy* temple was built by him. As Tadpatri rose to prominence as the seat of Government and as a commercial centre, Yadiki declined in importance. There is a Zilla Parishad High School here functioning from 1950. Yadiki was once famous for silk weaving but lost its reputation with the migration of weavers to Dharmavaram in search of employment. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, however, engages a few looms for silk weaving. At present only cotton sarees without silk borders, of low counts, 6 to 8 yards in length, are woven. Since 1946, Yadiki has developed into an important sheep marketing centre. On Monday, the weekly shandy day, sheep are brought from the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri and also from the neighbouring Kurnool district for sale. A primary health centre is located at the village. Yadiki was electrified in 1960.

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*A car festival is held in Phalguna month (February-March) and is attended by a large number of devotees from the neighbouring villages.

Yallanur (Tadpatri Tk., Pop. 5,513; Lat. 14° 42′ N; Long. 78° 5′ E):

This place is situated about 16 miles from Tadpatri. A ruined fort is all that reminds one of its importance during the Vijayanagar period. The inscription at the local Lakshmi Venkateswara temple refers to the village as 'Vellalur'. A stream divides the place into two sections, the Pathapeta and Yellanur proper. The abandoned tank at Yellanur was restored in 1909 by excavating a supply channel from the Chitravati designed to irrigate over 900 acres. The local Zilla Parishad High School was a middle school prior to 1952 when it was upgraded. Some handloom weaving particularly of low count cotton sarees, is carried on by the local weavers engaged by the master weavers of Tadpatri. Beedi making is another cottage industry, the workers being mostly Muslim women. A weekly shandy is held at the place every Friday.

Yerrabommanahalli (Madakasira Tk., Pop. 2,608; Lat. 13° 52′ N; Long. 77° 16′ E):

This village is about 6 miles south of Madakasira on the Madakasira-Madhudi road. An inscription of S. 1477 (A.D. 1555) referring to Mahamandaleswara Ramaraju Era Thimmadeva has been noticed near the local Ranganathaswamy temple. The Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at Zilledukunta, a hamlet of this village is believed to have been consecrated by Sri Vyasarayaswamy, the Madhva Pontiff of the Vijayanagar rulers. The daily 'Archana' (Service) to Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy, another deity consecrated by Vyasaraya at Bhaktarahalli, hamlet of Haresamudram, is performed only after it is completed at this temple. The Kodi Ranganathaswamy temple of Kodihalli, another hamlet of this village, appears to have been known as Kodi Thirumaladeva from an inscription of S. 1477 (A.D. 1555) in the temple. A few Kurubas here weave blankets during the off season. A maternity centre has been in existence from 1955.

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GLOSSARY

(Meanings of Vernacular terms used in the text and not explained there in are included hereunder.)

A

Abhyudaya	.. Progressive.
Acharyas	.. Preceptors.
Adbhutadeepam	.. Wonderful lamp.
Adiraju	.. A favourite deity of the Jains.
Aditya	.. One of the names of the Sun God.
Advaitamata	.. Monastery advocating Advaita Philosophy Propounded by Sri Sankaracharya.
Agasthya	.. A famous sage bearing that name.
Agrahara	.. A village granted to Brahmins for charitable and religious purposes.
Aliya	.. Son-in law.
Amaranayakas	.. Chiefs holding the royal land.
Amba Bhavani	.. Consort of Siva.
Amildars	.. Police Officers at Taluk level.
Anantasetu	.. A dam built by Ananta son of Bukka I.
Andhra Bhasha charitra	History of Telugu language
Anicut	.. A masonry structure over a river or stream for the diversion of water for irrigation.
Anjaneya	.. Hanuman, the monkey God.
Annaprasanam	..Ceremony of first feeding of baby.
Appalam	.. Papad.
Arasuperu	.. A type of land levy.
Ashramam	.. Hermitage.
Asthanam	.. Royal court.
Asurkhanas	.. A place where the emblem of the hand is kept; a place venerated by Muslims.
Aswatham	.. Peepul tree.
Athavanatantram	.. Records of the Revenue Department.
Atukulu	.. Fried and pounded rice.
Avu	.. Cow.
Ayacut	.. Area that can be irrigated.
Ayah	.. Indian nurse to tend children.
Ayudha puja	.. Worship of weapons during Dasara. the Hindu festival.
Ayurveda	.. A system of Indian medicine,

B

Bajra	.. A crop called Sajja in Telugu.
Balavihar	.. A Children's recreation centre.
Balija	.. A Hindu caste in South India.
Barakatta	.. An indoor game of the women and girls.
Basavajayanti	.. Annual function in memory of Lord Basava. a Hindu Reformer of 12th Century and founder of Lingayat community.
Basavi	.. A dedicated prostitute to a temple.
Beedi	.. A country cigarette.
Beerappa devaru	.. The family deity of Kurubas.
Betta	.. Hill.
Bhajan	.. Worship or the congregational singing.
Bhandaramu	.. Store house.
Bharatanatyam	.. A popular style of Indian dance.
Bharat Yuvak Samaj	A youth wing of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
Bhavanarishi	. A titular deity of the weaving community.
Bhavani	. A consort of Lord Siva.
Bhavi	.. A well.
Bheemalingeswara	.. One of the names of Lord Siva.
Bheti	.. Encounter.
Bhoodan	.. Donation of land.
Biksham	.. Alms.
Bogam	.. A Hindu caste of prostitutes.
Bommalata	.. A shadow play.
Borugulu	. Parched grain.
Bottu	.. The caste mark on the forehead.
Boyas	.. A hunting caste.
Brahmotsavam	An annual festival in a temple.
Burj	.. A small dome or watch tower in a fort; bastion or any other building.

C

Chakala	. The washermen caste.
Chalavadi	. A class of Malas.
Chatni	.. A preparation made of tamarind, chillies and salt.
Chavidi	.. A roofed enclosure inside a house.
Chemmachekka	. A popular play of young girls.
Chennakesava	.. A popular name for Lord Vishnu.
Cheruvu	.. Tank.

Chinna	.. Small.
Cholam	.. Jowar
Cholie	.. Bodice pieces.
Chowdeswari	.. A local goddess, the favourite deity of the weaving class *viz*., Togatas.
Chowth	.. An assessment equal to one-fourth of the original standard assessment.
Chunnam	.. Lime.
Cumblies	. Country made woolen blankets.
Cumbu	.. Bajra.

D

Dabu	.. An ornament used as waist belt by women.
Dakshina	.. Gift usually made to priests of temples; south.
Dandu	.. Army.
Dantulu	. An agricultural implement.
Dargah	.. Mausoleum ; the tomb of a Muslim saint.
Dasangam	.. A rite of propitiating the household deity on the eve of wedding.
Dasari	.. A priest.
Dattatreya	.. A three headed God in Hindu Pantheon with the attributes of the Hindu trinity.
Deepam	.. Oil lamp.
Desamu	.. Country.
Devangas	.. A weaving caste in South India.
Dharmasanas	.. Seats of Justice
Dharmasanadhikari	Officer in charge of Law and Endowments.
Dhobi	.. Washerman.
Dhrusth	.. Repair.
Dhyana	.. To be in meditation.
Diksha	.. Initiation ceremony among Lingayats.
Divasam	.. A ceremony connected with death.
Doab	.. A tract between two rivers.
Dodlu	.. Open compounds on the outskirts of villages where the stocks of hay implements etc., are kept.
Dommaras	. A caste of street jugglers.
Done	.. The body of a loom over which the bride and bridegroom of weaving caste are seated at the time of anointment.
Dora	.. A lord ; an influential person.
Doruvu well	.. A well containing a spring.

Dibbagunta	.. An open pit in which all thè refused matter is stocked and used as manure.
Dudekula	.. A class of Muslims particular to South India engaged in cotton cleaning and still following certain Hindu customs.
Dufussal	.. Double Crop.
Duppata	.. A vest; A robe used by women (especially by Musim women in that part of the country).
Durga	.. Goddess, another name for Parvati, consort of Lord Siva.

E

Edudi	.. The 1st death anniversary.
Eed	.. Muslim festival.
Eidgah	. A place where Eid prayers are offered twice a year by Muslims.
Emden	.. Name of a German warship.
Eru	.. River.
Eswara	.. Lord Siva.

F

Fasli Jasti	.. Additional water rate for irrigating a second crop.
Faujdar	. A rank in the army of the medieval age.
Faujdari Adalat	. Criminal Court.
Firkas	.. Revenue Circle within a taluk.
Firman	. Oriental Sovereigns' edict.

G

Gaddi	.. Throne
Gadelu	.. Barrel shaped receptacles used for storing the grain.
Gajalakshmi	.. Lakshmi, consort of Vishnu flanked by elephants.
Gampa	. Basket.
Gana	.. Act of singing.
Gangalam	.. A bronze vessel.
Gangeddulavandlu	.. A class of beggars staging performances by bulls.
Ganesh ..	.. The Elephant faced God son of Siva.
Garbhadanam	.. Consummation ceremony.
Gatheraku	.. A leafy vegetable.

Giri	.. Hill.
Girivi	.. Mortgage.
Golla	.. Shepherd.
Gomateswara	.. A favourite deity of Jains.
Gosamrakshana	.. Cow protection.
Gosha	.. Pardah observed by Muslim women.
Gotram	.. Lineage.
Govinda	.. A name of Lord Vishnu.
Gowdas	.. A class of Lingayats.
Gramasabha	.. Village council.
Grama seva mandal	.. A body of local Volunteers wedded to serve the village.
Gramdan	.. Donation of villages.
Gudi	.. Temple.
Gudicut	.. Ayacut of the village.
Gundu	.. A stone roller used to crush the corn; a Big boulder.
Guntaka	.. An agricultural implement used for tillage operations.

H

Hakims	.. Unani doctors
Harikatha	. A musical and narrative performance with mythological themes.
Harmonium	.. A sort of musical instrument.
Hartal	.. Closure of shops.
Hatti	.. A settlement of Adavigollas in Madakasira taluk.
Havildar	. Civil Officers who looked after the royal stores and stables of horses and Elephants; also a rank in army.

I

Illari	.. A round shaped contrivance made of bamboo used for closing the openings in the roof.
Illatam	. The practice of adopting a son-in-law.
Illuvellani	.. A sub-caste of Kammas literally meaning not leaving the house.
Inams	.. Revenue free lands granted in lieu of some service.
Indrajit	.. Known as Meghanatha son of Ravana, the Lord of Lanka of epic Ramayana.
Intiperlu	.. Septs.

J

Jadakuppulu .. Ornament worn by Hindu girls over their plaited hair.

Jagah .. Place; land.

Jaghir .. Fief.

Jamabandi .. Settlement of the village amounts of revenue assessed upon an estate, a village, or a district.

Jangam .. A Hindu caste; Priests of Lingayats.

Jatakas .. Stories of previous incarnations of Buddha; Horoscopes.

Jatara .. A festival or fair held in honour of a local deity.

Jodi .. A type of land cess on Inams.

Jutka .. A kind of horse drawn vehicle.

Jyoti Utsavam .. The festival of the light.

K

Kadiyamu .. Bracelet.

Kaifiyat .. Local record.

Kala . Art.

Kalasam .. A vase.

Kalavantulu . A Hindu caste of prostitutes; another name for Bogams.

Kalva .. Stream or channel.

Kalyanam .. Marriage.

Kamadahanam .. The burning of Kama, the god of love.

Kamil assessment .. Complete assessment.

Kankanam .. Bracelet.

Kanika .. A kind of land cess in the past.

Kanuma .. Mountain or hill pass.

Kanyaka Parameswari . Titular deity of Vaisyas, the trading com munity.

Karagrihas .. Jails.

Karepaku . Stick condiment; leaf used in curries.

Kasi .. Benares. or Varanasi.

Kasi Visweswara .. Lord of Benares. (Lord Siva).

Kasi Yatra .. Pilgrimage to Benares, a part of marriage ceremony.

Katcha . Rough, unripe.

Katnam .. A kind of land levy in the past.

Katta .. Embankment, bund of a tank.

Kattarusum .. Tax on village produce sold,

Kavadi .. Yoke carried by men.
Kavalgars .. Police personnel of Vijayanagar times.
Kavalivandlu .. A class of Boyas.
Kavi .. Poet.
Kavilas .. Account books of slips of Palm leaves.
Kedareswaravratam .. Annual function dedicated to Lord Siva.
Khaddayam .. A kind of land cess in the past.
Khazi .. Adjudicator and a priest of Muslims who solemnises marriages.
Kichidi .. Food made of rice and dhal.
Kistavanes .. Cell tombs.
Kists .. Instalments.
Kitab .. Book.
Kolagarum .. Tax on village produce.
Kolatam .. A kind of dance number to the beat of two small sticks.
Konda .. Hill.
Kondamidirayudu . Lord on the hill.
Korra .. Italian millet.
Kota .. Fort.
Kothakalva .. New channel.
Kottam .. A cottage.
Krishi .. Effort.
Krishna .. One of Lord Vishnu's ten incarnations.
Kulapedda .. The caste elder.
Kulwar .. Ryotwari settlement.
Kunkum .. Saffron.
Kunta . Pool of water; small tank.
Kuntu .. Line.

L

Ladayee .. Skirmish or fight.
Lakshmana . A brother of Sri Rama.
Lakshmi .. Goddess of wealth, consort of Lord Vishnu.
Lakshminarasimha Swamy. Vishnu assuming the form of half man and half lion with his consort Lakshmi.
Lambadi .. See Sugali.
Lingam .. Phallic emblem of Siva.
Lingayat A Veerasaiva, literally meaning the wearer of Lingam which distinguishes his sect.
Lokakarya-Kshetras .. Institutions providing —Instruction in developmental programmes.
Lokamanya .. One who commands adoration of the world.

M

Madhva	.. A Brahminical sect believing in the Visishtadvaita Philosophy propounded by Madhvacharya.
Madiga	.. One of the untouchable classes in the Hindu caste system.
Madigacheri	.. The village of Madigas.
Mahal	.. Palace
Mahalaya Amavasya	.. The new moon day in Bhadrapada when offerings are made to the manes of departed ancestors.
Mahamandaleswara	.. A monarch.
Mahanayakacharya	.. A high police officer of the Hindu Kingdoms of the Medieval period.
Maharaja	.. Emperor.
Maha Pradhani	.. Chief Minister.
Mahavidyalaya	.. A centre for higher education.
Mahila	.. Woman.
Maistry	.. A person employed to supervise the work of Coolies.
Mandir	.. Temple.
Mangalas	.. The traditional Barbers.
Mantapam	.. Pavilion.
Manyams	.. Inams or service Inams.
Marammath	.. Repair.
Marrimanu	.. The trunk of the Banyan tree.
Maruthi	.. Another name for Anjaneya.
Marwaris	.. A money lending caste, originating from Marwad in Rajasthan.
Maths	.. Monasteries.
Mauzawar	.. Village-wise.
Mehr	.. Consideration paid to the bride in the Muslim community.
Menarikam	.. The relationship that exists between a man's son and his sister's daughter.
Moda	.. A conical earthen mound for manufacturing earth-salt.
Modivandlu	.. Saivaites.
Mokharrar	.. A fixed one.
Muggoru	.. One third share.
Mujbooth	.. Strong.
Mukhamandapam	.. Pavilion at the entrance.
Mullah	.. A Muslim scholar.
Muthavalli	.. Person incharge of an endowed property.

N

Nadu	.. Region.
Nagar	.. Residential area—Colony.
Nagas	.. Serpents.
Nalas	.. Streams.
Namam	.. Caste mark on the forehead.
Namakaranam	.. Naming ceremony.
Nambi	.. A Vaishnavite priest.
Namdar	.. A Vaishnavite.
Nandi	.. Proper name of the bull or vehicle of Siva.
Nandikola	.. Nandi-Bull; kola; Flag staff used in the religious procession of Lingayats.
Naqual	.. Copy.
Natakam	.. Drama.
Natakopanyasamulu	.. Lectures on Dramatology.
Navaratri	.. Nine days preceding Vijayadasami.
Nayi Brahmins	. Another name for Mangalas (Barbers)
Nazim	.. Administrator of a particular area or department.
Neera	. Sweet toddy or Sendhi.
Neerishikaris	.. A caste of Hindu community.
Nidhi	.. Treasure.
Nikah	Marriage ceremony among Muslims.
Niranjanam	.. Oil lamp lit in the prayer room.
Nischitartham	. Betrothal.
Nulaka	.. Country twine.

O

Oli	.. Bride's price paid to her father in the Hindu community.

P

Padamati Kalva	.. Canal on the western side.
Padmasale	.. One of the weaving castes.
Padmavathi	.. A favourite deity of Jains.
Padusha	.. Emperor.
Pagoda	.. Coin; also a temple.
Paimaish	.. Survey of land.
Palegar	.. Chief of a Palem or local territory.
Palem	.. A local territory held by a Palegar.
Pamulas	A caste in Hindus; snake charmers.

Panchalavaru	.. The five artisan classes *viz.*, Goldsmith, Blacksmith, Copper and Brasssmith, Carpenter and the Mason.
Panchangam	.. *The Hindu almanac.*
Panchayat Samithi	.. *A Council of* officials and non-officials at the Block level.
Pandari Bhajana	.. Worship, or the rite of singing in praise of Panduranga.
Pandits	.. Scholars.
Parasha	.. A fair, a festival.
Paruveta	.. A chase organised usually on Ugadi.
Pasandu	.. Liking; taste.
Patakalva	.. Old channel.
Patara	.. An underground compartment for storing grain.
Patta (Ryotwari)	.. Occupancy right over a land.
Pattanam	.. Town or City.
Pattegars	.. A class of weavers.
Pavada	.. Skirt.
Pedda	.. Big.
Pedda Divasam	.. Day of funeral ceremonies.
Pedda Gowdusani	. Respectable lady among the Kurubas.
Pedda Madiga	. Priest of Madigas.
Peddala Panduga	.. Festival in memory of ancestors.
Peerla makan	.. See Asurkhanas.
Peerlu	. The emblem of the hand venerated by Muslims.
Peishcush	Tribute.
Peta	. Town.
Perubalalu	.. Affinity of names.
Peshwa	. Prime minister of Maratha confederacy.
Pinakini	.. A name for the Penneru.
Pinnapedda	.. An young leader among the agriculturists.
Pitamaha	.. Grand-father.
Poramboke	.. Waste lands.
Prachara	.. Propaganda
Pracharaks	.. Publicity agents.
Prasanti Nilayam	.. The abode of Puttaparthi Saibaba.
Praveen	.. An examination in Hindi equivalent to B. A.
Premi Mandalis	.. Institutions for disseminating of Hindi knowledge.
Puja	.. Worship.
Purdah	.. The system followed by Muslim women of not appearing in public
Pura Sangham	.. Association of Vaisyas and Marwaris.

Q

Quawali .. Recital of songs in priase of the Prophet and Muslim Saints.

Quila .. Fort.

Quran .. The holy book of Muslims.

R

Ragi .. A cereal crop of South India.

Rajaka .. A washerman.

Rajakajana Sangham Washermen's association.

Raju .. King; A Kshatriya.

Rama .. Hero of Ramayana and the eldest son of Dasaratha.

Rani .. Queen.

Rasam . Pepper water served with food.

Rashtrabhasha .. National language; Also the name of a particular examination in Hindi language equivalent to Matriculation.

Raya .. The title of Vijayanagar Kings.

Renukadevi . Wife of Saint Jamadagni and mother of Parasurama.

Rewaj-Jasti . Additional levy.

Rooka .. Coin.

Rukmini .. Consort of Lord Krishna.

Rusums .. Local taxes or a form of customary payment.

S

Sabha .. Congregation.

Sadar Adalat .. Chief Court.

Sajja .. Bajra.

Samadhi .. Salvation ; Tomb or the place of cremation.

Samaj . Society.

Sammelanas .. Conferences.

Samudramu .. Ocean.

Sangoru .. Half the Share.

Sanyasin Ascetic.

Saptaham .. A week long celebration.

Sarada .. An epithet of Saraswati, spouse of Brahma.

Sardar .. A chieftain or a commander.

Sarpanch .. President of a Gram Panchayat.

Sarvodaya Mandal . Committee wedded to a programme of socio-economic emancipation of masses.

Satani	.. Priest for Namdars.
Sati	.. A social custom according to which the widow also enters the funeral fire along with the deceased husband.
Satyagraha	.. Righteous indignation; a form of remonstration against a wrong.
Sevak	.. One who serves.
Shahar	.. A city.
Shaharupana	.. Rampart.
Shastipurti	.. A ceremony observed on the completion of the sixtieth year.
Siddeswara	.. Another name for Siva.
Silsilabaqi	.. Miscellaneous arrears.
Sima	.. Region.
Simantam (Saddi)	.. A function to celebrate the first conception.
Simhasanam	.. Throne.
Sita	.. Wife of Sri Rama of the Epic Ramayana.
Sivatandavam	.. Dance of Siva or Nataraja.
Sodi	.. Sooth-saying.
Srotriyam	.. A tax synonymous with jodi.
Stapathyam	.. Science of town planning.
Sthanikas	.. Board of trustees.
Suba	.. Province.
Subedari	.. The territory under a Governor.
Sugali	.. Another name for Lambadis, a nomadic tribe
Sullu	.. Lucky or unlucky marks borne by bulls, Cows and other animals.
Swadesi	.. Indigenous; Native.
Swarajya	.. Independance.

T

Tabala	.. A musical instrument similar to the drum.
Tahsildar	.. Revenue Officer in-charge of a taluk.
Talaris	.. Village Police men, Peons.
Tali	.. A marriage token held sacred by Hindu Women.
Tambulam	.. Betel leaves served with arcca nuts.
Tandas	.. Sugali settlements.
Tandanakatha	.. Ballad singing.
Tandavamu	.. Dancing.
Tellacheruku	.. White sugar-cane.
Tengalai	.. A sect of Srivaishnavites.
Thakeed	Notice.

Thana .. Police station.
Thirvajasti .. Water rate levied on dry lands raising a wet crop.
Tholigamma .. A favourite deity of Sugalis of Peddaballi in Penukonda taluk.
Tiripam Kante .. A silver ring worn round the neck made out of Charitable money doles believed to ward off evils.
Toddy .. Palm juice.
Togata .. A weaving caste.
Tokkudubilla .. A favourite game played by young girls.
Tolubommalata .. Marionette play.

U

Ugadi .. Telugu new year's day.
Unani .. An indigenous system of medicine mostly followed by Hakims.
Unni .. Wool.
Upanayanam .. Investiture of the sacred thread.
Upasarpanch .. Vice President of the village Panchayat.
Urs .. Annual function (death anniversary) held to commemorate Muslim saints
Utlu .. Rope hangers meant for keeping pots of milk curds and Ghee etc.,
Uru .. Village.
Utsavam .. Festival.
Uttara Pinakini .. Another name for the Penneru.

V

Vadagalai .. A sect of Vaishnavites.
Vaddanamu .. Waist belt.
Vadlu .. Paddy.
Vaids .. Practitioners in Ayurvedic system of medicine.
Vaisya .. A trading class in the Hindu caste system.
Vakkareni .. A square well having revetted on sides with steps leading inside.
Vanka .. A small stream.
Vanki .. An ornament.
Vardhanti .. Death anniversary.
Vedas .. The Hindu scriptures.
Vedapurusha .. The Hero of Vedas—Lord Vishnu.

Veda sastra Pathasala .. School for Vedic learning.
Veedhinatakam .. Street drama.
Veerabhadra .. A Hindu god believed to be Lord Siva's son.
Veerasaivas .. Followers of the Philosophy of Saivism propounded by Lord Basava.
Vidyalayas .. Educational Institutions; Schools etc.
Vignanam .. Scientific knowledge; Wisdom.
Vijayadashami .. The tenth day of Dasara.
Vijayamu .. Conquest: Success or Victory.
Vinayaka Chaturthi .. The festival day in veneration of Vinayaka, the Elephant faced God.
Virupaksheswara .. Another name for Lord Siva.
Visharad .. An examination in Hindi equivalent to Intermediate.
Vishaya .. A minor division of territory.
Viswabrahmins .. Community of Goldsmiths.

W

Woddaras .. A Hindu caste engaged in stone breaking and earth work like digging wells etc.

Y

Yagnam .. The Vedic sacrifice.
Yerukalabhasha .. The language of Yerukalas.
Yogi .. A Saint; One who has renounced the worldly Pleasures.

Z

Zamindari .. Territory of a local Chieftain or a land Lord
Zamindars .. Land Lords.
Zenana .. Harem.
Zilla .. District.
Zilla Parishad .. The District Council (An organization at the District level in-charge of the execution of the developmental programmes.)

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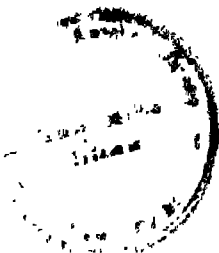
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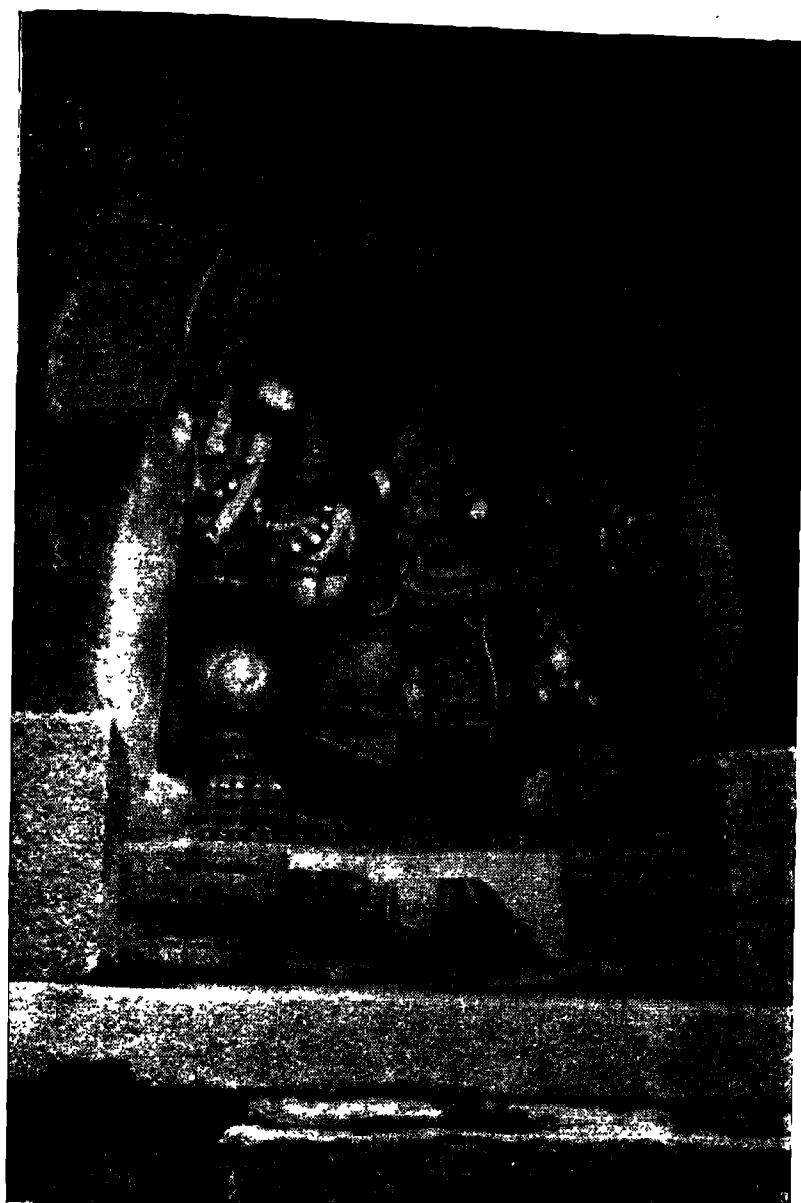
Ganesa carved on a rock in Veerabhadra Swamy temple compound, Lepakshi.

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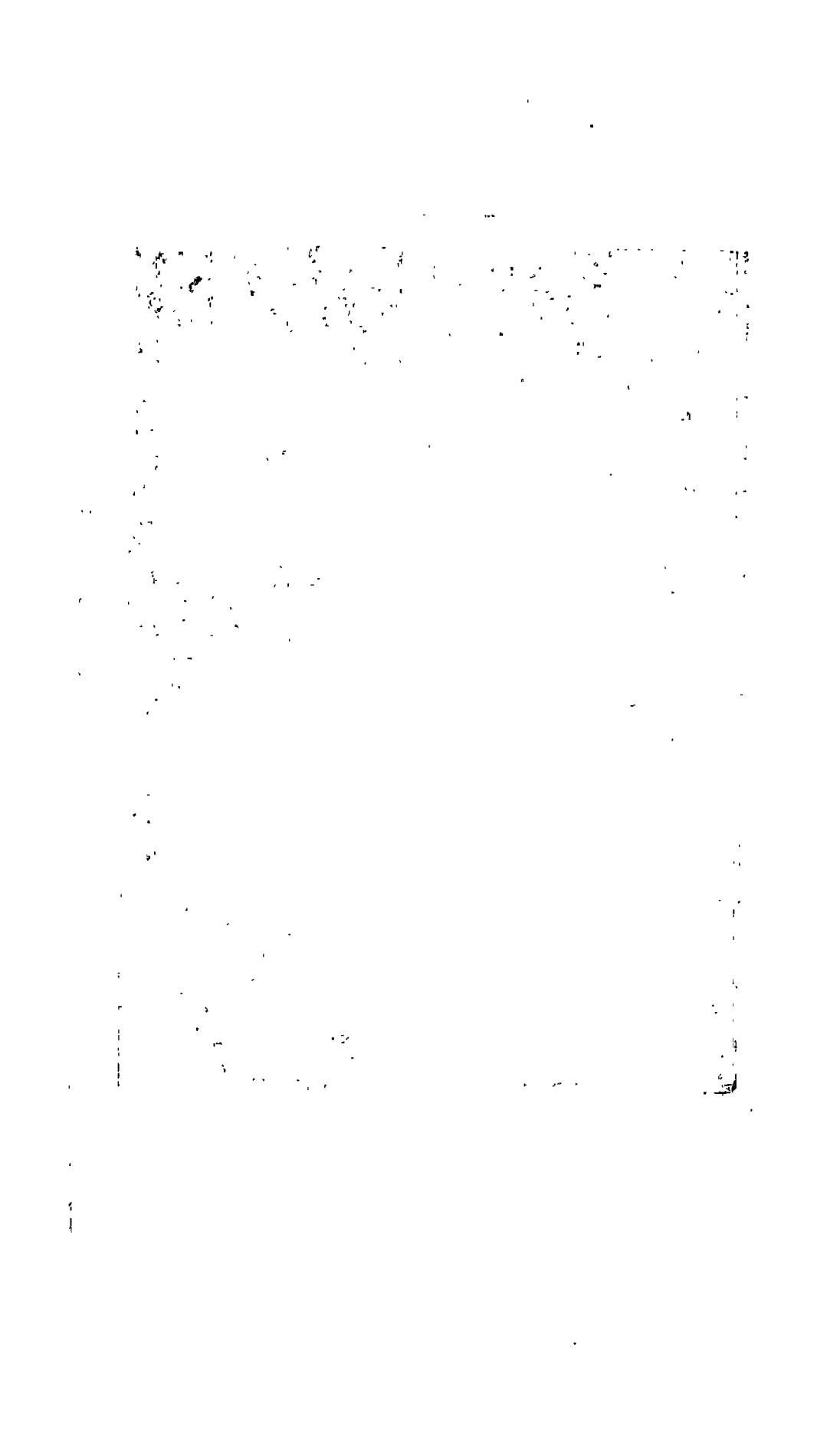
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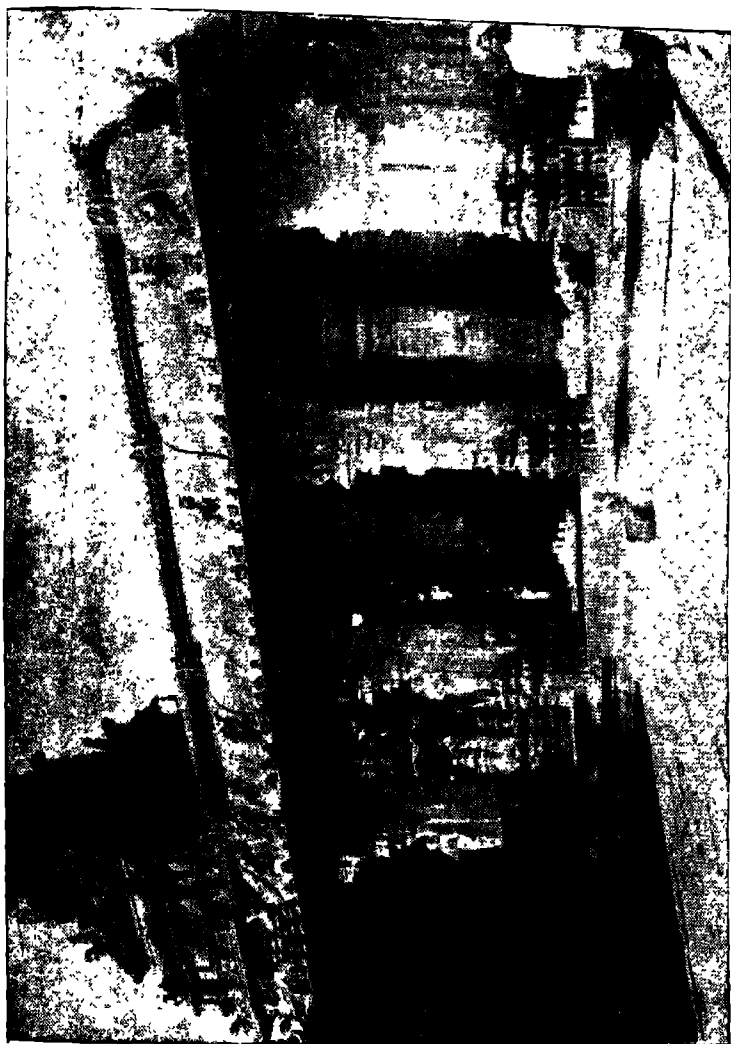
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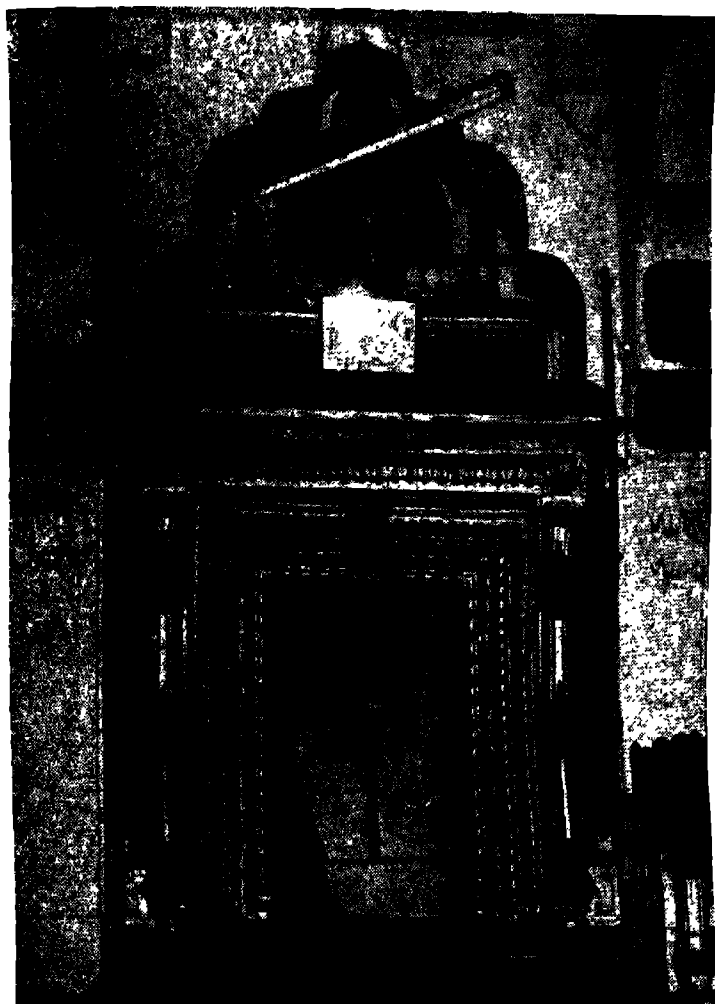
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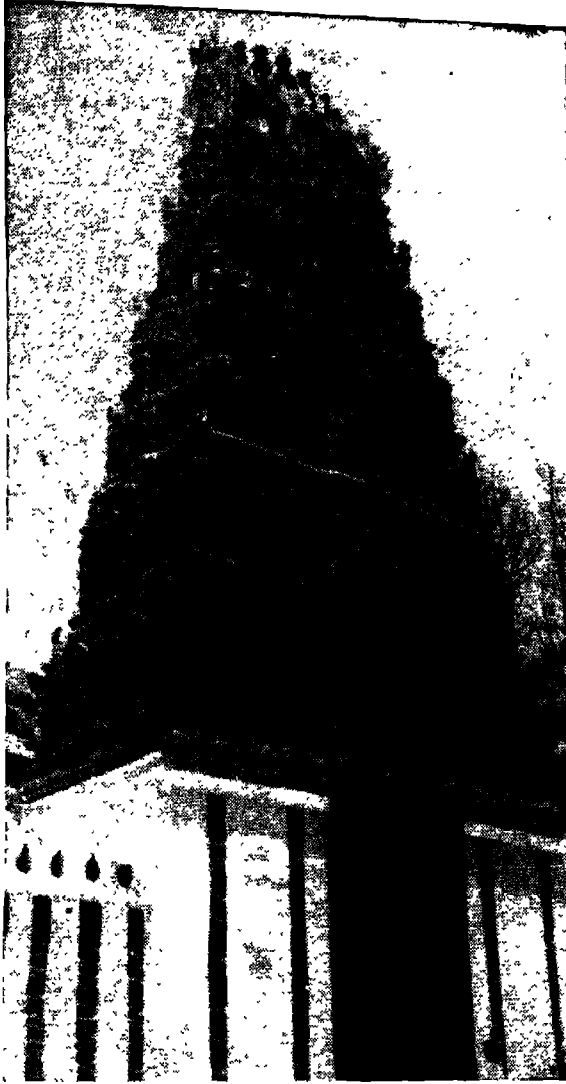
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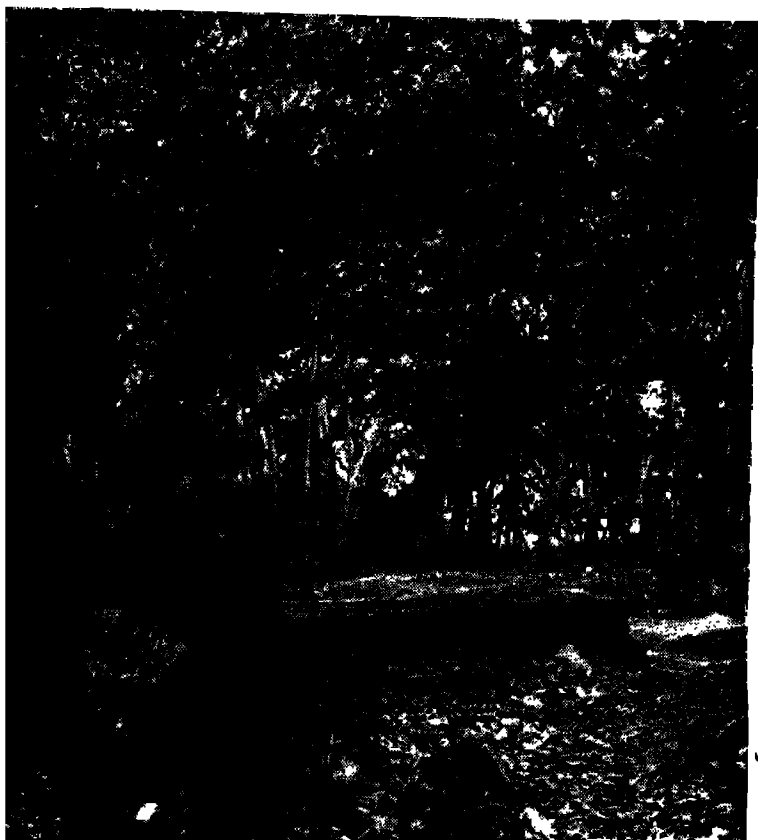
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